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1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES

AND

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

DURING THE SESSION

OF

1883-4,

WITH THE VARIOUS DOCUMENTS CONNECTED THEREWITH.

IN ELEVEN VOLUMES.

VOL. VI.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS.

SESSION 1883-4.

IN ELEVEN VOLUMES.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**CIVIL SERVICE BILL.**

(MESSAGE No. 9.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 January, 1884, A.M.*

---

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS,  
*Governor.*

*Message No. 9.*

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to regulate the Civil Service and for other purposes.

*Government House,  
Sydney, 21st December, 1883.*

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

CIVIL SERVICE BILL (No. 2).  
(MESSAGE No. 78.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 July, 1884.*

---

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS,  
*Governor.*

*Message No. 78.*

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill for the regulation of the Civil Service, for providing Superannuation and Retiring Allowances to the Members thereof, and for other purposes.

*Government House,  
Sydney, 30th July, 1884.*

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**CIVIL SERVICE BILL.**

(PETITION IN FAVOUR OF—MEMBERS OF THE CIVIL SERVICE.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 18 September, 1884.*

To the Honorable the Speaker and the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned Members of the Civil Service of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1. That the passing of a measure dealing with the questions of Civil Service Regulation and Superannuation has been for many years anxiously awaited by the general body of the Permanent Public Service of the Colony.

2. That since the Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873 the above questions have engaged the attention of several Administrations whose desire to deal with them has been frustrated by various contingencies.

3. That a majority of the gentlemen now constituting your Honorable House have, in the past, expressed themselves in favour of early legislation upon these subjects.

4. That your Petitioners have observed with satisfaction that the position of the Civil Service is one of the matters with which your Honorable House has been invited to deal during the present Session, and trust that the length and arduousness of its labours may not prevent your Honorable House from arriving at a conclusion upon the proposals lately made with reference to that important subject.

5. Your Petitioners venture to express the opinion that the interests of the public, even more than the individual welfare of your Petitioners, necessitate the early decision of the questions thus presented.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House may in its wisdom see fit to resume and conclude, during the present Session, the consideration of the Bill now in progress "for the Regulation of the Civil Service for providing Superannuation and Retiring Allowances to the Members thereof and for other purposes."

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

[Here follow 1,569 signatures.]



1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE BILL.  
(PETITION IN FAVOR OF—MEMBERS OF CIVIL SERVICE.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 23 September, 1884.*

The Honorable the Speaker and the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.  
The Petition of the undersigned members of the Civil Service of New South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

1. That the passing of a measure dealing with the questions of Civil Service Regulation and Superannuation has been for many years anxiously awaited by the general body of the Permanent Public Service of the Colony.

2. That since the "Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873" the above questions have engaged the attention of several Administrations whose desire to deal with them has been frustrated by various contingencies.

3. That a majority of the gentlemen now constituting your Honorable House have, in the past, expressed themselves in favour of early legislation upon these subjects.

4. That your Petitioners have observed with satisfaction that the position of the Civil Service is one of the matters with which your Honorable House has been invited to deal during the present Session, and trust that the length and arduousness of its labours may not prevent your Honorable House from arriving at a conclusion upon the proposals lately made with reference to that important subject.

5. Your Petitioners venture to express the opinion that the interests of the public even more than the individual welfare of your Petitioners necessitate the early decision of the questions thus presented.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House may, in its wisdom, see fit to resume and conclude, during the present session, the consideration of the Bill now in progress "for the Regulation of the Civil Service for providing Superannuation and Retiring Allowances to the Members thereof and for other purposes."

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

[Here follow 568 signatures.]



1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

CIVIL SERVICE.

(OPINION OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL—RETIRING ALLOWANCES.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 July, 1884.*

OPINION of the Honorable the Attorney-General on the provision made by the Constitution Act for Retiring Allowances to non-political Officers of the Government.

My honorable colleague the Colonial Secretary desires to be informed, in view of his preparation of the Civil Service Bill, whether the sum provided under Schedule B to the Constitution Act for retiring allowances to officers of Government, not liable to retire on political grounds, is applicable to any other officers than those who were in the Public Service prior to the passing of the Constitution Act. The question is one which must necessarily be determined before the scheme for the construction of the Fund for Civil Service Superannuation can be definitely settled. By section 52 of the Constitution Act it is provided that not more than three thousand five hundred pounds in each year shall be payable for pensions to superannuated officers, and that the amount of such pensions should be according to the scales and rates fixed by the Imperial Superannuation Act, 4 and 5 William IV, c. 24. Schedule B of the Constitution Act, which provided the sum of thirteen thousand nine hundred and fifty pounds for pensions to Judges and to officers of the Government liable to retire or be released from office on political grounds, and to officers of Government not liable to retire on political grounds, specifically provided, with regard to the last, that the sum of £3,500 before referred to should form a fund of which any portion not drawn during any year should revert to the Consolidated Revenue Fund. It appears to me that the sole object of these provisions in the Constitution Act, with regard to pensions, was to definitely secure the existing rights of those public non-political officers who were, at the period of the passing of the Constitution Act, Civil Servants of the Imperial Government; and that there was no intention to establish a Pension Fund from which persons subsequently entering the Public Service could derive any benefit. It appears to me that, so far as superannuation was concerned, the only question which was legitimately before the framers of the Constitution Act was the necessity of making a just provision for protecting the interests of those who were then in the Public Service. In conferring upon this Colony ample powers of self-government, the Imperial Government took care to provide that their officers should be protected. The object of the provision may be plainly read by the light cast upon it from the language of paragraph 19 of the Despatch



accompanying the Constitution Act, which is in these words:—"But with respect to the holders of present interests, whether in the salaries or pensions provided for them, Her Majesty's Government entertain the opinion, in which they do not doubt the concurrence of yourself and the Legislature, that the maintenance of those interests is incumbent on the Crown in order to keep faith with individuals, and incumbent on the Legislature in due execution of its compact with the Crown. I have therefore to instruct you to reserve for the assent of the Crown any Bill which may affect such interests (those, namely, of present incumbents) either in such salaries or pensions, unless in your discretion you think proper to negative it." It was, it seems to me, manifestly intended that the provision was to be without any reference to other officers than the then incumbents. Moreover, the language of section 52 of the Constitution Act, which provides that not more than £3,500 should be payable for pensions to superannuated officers, must have had reference to the state of things then existing—to the officers who might at that time be reasonably expected to require a superannuation provision to be made for them. It could never have been supposed that such a sum would be an adequate Superannuation Fund for even the immediate future. For if the fund was to be open to all public servants, it might be that within a brief period the total amount might be drawn by officers subsequently appointed. I have ascertained that a contrary view to that which I have taken has been formed by one of my predecessors, but I have been unable to obtain any recorded opinion on the subject other than a passing reference to it in an opinion as to the legality of granting pensions to Civil Servants who have received the deductions towards the Superannuation Fund. I am, for these reasons, of opinion that the sum in Schedule B of the Constitution Act was intended to provide for superannuation allowances for those officers who were in the Service of the Imperial Government in this Colony at the time of the passing of the Constitution Act, and for those officers only.

WILLIAM B. DALLEY,  
Attorney-General.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 26/7/84.

P.S.—I have to-day been shown by the Premier a Despatch, of date 1st May, 1860, of the Duke of Newcastle, then Secretary of State for the Colonies, to the then Governor-General, containing an enclosure, dated 14th April, 1860, from the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury, in which their Lordships directly affirm that the object in view, when the sum of £3,500 was reserved by the Constitution Act for the payment of pensions, was to secure pensions to the Civil Officers then in the Service.—  
W.B.D., 29/7/84.

1883-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION BILLS,  
PENSION LISTS, &c.

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 February, 1884.*

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RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 17th January, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) Copy of the Pension List prior to Responsible Government in the Colony.
- “ (2.) The amount of Pensions provided for by the Constitution Act.
- “ (3.) Copy of the Superannuation Bill prepared by Mr. (now Sir James) Martin.
- “ (4.) Copy of a similar Bill, prepared by the late Sir Charles Cowper.
- “ (5.) Copy of a Bill for the same purpose, prepared by Sir Henry Parkes.”

(*Mr. Abigail.*)

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RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 29th January, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House (with the other Returns of a similar character, ordered on the 17th instant),—

- “ A copy of the Superannuation Bill introduced by Sir John Robertson on 11th May, 1871.”

(*Mr. Abigail.*)

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## CIVIL SERVICE SUPERANNUATION BILLS.

## No. 1.

LIST OF PENSIONS prior to Responsible Government in the Colony.

Situation.	Name.	Yearly Rate.
<i>Schedule B.</i>		
As late Auditor-General ... ..	William Lithgow ... ..	£ s. d. 379 3 4
" Registrar-General ... ..	William Carter ... ..	300 0 0
" Harbour Master ... ..	John Nicholson ... ..	200 0 0
" Surveyor ... ..	James Larmer ... ..	167 0 0
" " ... ..	George Boyle White ... ..	222 10 0
" Assistant Surveyor ... ..	James Warner ... ..	70 0 0
" Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office ... ..	George William Newcombe ... ..	186 13 4
" " " Treasury ... ..	Benjamin Pitt Griffin ... ..	79 0 0
" " Police Office ... ..	Charles M'Dermott ... ..	80 0 0
" Clerk of Petty Sessions, Wollongong ... ..	William Taylor ... ..	24 5 6
" Foreman of Stores ... ..	Samuel Moore Burrowes ... ..	22 0 0
" Widow of Surgeon Mileham ... ..	Susannah Mileham ... ..	100 0 0
" Matron, Parramatta Orphan School ... ..	Harriett M'Kenny ... ..	27 13 0
" Messenger, Legislative Council ... ..	William Galvin ... ..	35 5 8
" Keeper, Supreme Court ... ..	Joseph Moore ... ..	14 16 6
" Customs Officer ... ..	Richard Williams ... ..	7 12 6
" Clerk, General Post Office ... ..	Francis Gosling ... ..	52 0 0
" Constable of Police ... ..	Needham Robinson ... ..	29 13 1
" " ... ..	Jno. Proctor ... ..	23 0 0
" " ... ..	Thomas Williams ... ..	22 16 3
" " ... ..	William Callaghan ... ..	14 19 9
" " ... ..	Edward Wilson ... ..	14 18 3
" " ... ..	Bryan Naughton ... ..	12 10 0
" " ... ..	Benjamin Nichols ... ..	6d. per diem.
" Sergeant, Gold Guard ... ..	James Graves ... ..	3s. "
" Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office ... ..	John Townshend ... ..	85 0 0
" Chief Commissioner, Insolvent Estates ... ..	William Henry Kerr ... ..	71 8 6
" Colonial Chaplain ... ..	Rev. Frederick Wilkinson ... ..	188 11 8
Widow of Judge-Advocate Bent ... ..	Mrs. E. Smith ... ..	200 0 0
Late Trooper, Mounted Police ... ..	Thomas Bevan ... ..	9 2 6
<i>Supplement to Schedule B.</i>		
Daughter of late Captain Flinders, R.N. ... ..	Anne Petrie ... ..	100 0 0
Widow of Sir J. Dowling ... ..	Harriett Mary Dowling ... ..	200 0 0
" Sir F. Forbes ... ..	Amelia S. Forbes ... ..	200 0 0
Late Master, Benevolent Asylum, Sydney ... ..	Edward Robert Stack ... ..	133 6 8
Widow of Justice Kinchela ... ..	Anne Kinchela ... ..	100 0 0

## No. 2.

£3,500 provided by the Constitution Act.

## No. 3.

28<sup>o</sup> VICTORIA, 1865.

## A BILL to provide for a Superannuation Fund.

[MR. FORSTER;—10 March, 1865.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. For the purposes of this Act the following terms in inverted commas shall unless the context otherwise indicate bear the meanings set against them respectively:—

"Government"—Governor with the advice of the Executive Council.

"Superannuation Fund"—The balance of any fund accruing under this Act and remaining at the credit thereof in the Colonial Treasury.

"Superannuation Commissioners"—Any persons appointed such by the Government.

"Medical Referees"—Any duly qualified medical practitioners appointed to grant certificates under this Act.

"Incapacitated"—Declared incapacitated for public duties by infirmity of mind or body under certificate from medical referees specifying the nature of the incapacity.

2. The Act twenty-seventh Victoria number eleven shall be repealed but such repeal shall not affect any superannuation or other allowances or gratuities granted before the passing of this Act. 27 Victoria  
No. 11 repealed.
3. The whole of the unexpended balance of the grant from the Public Revenue appropriated by clause sixteen of the aforesaid Act together with all accrued interest thereon shall whether invested or not form part of the Superannuation Fund. Grant from  
revenue to  
revert.
4. For the purpose of forming a "Superannuation Fund" there shall be an annual abatement made in monthly proportions by the proper officer in each department from the salaries of the officers and persons employed in the Civil Service except as hereinafter mentioned at the rate of *four* pounds per centum or at such other rate as may be from time to time recommended by the Superannuation Commissioners and approved of by the Government. Abatement to be  
made from  
salaries.
5. A separate account of the Superannuation Fund shall be kept in the Colonial Treasury. Superannuation  
Fund Account.
6. Any holder of office above sixty years of age or incapacitated may or on being required by the Government shall retire from the Public Service and shall thereupon become entitled to an annual allowance from the Superannuation Fund according to the following scale namely—If he shall have served with diligence and fidelity for fifteen years he shall be entitled to a sum equal to one-half of the average of the several salaries paid to him through the entire period of his service together with two-sixtieth parts of such average for every year of service above fifteen years and less than thirty—and if for thirty years then to a sum equal to such average in full. Superannuation  
allowance to  
persons above  
sixty years of  
age or  
incapacitated.
7. Any holder of office under sixty years of age who shall have served with diligence and fidelity for thirty years may retire from the Public Service and shall thereupon become entitled to an annual allowance from the Superannuation Fund equal to two-thirds of the average of the several salaries paid him during the entire period of service. Superannuation  
allowance after  
thirty years'  
service to  
persons under  
sixty years not  
incapacitated.
8. If there be any special circumstances in the conduct or character of any person who on retiring from the Public Service would be otherwise entitled under this Act to an allowance from the Superannuation Fund which appear to justify increase or diminution thereof the Government may authorize such increase or diminution and the allowance of such person shall be thereupon increased or diminished accordingly. Allowance may  
be increased or  
diminished for  
special reasons.
9. In case of more than one office being at any time held by the same person the salaries of such offices shall be reckoned as one and the same salary. Provided that such offices are such as would otherwise render the holders thereof liable to abatement of salary for the purpose of contribution to the Superannuation Fund and entitle them to an allowance from the same fund under this Act. Two or more  
salaries reckoned  
as one.
10. The Government may grant from the Superannuation Fund to any holder of office retiring or removed from the Public Service in consequence of the necessary abolition of his office such special allowance in one amount not being less than any sum actually contributed under this Act by abatement of salary for the purpose of contribution to the Superannuation Fund together with a reasonable interest thereon or such special annual allowance as may appear to be a reasonable compensation for loss of office. Government  
may grant allow-  
ances on aboli-  
tion of office.
11. Any superannuation or other allowance under this Act to which any officer or person may be entitled may on the application of the person so entitled be commuted by the Government for a gross payment not exceeding ten years' purchase. Annual allow-  
ance may be  
commuted for  
gross sum.
12. Any officer or person awarded a superannuation or other allowance under this Act before he has contributed for ten full years at the rate prescribed under this Act shall be subject to an abatement from such allowance for the said period at the same rate as may be fixed from time to time for abatement from salaries. Abatement in  
case of contribu-  
tion under ten  
years.
13. Any holder of an office who being incapacitated shall have fulfilled the conditions aforesaid except completing the period which would have enabled him to apply for such allowance may retire from the Public Service and shall thereupon be entitled to a gratuity for not less than ten years service of one month's pay for each year of such service and for ten or more years' service to a gratuity of three months' pay for every two years of such service not exceeding in the whole fifteen years the computation for such gratuity to be made on the average of the salary or salaries paid such holder of office during the entire period of his service. Gratuity for  
premature  
incapacity.
14. Nothing herein shall prevent any person to whom any superannuation or other allowance under this Act may be granted from accepting an appointment in this Colony or elsewhere or from receiving the emoluments thereof. Provided that if such appointment be in the Civil Service of this Colony such allowance shall merge or be reduced during the tenure of such appointment according as the salary or emoluments thereof are greater or less than the amount of such allowance. Provided also that no addition shall be made to any such allowance for any service under such appointment. Allowance not to  
prevent other  
appointment but  
to abate pro-  
portionately if in  
the Colony.
15. This Act shall not apply to any Judge of the Supreme Court—or to any Minister of Religion—or to any political officer—or to any holder of office whose appointment is not vested in the Government or in a responsible Minister—or whose salary or emoluments do not in the aggregate exceed *one hundred* pounds per annum—or to any officer or other member of the Police or Volunteer Force—or to any person paid out of contingencies or remunerated by fees or commission or employed temporarily or on probation—or to any person appointed on the recommendation of a Board or Trustees or Commissioners. Provided that nothing herein shall exclude from the provisions of this Act any Police Magistrate not deriving advantage from the Police Superannuation Fund or any Clerk of Petty Sessions or any other holder of office or class of officers or persons in the Public Service to whom the Government shall by notification in the *Gazette* declare that the provisions of this Act shall apply. Exceptions.
16. Every application for a superannuation or other allowance or gratuity under this Act accompanied by such certificates as may be prescribed by Regulations under this Act shall be addressed to the Governor through the Minister with whom the department to which the officer or person applying belongs usually communicates. How applica-  
tions to be made.
17. Any retiring or other allowance or gratuity awarded under this Act shall be paid quarterly or monthly as may be desired by the grantee from the money at the credit of the fund in the Colonial Treasury under an assignment in such form as may be prescribed by Regulations under this Act which when signed by the Governor and accompanied by the receipt of the person entitled to the same shall be a sufficient authority for the payment. How allowances  
to be paid.
18. If any holder of office who by fulfilment of any of the conditions imposed by this Act would become entitled to a gratuity or allowance from the Superannuation Fund render himself liable to censure or dismissal from the Public Service by incapacity disobedience insubordination neglect of duty or any wrongful Fines in lieu of  
dismissal from  
the Public  
Service.

wrongful act the Government may inflict upon such holder of office a fine not exceeding one-tenth part of his annual salary for the time being and such fine shall be paid into and form part of the Superannuation Fund. Provided that any such holder of office refusing to pay such fine shall be liable to dismissal and shall not be entitled thereupon to any gratuity or allowance under this Act.

Regulations.

19. The Government may from time to time by notification in the *Gazette* make Regulations directing the form in which applications for gratuities or allowances from the Superannuation Act shall be made and the certificates and recommendations which may be considered necessary and for all other purposes of this Act.

Medical certificates.

20. The Government may appoint two duly qualified medical practitioners as medical referees to grant certificates relating to the bodily or mental health or capacity of applicants for superannuation or other allowances under this Act.

Superannuation Commissioners.

21. The Government shall appoint three persons to be Superannuation Commissioners who shall be Trustees of the Superannuation Fund and shall from time to time recommend for the approval of the Government the rate not exceeding four per centum at which the abatements from salaries shall be made for the purpose of contribution to such fund and the disposal or investment of such fund or any portion thereof.

Annual account and statement for Parliament.

22. Copies of all regulations of the Executive Council under this Act and of all minutes authorizing any special grants and specifying reasons for the same and an account of all abatements made under this Act from salaries for the Superannuation Fund and a statement in detail of all payments therefrom and from the Consolidated Revenue Fund under this Act during every year ending the thirty-first day of December shall be laid before Parliament within fourteen days after the meeting thereof if Parliament be sitting and if Parliament be not sitting then within fourteen days after the next meeting thereof.

Not to prejudice Constitution Act. Short title.

23. Nothing in this Act shall alter or affect the Constitution Act.

24. This Act may be cited as the "Superannuation Act of 1865."

NOTE.—There is no record of any Superannuation Bill bearing the name of Mr. (now Sir James) Martin. The foregoing Bill was introduced by Mr. Forster soon after the Martin Ministry, of which he was a member, went out of office.

## No. 4.

27<sup>o</sup> VICTORIÆ, 1863.

### A BILL to provide a Superannuation Fund and to regulate the granting of retiring and other allowances and gratuities in respect of Public Services.

[MR. COWPER;—1 October, 1863.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide a fund for the payment of superannuation and other allowances and gratuities in respect of Civil Services under Government and to prescribe the regulations and conditions under which such allowances shall be authorized and paid. Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

Contributions of public officers to form a fund.

1. There shall be deducted from the pay or salary of all persons in the Civil Service—except as hereinafter mentioned—the sum of *two pounds* per centum per annum and so ratably from any pay or salary of whatever amount and the sums so deducted shall be invested in such manner as may be approved by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council and the interest and dividends thereof or so much of the same as shall not be required for the purposes hereinafter mentioned shall be invested in like manner and shall accumulate so as to form a fund to be called the "Superannuation Fund" and be applied as occasion may require for the payment of such superannuation or other allowances or gratuities as may be ordered or appointed by the Governor with the advice aforesaid under the provisions hereinafter contained.

Governor may grant allowance on superannuation.

2. Upon the application of any officer in the Civil Service—with the exceptions hereinafter specified—in office at the commencement of this Act or hereafter appointed to office accompanied by such certificates or recommendations as the Governor with the advice aforesaid shall require the Governor may with such advice direct that such officer shall be superannuated and shall receive such yearly allowance or such gratuity upon such conditions and not exceeding such proportions as to age length of service and other circumstances as are hereinafter mentioned. And thereupon such person shall cease to hold such office and such allowance or gratuity shall be paid to him accordingly and shall be charged upon and paid out of the said "Superannuation Fund" so far as the same shall from time to time be adequate to discharge the same.

Conditions and proportions of allowance.

3. Where the person applying for the same shall be under *sixty* years of age such allowance or gratuity shall only be granted—except in certain cases hereinafter mentioned—upon a certificate from two legally qualified medical practitioners duly appointed in that behalf by the Governor with the advice aforesaid that such person is incapacitated by infirmity of mind or body from discharging the duties of his office in which case if he shall have served with diligence and fidelity for *fifteen* years it shall be lawful to grant him by way of superannuation allowance an annual sum not exceeding *one-half* of the salary of his office and also an addition of *two-sixtieths* parts of such salary for each year of service after *fifteen* years and less than *thirty* years and if fully *thirty* years then an annual sum not exceeding the *whole* amount of such salary. And if such person shall be above *sixty* years of age and shall have served for *fifteen* years it shall be lawful without any such medical certificate to grant him by way of superannuation any annual sum not exceeding one half of the salary of his office and an addition of *two-sixtieths* for each year of service above *fifteen* years and less than *thirty* years and if he shall have served fully *thirty* years an annual sum not exceeding the *whole* amount of such salary.

Above sixty.

Conditions of retirement.

4. When any officer after the passing of this Act—except as hereinafter mentioned—shall have attained the full age of *sixty* years he shall thereupon be entitled or may be required by the Governor with the advice aforesaid to retire from active service upon a superannuation allowance according to the scale hereinbefore fixed. And if any officer shall desire to retire from active employment who has not attained the full age of *sixty* years he shall be at liberty without any such medical certificate after having served with diligence and fidelity for a period of *thirty* years so to retire on a superannuation allowance of not less than *two-third* parts of his annual salary. Provided that in either such case the Minister in whose department

ment such officer may be serving may request such officer to continue to perform his duties but without prejudice to his right to decline such request or to have then assigned to him a superannuation allowance in conformity with this Act. Provided also that any superannuation allowance so granted to such officer shall not be received for any time during which he may continue to perform the duties and to draw the salary of such office. Provided further that no increase shall be made in such superannuation allowance by reason of such continuance in office.

5. Any retiring allowance to which an officer may be entitled from the "Superannuation Fund" in accordance with the two preceding clauses may at the option of such officer be commuted for such a gross payment not exceeding *seven years purchase* as may be considered a fair equivalent by the Governor with the advice aforesaid. Provided that in the opinion and on the report of the Commissioners hereinafter mentioned the state of the fund will admit of such payment. Annual allowance may be commuted for gross sum.

6. Any holder of an office giving a title under the conditions aforesaid to a superannuation allowance who although he has not completed the period which would have enabled him to apply for such allowance is constrained by infirmity of mind or body to leave the Public Service shall be entitled to a gratuity for less than *ten years service of one month's pay for each year of such service* and for more than *ten years service to a gratuity of three months' pay for every two years of such service* not exceeding in the whole *fifteen years*. Gratuity for premature incapacity.

7. Nothing herein shall prevent the Governor with the advice aforesaid in consideration of any special services rendered by any officer or any other unusual circumstances or by way of compensation to any officer removed in consequence of the abolition of his office or for the purpose of facilitating improvements in the organization of any Department or effecting greater efficiency or economy from recommending to Parliament such sum in addition to any retiring allowance or gratuity to which any such officer may be entitled under this Act as may appear reasonable and just to meet any such case as aforesaid. Provided that if for the interest of the Public Service any office be made political the Governor with the advice aforesaid may recommend to Parliament the payment to the officer then holding the appointment of a fair and just compensation for his retirement therefrom independent of any superannuation or retiring allowance to which he may then be entitled under this Act. Allowances may be recommended to Parliament under special circumstances.

8. Nothing herein shall prevent any person to whom any superannuation allowance or any allowance for loss of office may be assigned from accepting any new appointment whether political or otherwise in this Colony or elsewhere or from receiving the emoluments thereof. Provided that if such appointment be in this Colony such allowance shall merge or be reduced during the tenure of such new appointment according as the salary or emoluments thereof are greater or less than the amount of such allowance. Provided also that no addition shall be made to any such allowance for any service under such new appointment. Allowance not to prevent other appointment but to abate proportionately if in the Colony.

9. Upon the death of any officer while in the service of the Government his widow shall be entitled to receive during her widowhood an allowance equal to two-third parts of the allowance which might have been granted to her husband under this Act according to his service and rate of pay at the time of his death or if he leaves no widow his children if any or otherwise any other relations of such officer to be named by him or if not so named then at the discretion of the Governor with the advice aforesaid shall be entitled to a gratuity not exceeding two months pay for every three years of service of such officer. Allowances to widows and children.

10. This Act shall not apply to any Judge of the Supreme Court—nor to any Minister of Religion—nor to any honorary officer—nor to any political officer—nor to any officer the right to appoint to whose office is not vested in the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council or in a responsible Minister—nor to any officer constable or other member of the Police or Volunteer Force—nor to any official paid out of contingencies—nor to any officer remunerated solely by fees or commission—nor to any person temporarily employed or appointed only on probation—nor to persons receiving small salaries or retaining-fees following other pursuits. Provided that nothing in this section shall be construed to exclude from the provisions of this Act any Police Magistrate not deriving advantage from the Police Superannuation Fund or any Clerk of Petty Sessions or the officers of the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint or any other officer or class of officers or persons to whom the Governor with the advice aforesaid shall declare that the provisions of this Act shall apply. Exceptions.

11. The Governor with the advice aforesaid may appoint *three* officers to be Superannuation Fund Commissioners for the purpose of recommending from time to time the investment or disposal of the amount at the credit of the "Superannuation Fund" which is to be retained until invested or otherwise appropriated as a separate account in the Colonial Treasury. Commissioners for Act.

12. Applications for Superannuation or other allowances or gratuities to be paid out of the "Superannuation Fund" under this Act shall be addressed to the Minister in whose department the officer may be serving accompanied by such certificates as may be prescribed in manner aforesaid. How applications to be made and dealt with.

13. Any retiring or other allowance or gratuity awarded under this Act shall be paid quarterly or monthly as may be desired by the applicant from the money at the credit of the fund in the Colonial Treasury under an assignment in such form as may be prescribed signed by the Governor which with the receipt of the person receiving the same shall be a sufficient authority for the payment as such allowance may become due. How allowances to be paid.

14. To provide for the interval during which the contributions of public officers towards the fund established by this Act will be insufficient to meet the requirements of this Act there shall be appropriated in aid of the "Superannuation Fund" out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund a sum not exceeding *ten thousand pounds*. Grant from public Revenue in aid of Superannuation Fund.

15. An account in detail of all appropriations of the "Superannuation Fund" or any part thereof during every year ending the thirty-first day of December shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament within *thirty days* next thereafter if Parliament be sitting and if not then within *fourteen days* after the opening of the next Session. Annual accounts for Parliament.

16. Nothing in this Act shall alter or affect the Constitution Act.

17. This Act shall be styled and may be cited as the "Public Service Superannuation Act of 1863." Not to prejudice Constitution Act. Short title.

## No. 5.

36<sup>a</sup> VICTORIÆ, 1873.

## A BILL to repeal the Superannuation Act of 1864 and to provide for terminating the system of Allowances and Gratuities established thereunder.

[MR. PARKES;—13 February, 1873, A.M.]

Preamble.

WHEREAS it is expedient to repeal the Superannuation Act of 1864 and to provide for terminating the system of allowances and gratuities established thereunder Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

Repeal of Superannuation Act of 1864.

1. The Act of Council twenty-seventh Victoria number eleven being the Superannuation Act of 1864 is hereby repealed but such repeal shall not affect any allowance or gratuity granted or act done before the passing of this Act except so far as herein specifically enacted.

Interpretation clause.

2. In the interpretation of this Act unless the context otherwise indicates the word "pension" means any superannuation allowance granted under the Act hereby repealed or under this Act.

Balance at credit of Superannuation Fund carried to Consolidated Revenue Fund on which certain payments under this Act are made chargeable.

3. The balance at the credit of the Superannuation Fund on the            day of            in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three shall be carried to the credit and form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund And all payments in respect of pensions under the sixth seventh and eighth sections hereof shall be chargeable upon and paid from the said fund.

Arrears of existing pensions to be paid in full.

4. All amounts in respect of pensions in arrear accrued due and payable up to the commencement of this Act to the grantees of such pensions under the provisions of the said repealed Act shall be paid in full to such grantees according to the scale prescribed by the third section of the said repealed Act.

Gratuities already authorized to be paid in full.

5. All sums of money in the nature of gratuities to which any person shall be entitled under the provisions of the seventh or tenth sections of the said repealed Act and the payment whereof shall have been duly authorized before the passing of this Act shall be paid in full to such persons according to the respective scales prescribed by the said sections Provided always that no person shall after the passing of this Act be entitled to any gratuity under either of the said sections unless the payment thereof to him shall have been duly authorized before the passing of the said Act.

Rate of Pensions of Pensioners forced to retire.

6. All persons formerly in the Public Service who shall have been required by the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council to retire from active service under the provisions of the fourth section of the said repealed Act shall after the passing of this Act be entitled to be paid the respective pensions granted to them under the provisions of the said section and in accordance with the scale therein prescribed.

Reduced rate of pensions for other Pensioners.

7. All persons to whom pensions shall have been granted under the provisions of the said repealed Act before the passing of this Act and not within the meaning of the last preceding section shall after the passing of this Act be paid according to the following scale viz.—

To any person who shall have served *fifteen* years and upwards and under *sixteen* years an annual pension of *fifteen-sixtieths* of the annual salary of his office.

*Sixteen* years and under *seventeen* years an annual pension of *sixteen-sixtieths* of such salary.

And in like manner a further addition to the annual pension of *one-sixtieth* in respect of each additional year of such service until the completion of a period of service of *forty* years when a pension of *forty-sixtieths* may be granted And no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond *forty* years.

Pensions to persons entitled to retire at passing of Act.

8. All officers in the Public Service who at the time of the passing of this Act are entitled to retire from active service under the provisions of the said repealed Act may so retire upon pensions to be computed according to the scale set forth in the last preceding section but in such computation no period of service of any such officer subsequent to the date of the passing of this Act shall be taken into account but such officer's service shall be deemed for such purpose to have terminated on the aforesaid date And no pension within the meaning of this or the last preceding section shall exceed the respective rates in the scale last aforesaid.

Refund of deductions.

9. All sums of money deducted under the provisions of the first section of the said repealed Act from the pay or salary of any officer in the Public Service at the time of the passing of this Act shall together with interest thereon at the rate of *five pounds* per centum per annum up to the said time be refunded to such person for the whole period during which such person has been a contributor to the Superannuation Fund created by the said Act upon his lodging an application in the form or to the effect of the Schedule hereto addressed to the Under Secretary or other official head of the Department or Service to which such person so applying belongs accompanied by a certificate of the Auditor-General endorsed upon such application specifying the amount to which such person is entitled under this Act Provided always that no such deductions shall be refunded to any person to whom any pension gratuity or payment shall have been or be granted or made under the said repealed Act and that no pension gratuity or payment under this Act shall be granted or made to any person to whom any such deductions shall have been or shall be refunded as aforesaid.

Loan authorized to be repaid in ten years.

10. It shall be lawful for the Governor with the advice aforesaid to raise by the sale of Treasury Bills or Debentures secured upon the Consolidated Revenue Fund and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding *four pounds per centum* per annum the respective amounts required for the purpose of paying the arrears of pensions and gratuities and for the refunding of deductions authorized by this Act Provided that not less than *one-tenth* part of the amounts so to be raised by Debentures or Treasury Bills shall be paid off out of the said Consolidated Revenue Fund on or before the thirty-first day of March one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four and on or before the corresponding day of each succeeding year the like proportion of *one-tenth* of the said amounts shall be paid off in like manner until the whole of the said loan be extinguished And all sums borrowed under this Act shall be paid to the Colonial Treasurer and be by him placed to a separate credit to be called the "Superannuation Repeal Fund" and no part of the money so borrowed shall on any pretence be paid used or applied directly or indirectly either temporarily or otherwise to or for any purpose other than the purposes mentioned in this section.

Governor by warrant to authorize payment by Colonial Treasurer.

11. The Colonial Treasurer shall cause the amounts of the said pensions in arrear authorized gratuities and of the deductions so to be refunded to be paid in such manner as the Governor by any Warrant

Warrant or order in writing under his hand and directed to the said Treasurer shall from time to time order and direct and the payments so to be made shall be charged upon and payable out of the said "Superannuation Repeal Fund."

12. The said Treasurer shall in his accounts from time to time be allowed credit for any sum or sums of money paid by him in pursuance of such warrant or order in writing as aforesaid and the receipt or receipts of the respective persons to whom the same shall be so paid shall be a full and valid discharge to the said Treasurer in passing his said accounts for any such sum or sums as shall be therein mentioned and he shall receive credit for the same accordingly. Treasurer to be allowed credit for payments thereunder.

13. No claim to a pension superannuation allowance gratuity payment or benefit whatsoever under the said repealed Act other than so far as the same are expressly continued or confirmed by this Act shall after the passing of this Act be recognized as binding on the Government under the provisions of the said repealed Act. Provided always that nothing in this Act shall be deemed to alter or affect the Constitution Act or any instruction issued by Her Majesty to the Governor in pursuance thereof or to prejudice or affect the rights of any members of the Civil Service in office at the time of the passing of this Act or any pensions or superannuation allowances to which they may claim to be entitled by virtue of any Imperial Act Order in Council or Instruction as aforesaid. Certain claims only to be recognized.

14. This Act may be cited as the "Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873."

Short title.

#### SCHEDULE.

(Date)

I (*state name and official grade*) hereby request that the deductions heretofore made from my salary as contributions to the Superannuation Fund under the authority of the Superannuation Act of 1864 with interest thereon at the rate of five pounds per centum per annum may be refunded to me in terms of the ninth section of the Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873.

(Signed)

#### Endorsement of Auditor-General.

I CERTIFY that A.B. occupies the official grade stated in this application and that he has contributed to the Superannuation Fund the aggregate sum of \_\_\_\_\_ as specified in the margin and that he is entitled under the "Superannuation Act Repeal Act of 1873" to the refund of the said sum together with \_\_\_\_\_ as interest thereon.

(Date)

C. R.  
Auditor-General.

34<sup>th</sup> VICTORIA, 1871.

### A BILL to amend the Superannuation Act of 1864.

[MR. ROBERTSON;—11 May, 1871.]

WHEREAS the Superannuation Fund provided by the "Superannuation Act of 1864" has for some time past been insufficient to meet the demands upon it by reason as well of the gratuities authorized by the tenth section as of the excessive rate at which pensions are by that Act directed to be computed and whereas the interests of the officers of the Civil Service require that the pensions should be reduced to the rate herein-after mentioned and that the gratuities should be abolished Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly of New South Wales in Parliament assembled and by the authority of the same as follows:—

1. The deduction provided for by the first section of the said Act shall be and the same is hereby fixed at the rate of four per centum instead of at a sum not exceeding the rate of four per centum as in the said section mentioned. Contribution to Superannuation Fund fixed at four per centum.

2. Instead of the superannuation allowance authorized by the third and fourth sections of the said Act the superannuation allowance payable under the said Act shall from and after the first day of January last be as follows:— Rate of superannuation allowance.

To any person who shall have served fifteen years and upwards and under sixteen years an annual allowance of fifteen-sixtieths of the annual salary of his office.

For sixteen years and under seventeen years an annual allowance of sixteen-sixtieths of such salary.

And in like manner a further addition to the annual allowance of one-sixtieth in respect of each additional year of such service until the completion of a period of service of forty years when the annual allowance of forty-sixtieths may be granted and no addition shall be made in respect of any service beyond forty years.

And no superannuation allowance granted or payable under the said Act shall in any case exceed these rates.

3. The superannuation allowance granted or payable or hereafter to be granted or payable to any officer under the said Act shall from and after the first day of January last not be computed upon the amount of the salary enjoyed by him at the time of his retirement unless he shall have been in the receipt of the same for a period of at least three years immediately before the granting of such superannuation allowance and in case he shall not have enjoyed his then existing salary for that period such superannuation allowance shall be calculated upon the average amount of salary received by such officer for three years next preceding the commencement of such allowance. Superannuation not to be granted on advanced amount of salary received for less than three years.



10th and 13th  
sections of 27  
Vic. No. 11  
repealed.

Superannuation  
allowances to be  
a charge upon  
the Consolidated  
Revenue Fund.

This Act and the  
Act 27 Vic. No.  
11 to be read as  
one Act.

Payments to be  
made as in the  
27 Vic. No. 11  
mentioned in any  
year in which  
the fund will be  
sufficient for  
such purpose.  
Short title.

4. The tenth and thirteenth sections of the said Act are hereby repealed.

5. The contributions toward the Superannuation Fund shall be paid into the Colonial Treasury and form part of the Consolidated Revenue Fund and all superannuation allowances shall henceforth be a charge upon and be paid out of that Fund.

6. This Act and the said Act shall be construed and read as one Act.

7. In the event of the Superannuation Fund in any year being sufficient to pay the various charges upon it at the rates and in the manner provided by the said Act such payments shall in such year be made as in the said Act mentioned anything in this Act to the contrary notwithstanding.

8. This Act shall be styled and may be cited as the "Superannuation Act Amendment Act of 1871."

1883-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**THE CIVIL SERVICE.**

(OFFICERS APPOINTED BEFORE THE CONSTITUTION ACT WAS PASSED.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 September, 1884.*

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RETURN to an *Order* of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 31st July, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“A Return showing the names of all Officers of the Public Service whose  
“appointments date back to before the passing of the Constitution Act;  
“giving length of service, and salary, and the amount of pension to which  
“they would respectively be entitled by the extension of Schedule B, or  
“the adoption of subsequent English Acts of Superannuation.”

*(Mr. Hutchinson.)*

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[815 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £4 2s. 6d.]

## THE CIVIL SERVICE.

RETURN showing the names of all Officers of the Public Service whose appointments date back to before the passing of the Constitution Act, giving length of service, and salary, and the amount of pension to which they would be entitled by the extension of Schedule B, or the adoption of the present English Superannuation Act, so far as the same can readily be ascertained from the Accounts of this Department.

Name of Officer.	Present Office.	Number of years of Service	Average Salary for the last three years	Pension under the Constitution Act.	Pension under the present English Superannuation Act.
			£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Allpass, J. W.	District Inspector of Schools	29	500	202 7 7	241 13 4
Armstrong, W. W.	C.P.S., &c., Rylstone	30	275	114 11 8	137 10 0
Baylis, H.	P.M., Wagga Wagga	32	483	212 15 0	257 12 0
Bock, W.	8th Landing Waiter, Customs	30	315	131 5 0	157 10 0
Bocke, W.	C.P.S., Windsor	31	363	157 14 3	190 2 8
Berney, A.	Landing Surveyor, Customs	29	620	250 19 0	299 13 4
Blake, R.	Senior Inspector of Distilleries	41	450	262 10 0	330 0 0
Bloomfield, C. W.	Accountant, Government Printing Office	30	283	117 18 4	141 10 0
Bradley, J. D.	District Inspector of Schools, Armadale	31	550	235 14 3	284 3 4
Bridges, F.	do do Wellington	32	550	242 5 3	293 6 8
Brooks, J. N.	P.M., Singleton	30	450	187 10 0	225 0 0
Brown, J. H.	Assistant Clerk, Shipping Master's Office	29	150	60 14 3	72 10 0
Buchanan, P.	Sub-Overseer, Government Printing Office	32	300	132 2 10	160 0 0
Calvert, J. J.	Clerk of Parliaments	31	700	300 0 0	361 13 4
Caswell, W. S.	P.M., Dubbo	37	450	225 0 0	275 16 8
Chapman, G. S.	Night Overseer, Government Printing Office	31	350	150 0 0	180 16 8
Chapin, A. P.	Clerk Assistant, Legislative Council	34	500	232 2 10	283 6 8
Coles, W.	1st Clerk of Works, Colonial Architect's Department	29	616	249 6 8	297 14 8
Connell, H.	P.M., Kiama	39	472	247 4 9	306 16 0
Cook, A.	Chief Draftsman, Colonial Architect's Department	30	425	177 1 8	212 10 0
Crane, W.	Stipendiary Magistrate, Sydney	30	700	291 13 4	350 0 0
Cronin, J. D.	Paymaster, Treasury	30	616	256 13 4	308 0 0
Cunningham, J.	6th Landing Waiter, Customs	31	365	156 8 6	188 11 8
D'Arnetta, W.	Overseer (Day) Government Printing Office	31	350	150 0 0	180 16 8
Dawson, R.	P.M., Cooma	37	450	225 0 0	277 10 0
Dudding, W.	C.P.S., Singleton	28	292	118 3 10	136 5 4
Dutton, Jas.	Entry Clerk and Storekeeper, Government Printing Office	30	283	117 18 4	141 10 0
Easton, G. R.	Pilot and Officer of Customs, Richmond River	29	210	85 0 0	101 10 0
Ellis, J. W.	Chief Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Office	30	616	256 13 4	308 0 0
Evans, W. T.	C.P.S., &c., Orange	33	338	152 18 1	185 18 0
Forbes, A. L.	Examiner, Public Instruction Department	30	600	250 0 0	300 0 0
Fraser, A. C.	Clerk of the Peace	29	750	303 11 5	362 10 0
Gardiner, J.	Chief Examiner, Public Instruction Department	32	683	300 16 11	364 5 4
Goodechap, C. A.	Commissioner for Railways	30	1,083	451 5 0	541 10 0
Graham, Jas.	Signal-master, South Head	36	200	97 12 4	120 0 0
Griffiths, C.	Sub-overseer, Government Printing Office	32	283	124 13 1	150 18 8
Hill, F. W.	Superintendent, Money Order Office, and Comptroller, Government Savings Bank.	33	800	361 18 1	400 0 0
Hinton, A.	Clerk and Accountant, Marine Board	29	314	127 1 10	151 15 4
Hookins, Chas.	Inspector of Schools, Wagga Wagga	29	475	192 5 2	229 11 8
Hosier, F.	Reader, Government Printing Office	31	300	128 11 5	155 0 0
Johnson, E.	Chief Inspector of Schools, Public Instruction Department	29	700	283 6 8	338 6 8
Johnson, W.	Stipendiary Magistrate, Sydney	34	500	232 2 10	283 6 8
Jones, E.	Cashier, Customs	34	543	252 2 1	307 14 0
Jones, S. W.	Clerk, Legislative Assembly	30	800	333 6 8	400 0 0
Kellick, Geo.	Chief Clerk and Cashier, Government Printing Office	33	333	150 12 10	183 3 0
Keon, G. P.	P.M., Eden	38	335	171 9 9	212 3 4
Lambton, S. H.	Secretary, General Post Office	31	833	357 0 0	430 7 8
Landers, J. F.	Secretary and Cashier, Surveyor-General's Office	29	450	182 2 10	217 10 0
Lee, J. J.	Second Clerk, Crown Solicitor's Office	39	366	191 14 3	237 18 0
Lewis, M. W.	Clerk of Works, Colonial Architect's Department	40	516	276 8 6	344 0 0
Lewis, T. H.	First-class Draftsman, Surveyor-General's Office	35	566	265 3 4	330 3 4
Llewellyn, W. N.	Chief Clerk, Customs	42	553	309 8 4	387 2 0
Logan, W. R.	Sub-Collector, Customs, Newcastle	36	466	227 9 0	279 12 0
McDonald, J.	C.P.S., &c., Tamworth	33	325	147 0 5	178 15 0
Macleod, H.	Comptroller-General of Prisons	38	800	409 11 0	506 13 4
Marsh, F.	P.M., Wellington	32	341	150 4 0	181 17 4
Martin, J. B.	C.P.S., &c., Camden and Picton	31	275	117 17 2	142 1 8
Martyn, H.	Reader, Government Printing Office	32	258	113 12 10	137 12 0
Meares, W. D.	P.M., Mudgee	31	433	207 0 0	249 11 0
Mercer, J.	Sub-Overseer, Government Printing Office	29	275	111 6 2	132 18 4
Moore, C.	Director, Botanic Gardens	36	466	227 9 0	279 12 0
Morarty, E. O.	Engineer-in-Chief, Harbours and Rivers Department	35	1,133	539 10 5	660 18 4
Mowle, S. M.	Usher of the Black Rod	31	400	171 8 7	206 13 4
Newcombe, H.C.E.	Deputy Registrar-General	32	450	198 4 3	240 0 0
Newcombe, W.	Receiver, Treasury	33	616	278 13 4	338 16 0
Ormsby, A. J.	1st Landing-Waiter, Customs	37	415	207 10 0	255 18 4
Pasmore, W. R. T.	3rd do do	30	390	162 10 0	195 0 0
Pearson, R. M.	Principal Draftsman, Registrar-General's Office	28	533	209 7 9	248 14 8
Plunkett, W. E.	Under Secretary, Department of Justice	36	833	406 11 8	499 16 0
Potter, C.	Superintendent, Government Printing Office	28	500	196 8 6	233 6 8
Rae, Jno.	Under Secretary, Public Works	27	833	317 6 8	374 17 0

Name of Officer.	Present Office.	Number of years of Service	Average Salary for the last three years.	Pension under the Constitution Act.	Pension under the present English Superannuation Act.
Read, J. C.....	Governor, Sydney Gaol.....	29	£ 433	£ 195 10 0	£ 235 2 4
Rennie, E. A.....	Auditor-General.....	37	700	350 0 0	481 13 4
Richards, T.....	Government Printer.....	39	750	392 17 1	487 10 0
Rucker, H. J.....	3rd Clerk, Customs.....	35	383	182 7 7	223 8 4
Scarr, J. A.....	Shorthand-writer, Legislative Council.....	37	550	275 0 0	339 3 4
Shiell, H.....	Coroner, Sydney.....	30	500	208 6 8	250 0 0
Steward, Jas.....	Sub-overseer, Government Printing Office.....	30	200	83 6 8	100 0 0
Siddins, J.....	Superintendent, Light-house, South Head.....	88	180	92 2 10	114 0 0
Smith, C. E.....	P.M., Narrabri.....	33	437	197 13 9	240 7 0
Stephen, W. W.....	Secretary to Attorney-General.....	32	500	220 4 9	266 13 4
Stone, T. H.....	Postmaster, Albury.....	80	266	110 16 8	133 0 0
Stubbin, J. N.....	4th Landing-waiter, Customs.....	30	365	152 1 8	182 10 0
Thompson, W.....	Postmaster, Newcastle.....	29	330	133 11 5	159 10 0
Thomson, J.....	Chief Inspector, Treasury.....	29	716	289 16 2	346 1 4
Turner, A. A.....	P.M., Wollongong.....	36	395	192 15 11	237 0 0
Thrum, G. A.....	Foreman, Government Printing Office.....	29	308	124 13 4	148 17 4
Vivian, J. A.....	2nd Clerk Assistant, Legislative Assembly.....	28	500	196 8 7	233 6 8
Webb, F. W.....	Clerk Assistant, Legislative Assembly.....	32	600	264 5 8	320 0 0
Wickham, G.....	C.P.S., &c., Parramatta.....	37	361	180 10 0	222 12 4
Willis, J. A. C.....	1st Class Draftsman, Survey Department.....	30	516	215 0 0	258 0 0

Department of Audit, 2nd September, 1881.



1883.

THIRD SESSION.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## TRAVELLING ALLOWANCES TO PUBLIC OFFICERS.

(GENERAL SCALE OF RATES.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 November, 1883.*

Statement in answer to Mr. Hugh Taylor's question, No. 10, 20th November, 1883.

General scale of authorized charges for Officers travelling on Her Majesty's Service in the Colony of New South Wales.

<i>Without cost of conveyance.</i>		£	s.	d.
The Honorable the Attorney-General, at per diem ...	...	2	0	0
The Honorable the Solicitor-General...	...	2	0	0
The District Court Judges, with the exception of the Metropolitan and Coast Judges ...	...	2	0	0
The District Court Judges for the Metropolitan and Coast Districts ...	...	1	10	0
Heads of Departments, and other officers ranked as first class ...	...	1	10	0
Subordinate or second class officers ...	...	1	0	0

*With cost, when paid, of conveyance, horse-hire, or forage allowance.*

Officers of the first class ...	...	0	15	0
Officers of the second class ...	...	0	12	0

All other subordinate employes at rates specially authorized.

*Conveyance.*

First class railway and steamer fares allowed to all officers of the first and second classes.

*Actual expenses in place of a daily allowance.*

In case of short journeys, such as from Sydney to Parramatta and back the same day, actual expenses only are allowed, the daily allowance being intended to cover absence at night from residence or head quarters.

*Post Office Department.*

First class officers are allowed 30s. per day and first class railway and coach fares.

Second class officers from 8s. to 12s. per day and first class railway and coach fares.

Third class officers rates specially authorized (generally about 6s. per day and second class railway and coach fares).

*Telegraph Department.*

First class officers are allowed 30s. per day and first class railway fares.

Second class officers 20s. per day and first class railway fares.

Third class officers rates specially authorized.

NOTE 1.—When travelling does not form a regular and necessary part of an officer's duty, any expense incurred thereby, as well as the specific rate to be charged, requires to be supported by the authority of a Minister of the Crown.

NOTE 2.—In computing the daily rate the time occupied on board steam vessels, when the fare includes provisions, is not to be reckoned, nor the time lost through detention of such vessels by stress of weather or other cause. Special authority is also required for allowing the daily rate in case of prolonged detention at one place.



1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.**  
(CASE OF MR. LOUIS BUCHANAN.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 May, 1884.*

SCHEDULE.

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No. 1.

D. Buchanan, Esq., M.P., to The Hon. G. R. Dibbs, M.P., Treasurer of New South Wales.

My dear Sir,

Sydney, 28 January, 1884.

My brother Louis has put in an application for a year's leave of absence on full salary. I have for the last twelve months been advising him to make this application, as I could see his health demanded relaxation and change. He has served in the Customs for eighteen years, and during that long time he has only had one month's leave, some ten years ago. His health is at the present anything but good, and his medical adviser urges this step on the ground that, if not taken at his age, things may become very serious for him.

Both the late and present Collector will testify to his ability as a steady, hard-working, attentive, and devoted public servant; and in the present application he is only asking to be treated as other public servants have been, some of them without so good a claim upon the liberality or justice of the Government.

As his brother, I of course feel a very deep interest in his career. He possesses abilities that I often envy and wish I possessed. His conduct, public and private, has been in the highest degree exemplary, and in asking you to support his application I am only asking what every principle of common justice will bear you out in conceding.

Yours very sincerely,  
DAVID BUCHANAN.

No. 2.

The Collector of Customs to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Custom-house, Sydney, 29 January, 1884.

I have the honor to bring under your notice the conduct of Mr. Louis Buchanan, and also an application from that gentleman, forwarded herewith.

During last week, after consultation with the Honorable the Colonial Treasurer, and with his approval, I offered to Mr. Buchanan, on Thursday evening last (during the sitting of Parliament), the position of Inspector of Tobacco Factories, under the provisions of the Bill about to be submitted.

It was of the greatest importance that my arrangements for placing officers at the respective factories should be kept secret, and with that end in view I appointed to meet Mr. Buchanan at the Custom-house at 9 o'clock on Thursday night, in order to give him all necessary instructions.

Mr. Buchanan appeared much pleased to find that the Treasurer had selected him for the position referred to, and I spent nearly two hours explaining to him various features of the Act, and removing the difficulties Mr. Buchanan raised.

Before



Before closing for the night Mr. Buchanan asked me what salary would attach to the office, to which I replied that I had not consulted the Treasurer about the proposed amount of remuneration, but I told him I was prepared to recommend £400 per annum. He replied that the amount was small, at the same time expressing his desire to carry out my wishes in every particular.

On the morning of Friday I was at the Custom-house precisely at 9 o'clock, and after a short interview with Mr. Oliver I called for Mr. Buchanan, and said, "Are you ready with the selected men?"

He seemed excited and said "yes," but he wanted to say a word or two to me first. He then told me that he had been talking with his brother, and that he did not think he ought to give up his chances in the Long Room for a paltry £50 a year. I said, "Well, Buchanan, this is not the time for talking. Do the work first and we can discuss the pay later on when the Bill becomes law."

He then said that he feared there would be great difficulty in dealing with the tobacco factory proprietors, and seemed so unnerved that I replied, "Once for all, do you accept or do you reject, for I have no time to lose?" He then said, "I reject."

I beg to call your attention to the fact that Mr. Buchanan is at present in receipt of £300 per annum as a clerk, and that in recommending him for a position to which a salary of £400 might possibly attach, I thought I was doing that gentleman some service.

I do not wish to magnify the difficulties forced upon me by the conduct of Mr. Buchanan, who by his mercenary selfishness and positive refusal to accept the position assigned to him greatly interfered with the plans I had formed with the approval of the Treasurer.

I am glad to report that the cheerfully and ably rendered services of Mr. Edmund Jones (the cashier) enabled me to give effect to the necessary placing of officers at the factories, and that the control of those establishments is still effectively carried on by that gentleman.

I think I may justly complain of the conduct of Mr. Buchanan, and I trust, for the maintenance of subordination in this Department, that the Treasurer's disapproval of Mr. Buchanan's insubordination and selfish indifference will be both marked and severe, as a warning and as an example.

On Friday, after his refusal to attend the factories, Mr. Buchanan complained of being very unwell, and left for the remainder of the day.

On Monday Mr. David Buchanan waited on me, and presented the enclosed letter from his brother, together with a medical certificate.

I confess that I was astonished to hear the very high estimate formed by Mr. David Buchanan of the official services of his brother Louis, and of the money value at which he assessed those services, in neither of which was I able to agree with that gentleman.

Mr. Louis Buchanan, who is I believe a strong and hearty man, after destroying the plans for giving effect to a new branch of business, and after setting the bad example of refusing to obey instructions, now asks for twelve months' leave of absence on full pay, and proposes to leave his routine work to be performed at the expense of the Government by his fellow clerks, after depriving them of the promotion they had a right to expect had he the courage to take the office offered to him.

A reference to the Return herewith will show that Mr. Buchanan's progress in the Customs from the year 1872 has not been by any means slow; and I beg to call attention to the fact that Mr. Buchanan's name has been allowed to remain on the 1884 Estimates for an increase of £50, and that the increases I recommended in other cases have been disallowed.

There is nothing in Mr. Buchanan's career to justify him as a Civil Servant in expecting special preferment, and I regret exceedingly that his recent conduct discovers a disregard for common fairness.

I am unable to recommend that the leave sought by Mr. Buchanan be granted; and although I have for many years admired the literary culture of that gentleman, I am bound to say that he does not in my opinion possess qualities as a clerk in the Custom-house in any respect superior to many who are his juniors in the Service.

I also again beg that the Honorable the Treasurer will mark his displeasure of Mr. Buchanan's conduct in failing to carry out his instructions at a critical time.

I am, &c.,  
JAMES POWELL,  
Collector of Customs.

[Enclosures.]

Louis Buchanan.

8th Clerk .....	1 Jan. to 31 Dec., 1870 .....	£205
	1 Jan. to 31 Jan., 1871 .....	205
	1 Feb. to 31 Dec., 1871 .....	195
	1 Jan. to 31 Dec., 1872 .....	195
	1 Jan. to 7 Jan., 1873 .....	205
Promoted 7th Clerk.....	8 Jan. to 31 Dec., 1873 .....	225
Same to 31 Jan., 1882.		
Promoted 6th Clerk.....	1 Feb. to 31 Dec., 1882 .....	250
	1 Jan. to 30 Sept., 1883 .....	300
Promoted 5th Clerk.....	1 Oct. to 31 Dec., 1883 .....	300
	1 Jan. to date .....	*300

Leave of absence—Four weeks in November, 1873.  
Extended four weeks.

\* £350 proposed on Estimates.

Mr. L. Buchanan to E. Jones, Esq.

Dear Sir,

On the other side is a certificate as to the state of my health, and I can only say I am extremely sorry that necessity compels me to lay up at the present time.

I remain, &c.,  
L. BUCHANAN.

27 January.

I HEREBY certify that Mr. Louis Buchanan is suffering from an acute attack of hæmorrhoids, and is unable to attend to his duties, as he requires medical treatment with perfect rest for a few days.

M. EGAN, L.R.C.S.E., &c.

Submitted.—E.J., 28.

Mr.

## Mr. L. Buchanan to The Collector of Customs.

Sir,

Clareinnis, Redmyre, 28 January, 1884.

I beg to apply, through you, to the Honorable the Treasurer, for a twelve months' leave of absence. I may mention that this is a step I have long contemplated, and is indeed imperatively demanded by the state of my health; and when it is remembered that my duties have kept me closely confined to the Custom-house for the last eighteen years nearly, with only one solitary break, in 1873, when I had one month's sick leave, with an extension to a second month, I think the reasonableness of this application cannot fairly be disputed.

I understand there is no fixed or settled rule as to the terms upon which leave of absence is usually granted, each case being governed by its own circumstances. In my own instance, during the long period I have been in the Service, I have not been fortunate as far as promotion is concerned, as my first appointment was made at the close of the year 1866, at a salary of £100; and at long intervals I have received a few steps, with small increases, the two last, quite recently received, being the highest, at £50 each, and these have brought my salary up to £300. I can therefore say with great confidence that I have not been one of the lucky ones in the Public Service, and this fact, I submit, ought to give me a claim to favourable consideration at the present time. Moreover, had I taken short periods of leave of absence, at annual intervals, as many are in the habit of doing, these taken cumulatively, would have amounted to considerably more than a year, but this course I studiously avoided in order to make my claim to an extended leave all the stronger when I came to require it, as I do now. Upon these grounds I submit that mine is an exceptional case, and that I may fairly claim to receive full pay during my year of absence. That there are precedents—some of them of recent occurrence—for such a course is well known, and need not be more particularly referred to.

I enclose a medical certificate, in support of my application, from a gentleman who has attended me, when occasion required, for the last fifteen years; and I can only say, in conclusion, that I leave the matter in the hands of the Honorable the Treasurer, knowing well that he will deal with it in a spirit of fairness and liberality.

I have, &amp;c.,

LOUIS BUCHANAN.

26 January, 1884.

As Mr. Buchanan informs me that he has made application for twelve months' leave of absence, I am of opinion that his health will be materially benefited if his application be granted, as he has shown some very unpleasant symptoms lately which necessitate his abstaining from active employment for some considerable period.

M. EGAN, L.R.C.S.E., &amp;c.

## W. A. Duncan, Esq., to Mr. L. Buchanan.

Dear Sir,

5, Roslyn-street, 29 January, 1884.

I am sorry indeed to learn that your health is so impaired that you are obliged to ask for a year's leave of absence to restore it.

I should think that after eighteen years constant, and I can say most efficient service, you will obtain that boon, and I hope too without diminution of pay.

Trusting you may obtain your request, and return to duty in good health,—

I remain, &amp;c.,

W. A. DUNCAN.

## Minute by The Colonial Treasurer.

HAVING carefully perused these papers, and considered Mr. Louis Buchanan's application for twelve months' leave of absence on full pay, I am compelled to decline his request. I am not satisfied that Mr. Buchanan's health requires a long respite from his official duties; and I consider the medical certificates produced highly unsatisfactory, as I found, on the 27th of January, Mr. Buchanan "is suffering from an acute attack of piles, and will require perfect rest for a few days." Under date the 26th of January, a further certificate from Dr. Egan is enclosed in an application from Mr. L. Buchanan for the twelve months' leave. I am much dissatisfied with Mr. Buchanan's conduct in reference to the initiation of the tobacco excise. The Collector had arranged with him on the previous night to supervise the proposed excise arrangements, and had fully instructed him in his duties. No complaint of failing health had been made, and he was willing and grateful for the promotion which the proposed new arrangements would secure to him, but on the following morning, after the Financial Statement was made, and upon receiving instructions to proceed to the tobacco factories, Mr. Buchanan endeavoured on the emergency to compel the Collector to accede to a demand he then set up for a high rate of salary, without which he declined to carry out the instructions given to him. At this stage the Collector would have been justified in recommending Mr. Buchanan's suspension, and I should have felt it my duty to recommend his dismissal for gross insubordination at a critical moment when his services were pressingly needed.

The Collector however adopted the milder course of ordering him to return to his duties, and appointed another officer for the tobacco excise, as a temporary officer. Under these circumstances, as Mr. Buchanan has had a rest since the 24th January, he must return to his duties, unless prevented from so doing by continued ill health, in which case I shall require a certificate from the Health Officer of the Government.

I cannot admit that insubordination on the part of any officer entitles him to consideration of the nature asked for by Mr. Buchanan. If Mr. Buchanan was able to take the supervision of the tobacco excise (provided he could fix his own terms of remuneration), he must be considered able to perform the ordinary duties of his present employment, which he performed without complaint up to the moment of his failing to dictate his own terms.

G.R.D., 11/3/84.

The Collector of Customs.—G.E., B.C., 11/3/84.

## No. 3.

## The Collector of Customs to Mr. L. Buchanan.

Sir,

Custom-house, Sydney, 11 March, 1884.

In reply to your letter of the 28th January, applying through this office to the Honorable the Treasurer for twelve months' leave of absence, I beg to forward a copy of the Treasurer's minute for your information:

"Having carefully perused these papers and considered Mr. Louis Buchanan's application for twelve months' leave of absence on full pay, I am compelled to decline his request. I am not satisfied that Mr. Buchanan's health requires a long respite from his official duties, and I consider the medical certificates produced highly unsatisfactory, as I find on the 27th January Mr. Buchanan 'is suffering from an acute attack of piles, and will require perfect rest for a few days.' Under date the 26th January a further certificate from Dr. Egan is enclosed in an application from Mr. Buchanan for twelve months' leave.

"I am much dissatisfied with Mr. Buchanan's conduct in reference to the initiation of the tobacco excise. The Collector had arranged with him to supervise the proposed excise business, and had fully instructed him in his duties. No complaint of failing health had been made, and he was willing and grateful for the promotion which the proposed new arrangements would secure to him, but on the following morning

morning, after the Financial Statement was made, and upon receiving instructions to proceed to the tobacco factories, Mr. Buchanan endeavoured on the emergency to compel the Collector to accede to a demand he then set up for a high rate of salary, without which he declined to carry out the instructions given to him. At this stage the Collector would have been justified in recommending Mr. Buchanan's suspension, and I should have felt it my duty to recommend his dismissal for gross insubordination at a critical moment when his services were pressingly needed. The Collector, however, adopted the milder course of ordering him to return to his duties, and appointed another officer for the tobacco excise as a temporary arrangement.

"Under these circumstances, as Mr. Buchanan has had a rest since the 24th January, he must return to his duties, unless prevented from so doing by continued ill-health, in which case I shall require a certificate from the Health Officer of the Government. I cannot admit that insubordination on the part of any officer entitles him to consideration of the nature asked for by Mr. Buchanan. If Mr. Buchanan was able to take the supervision of the tobacco excise (provided he could fix his own terms of remuneration) he must be considered able to perform the ordinary duties of his present employment, which he performed without complaint up to the moment of his failing to dictate his own terms."

I am, &c.,  
JAMES POWELL,  
Collector of Customs.

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No. 4.

Mr. L. Buchanan to The Collector of Customs.

Sir,

Clareinnis, Redmyre, 12 March, 1884.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 11th March, in which is quoted a minute of the Honorable the Treasurer, upon which I desire to be allowed to make the following remarks:—When you asked me to undertake the supervision of the tobacco factories on the 24th January, the evening the Financial Statement was made, I neither accepted nor rejected the offer—I only expressed my regret that I had not known of it sooner, and I never referred to the salary in any way, the only reference to it, as far as I remember, being made by yourself when you said the Treasurer had intended to make the salary £500, but at your recommendation it was reduced to £400. Having gone home, and carefully reflected over the matter, I came to the conclusion that my prospects of advancement were better inside than outside the Department, and immediately on your arrival at the Custom-house on the following morning I mentioned the resolution I had arrived at of remaining on the indoor staff; but if you remember I offered to act in the new position until you had time to make other arrangements, but this was declined. How the Honorable the Treasurer can say I "demanded a high rate of salary," or sought to "fix" or "dictate my own terms of remuneration," I am at a loss to conceive, for most assuredly no action of mine could give the remotest countenance to such an idea. I am equally at a loss to understand in what way I have rendered myself amenable to the charge of insubordination. During the long period I have been employed in the Customs Department the late Collector, Mr. Duncan, repeatedly offered me outside Sub-collectorships, which I, in common with others, invariably declined, without the slightest suspicion of insubordination on our parts; and I submit in principle there is really no difference between these cases and the one under consideration.

The Honorable the Treasurer seems to think my application for leave of absence was not thought of before the new duties were imposed, but the cashier, Mr. Jones, will no doubt recollect that I have repeatedly spoken to him on the subject long before the change of the Tariff was ever dreamt of. He can also speak of the fact of my frequent complaints of illness, and as to the medical certificates not being sufficiently explicit, surely the Honorable the Treasurer cannot have seen the last one, under date the 17th February, which stated that I was suffering from a "chronic derangement of the digestive organs," and the doctor added that he had repeatedly recommended me "within the last few years to endeavour to obtain a lengthened release from active work."

The Honorable the Treasurer has dealt with my application as if ill health was the sole ground on which it rested, whereas my length of service without previous leave is the real ground upon which the application is based, and the medical certificates were only intended to show that my health would have been materially benefited by relief from active duty for a time.

I have thought it only right to submit these few remarks to you, and as the Honorable the Treasurer has not seen fit to grant my application I have no alternative but to return to my duty.

I have, &c.,  
LOUIS BUCHANAN.

Thursday morning, 13 March, 1884.

P.S.—Instead of posting this letter, I intended to have delivered it to you personally, preparatory to returning to my duty, as directed by the Honorable the Treasurer, but I am suffering from such a severe headache that I am under the necessity of postponing my return till to-morrow.—L.B.

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Submitted. I presume the Treasurer will allow Mr. Buchanan to return to his duties. I propose to let Mr. Buchanan take advantage of the step open to him by the retirement of Mr. Kelly, should that course meet with the Treasurer's approval.—J.A.S. P., 13/3/84. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, &c.

Mr. Buchanan flatly contradicts the statement contained in the Collector's minute, covering application for twelve months' leave. Before deciding anything further I should like the Collector's remarks upon this contradiction. Mr. D. Buchanan, who waited on me on the morning after the Financial Statement, stated that his brother had acted in the manner complained of by Mr. Powell upon his (Mr. D. Buchanan's) recommendation.—G.R.D., 14/3/84.

The Collector of Customs.—G.E., B.C., 15/3/84.

## No. 5.

## Report by The Collector of Customs.

Custom-house, Sydney.

IN answer to the wish expressed by the Treasurer, I have reviewed in my mind the whole business connected with the recent conduct of Mr. L. Buchanan. I have nothing to add—nothing to withdraw from my previous report.

Mr. L. Buchanan talked of an increase of a paltry £50 per annum on the morning referred to, and filled me with astonishment by refusing the Treasurer's offer after his unqualified acceptance on the previous night, when he expressed himself as flattered and gratified. I may add that the mention of £400 per annum was merely suggested by me as my own idea of the remuneration I could recommend—leaving it to the Treasurer to augment or otherwise. From an official stand-point I think Mr. Buchanan has made a great mistake, and perhaps was misled or ill-advised.

JAS. P.,  
Collector of Customs.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, &c.

## No. 6.

## Statement by Collector of Customs.

Custom-house, Sydney, 21 March, 1884.

Mr. Buchanan,—

8th Clerk, 1 January, 1870, to 7 January, 1873 ... ..	£205 per annum.
7th Clerk, 8 January, 1873, to 31 January, 1882 ... ..	225 „
6th Clerk, 1 February, 1882, to 31 December, 1882... ..	250 „
5th Clerk, 1 January, 1883, to 30 September, 1883... ..	300 „
From 1 October, 1883, to this date ... ..	300 „

Mr. Buchanan, as 5th Clerk, will this year receive an advance of £50, making his salary £350 per annum.

If the retirement of Mr. Kelly be sanctioned, and the usual step be allowed to Mr. Buchanan, he will in the ordinary course take the salary of 4th Clerk, viz., £400.

The promotion enjoyed by Mr. Buchanan during the past two years has been rapid, and he has no right to expect an increase on taking the office of *jerquer*.

JAS. P.,  
Collector of Customs.

The Honorable G. R. Dibbs,  
&c., &c., &c.

## No. 7.

## Minute from Colonial Treasurer to Collector of Customs.

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 28 May, 1884.

Subject:—Appointments to Tobacco Inspector's Staff.

I INVITE the attention of the Collector of Customs to the "Hansard" reports for last Friday's Parliamentary proceedings; also to clippings from the *Daily Telegraph* of to-day, containing a report of last night's proceedings, and would be obliged if Mr. Powell would state briefly the circumstances which occurred on Friday, the 25th January, at his office, in reference to giving effect to the Tobacco proposals of the Government, as made the previous evening.

G. R. D.

The Collector of Customs.—G.E., 28/5/84, B.C.

## The Collector of Customs to The Colonial Treasurer.

SUBMITTED in obedience to the minute (28 May) herewith. I have read the portion of "Hansard" relative to Mr. David Buchanan's speech on his brother's position in this Department.

My official letter of 29th January gives a general outline of the position of affairs, and with some few explanations arising out of interviews and conversations with Mr. David Buchanan, I know of little else to add.

I was disappointed and annoyed on Friday, the 25th January, after all my trouble in coaching Mr. L. Buchanan, to find that gentleman fail me because his brother interfered on the ground of the insufficiency of the remuneration I was prepared to recommend, as a salary for the position of "Inspector of Tobacco Factories." I wrote privately to Mr. Dibbs, stating the annoyance I felt in having my plans upset by an officer, who sought to extract from me a promise to recommend a higher rate of emolument than I thought fair for the duties to be performed. I also pointed out to Mr. Dibbs that, when Mr. Buchanan left me on the Thursday night (after 10 o'clock), he expressed gratification and gratitude for the intended promotion, and that, fortunately, I was enabled to secure the willing services of Mr. Edmund Jones, the cashier. I did not refer in my official letter to an interview Mr. David Buchanan had with me on the Friday or Saturday morning, I am not quite sure which, but it was after he had seen the Treasurer.

Mr. David Buchanan was desirous (as I understood) that his brother should retrace his steps and take the position of Tobacco Inspector, but I told him my arrangements were made, that I had reported to the Treasurer, and that no alteration could be made unless special directions were given.

On the Monday Mr. David Buchanan again called, and introduced the topic of his brother's appointment. Mr. Buchanan disparaged the seniors in office of his brother, and said his brother was quite as well worth £630 as Mr. Berncy, the Landing Surveyor. I was nettled generally by the attitude of Mr. David Buchanan towards me. I resented it at that time as an attempt at dictation to a public officer—a dictation I would not have suffered as a private individual. I spoke of Mr. David Buchanan's conduct to a gentleman holding a high official position, and narrated to him more forcibly than I have done here, the objectionable pressure sought to be exercised.

I considered Mr. L. Buchanan's conduct wrong altogether, and I so reported. I considered Mr. D. Buchanan's conduct wrong; and felt as I now feel that a public officer should not be approached on the question of direct appointments, and more especially in such close association as those subsisting between Mr. David and Mr. Louis Buchanan.

I beg to point out as an evidence that Mr. L. Buchanan has not been badly treated, that when I took office on the 1st August, 1881, Mr. Buchanan was in receipt of a salary of £225 per annum, and that he is now in receipt of £350 per annum.

That Mr. Buchanan was promoted to the position of Fifth Clerk at £350 should be no cause of complaint. A clerk senior to Mr. Buchanan was promoted to be Second Clerk, and at the same time without increase of salary.

The rearrangement of the salaries has always been left to me, and in dealing with Mr. Buchanan's case it appeared to me that the increase I recommended was on the same scale as other increases. I was guided only by a desire to act fairly to the whole of the officers, and at the same time to place before the Treasurer a scale likely to meet with his sanction.

JAMES POWELL,  
Collector of Customs.

28/5/84.



1883-4.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## CAPTAIN ROSSI.

(LATE REGISTRAR OF THE DISTRICT COURT, GOULBURN--CORRESPONDENCE, &amp;c.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 February, 1884.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 4th December, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all letters, applications, correspondence of all kinds whatsoever, together with all minutes thereon, referring to Captain Rossi, from the date of his appointment as Registrar, District Court, Goulburn, to his letter making application for employment in the Government service; to include also copies of all letters, petitions, or memos. addressed to the Minister of Justice, on behalf of Captain Rossi, relative to his application for the office of Police Magistrate, Goulburn, or appointment elsewhere.”

*(Mr. H. Taylor.)*

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## CAPTAIN ROSSI.

### No. 1.

#### Memorandum of Crown Law Officers.

Crown Law Offices, Sydney, 10 August, 1870.

WE recommend that \* \* \* \* and that Mr. Francis Robert Lewis Rossi be appointed Registrar of the District Court at Goulburn, in the place of Mr. Nathan, at the present salary of £300 per annum. \* \* \* \*

W. M. MANNING, A.G.

JULIAN E. SALOMONS, S.G.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, B.C., 10 August, /70.—W.E.P. Minute for Executive Council herewith, 10 August, /70.

### No. 2.

#### Minute Paper for Executive Council.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 10 August, 1870.

\* See No. 1.

UNDER the accompanying recommendation\* of the Crown Law Officers, I advise that \* \* \* \* and that Mr. Francis Robert Lewis Rossi be appointed Registrar of the District Court at Goulburn in the place of Mr. Nathan, with salary, as voted, of £300 per annum. \* \* \* \*

CHARLES COWPER.

The Executive Council advise the appointment herein recommended \* \* \* \*  
 ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Minute, 70/31, 10 Aug., 1870. Confirmed, 13 Aug., 1870.  
 Approved.—B., 16/8/70. Gazetted, 12/8/70. Under Secretary, Crown Law Department, informed, 12/8/70.

### No. 3.

#### The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to The Under Secretary, Law Department.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 12 August, 1870.

In reply to your blank cover of the 10th instant, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state, that in accordance with the recommendation contained in the joint minute of the Crown Law Officers, thereby transmitted, His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following appointments, viz. :— \* \* \* \* Mr. Francis Robert Lewis Rossi to be Registrar of the District Court at Goulburn in the place of Mr. Nathan, with salary at the rate, as voted, of £300 per annum. \* \* \* \*

The appointment of \* \* \* \* and that of Mr. Rossi will be notified in the ensuing issue of the Government Gazette.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

Mr. Rossi informed, 13 Aug., /70.

### No. 4.

#### The Under Secretary, Crown Law Offices, to Mr. F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir,

Crown Law Offices, Sydney, 13 August, 1870.

While inviting your attention to the notification of your appointment in the Government Gazette, No. 192, of 12th instant, as Registrar of the District Court, Goulburn, I am directed by the Honorable the Attorney-General to state that you will be entitled to receive salary at the rate of £300 per annum. Mr. Nathan has been apprised that you have been appointed to succeed him, and has also been requested to hand over to you all papers and other documents appertaining to the office of Registrar of the District Court, Goulburn.

I am at the same time to request that you will please to enter upon the duties of your office with the least possible delay.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

### No. 5.

#### Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Rossiville, Goulburn, 17 August, 1870.

I have the honor to state that I have this day received a communication from the Crown Law Offices, bearing date the 13th August, 1870, apprising me of my appointment as Registrar of the District Court, Goulburn.

I beg to be permitted to say how sensible I am of the kindness of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, to whom I express my grateful acknowledgments.

I desire also to take the present opportunity of adverting to the hope that the duties as Registrar may not be considered as inconsistent with my holding the position of a Magistrate, which for so very lengthened a period (appointed by Sir G. Gipps) I have had the honor to hold, and its duties I have desired faithfully to discharge.

I have, &c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

Certainly not.—C.C., 19 Aug., /70. Mr. Rossi informed, 22 Aug., /70.

## No. 6.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, to Mr. F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 22 August, 1870.

With reference to the inquiry contained in your letter of the 17th instant, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that your appointment as Registrar of the District Court at Goulburn will not necessitate your ceasing to hold office as a Justice of the Peace.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HALLORAN.

## No. 7.

Mr. H. S. Elliott to The Attorney-General.

Sir,

South-western District Court, Albury, 21 June, 1871.

I have the honor to call your attention to a recent decision of Parliament, by which I am virtually deprived of my office as Principal Registrar of the South-western District Courts, the House having reduced the salary to £75 per annum, with the evident intention that the Clerk of Petty Sessions at Albury shall in future discharge the duties, or a portion of them, and respectfully to solicit further employment in the Public Service.

It is now fourteen years since I was appointed Clerk of Petty Sessions for Albury, which office I held for about five years, when I was promoted to be Clerk of the Peace for the South-western District and Registrar of the District Court at Albury. The former office I held until the recent alterations in the arrangement of the criminal courts came into force, and the latter I still fill. Having devoted the whole of my time to the Public Service, and having no other means of support, or of maintaining a large family, I confidently trust that you will kindly give the matter your early and favourable consideration.

I have, &c.,

H. S. ELLIOTT.

Write to Mr. Elliott and to the other Registrars whose salaries have been reduced, and say that I altogether disapprove of those reductions, and intend to place their salaries on the next Estimates at the rates proposed on the Estimates just passed. I also intend to place on the Supplementary Estimates of this year a sum to make good to them the difference between the £75 voted and the amount originally proposed, and I expect both proposals to be carried in consequence of the full and satisfactory information that will be placed before the House. Request them to say whether they will continue to hold their offices in this expectation, and let me know as soon as possible.—J.M., A.G., 27/6/71. Registrars, Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, and Goulburn apprised, 27/6/71.

## No. 8.

The Under Secretary, Crown Law Offices, to Mr. F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir,

Attorney-General's Department, Sydney, 27 June, 1871.

With reference to recent reduction by Parliament of your salary, as Registrar of the District Court at Goulburn, I am directed by the Honorable the Attorney-General to state that he altogether disapproves of the reduction, and intends to place your salary on the next Estimates at the rate proposed on the Estimates just passed. The Attorney-General also intends to place on the Supplementary Estimates of this year a sum to make good to you the difference between the £75 voted and the amount originally proposed, and Sir James Martin expects both proposals to be carried, in consequence of the full and satisfactory information that will be placed before the House.

I am to request that you will have the goodness to say whether you will continue to hold your office as Registrar in this expectation.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

## No. 9.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Attorney-General.

Sir,

Goulburn, 27 June, 1871.

I have the honor respectfully to represent the distinctive points, wherein the very important duties and obligations of the Registrar of the District Court, Goulburn, differ from those of the other twelve Registrars of the Southern District:

1. With him rests the responsibility of the validity of the securities offered by all the bailiffs by their several sureties.
2. Through him is conducted the correspondence between Sydney Government departments, and also from time to time between the Judge and the twelve District Courts, besides the preparation of all estimates, &c., &c.
3. He has to prepare certificates of services of all the bailiffs each month, and of the Registrars once in each quarter.
4. He is required, as Registrar, to make payments to jurors of all Southern District Courts, and to look to all vouchers of the several Courts in connection therewith.
5. He is expected to be informed of any omission or neglect of duty by any of the Registrars or bailiffs of the twelve Courts.
6. As Deputy Clerk of the Peace (the latter office without salary), he is subject at any time, in case of absence of any one of the officers of the several Courts who discharges the duty of Deputy Clerk of the Peace, or for other cause, to be called upon to travel, and himself to undertake the duties during sittings of Quarter Sessions.

I have, &c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

To be filed.—J.M., A.G., 1/7/81.

## No. 10.

Memo. from Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary, Crown Law Offices.

Goulburn, 27 June, 1871.

THE Registrar, District Court, Goulburn, will feel greatly obliged if he can be informed the dates at which reduction of his salary is to be made, and that of the Deputy Registrar done away with.

No further payment will be made to the Deputy Registrars for Goulburn, Albury, and Armidale. The reduced salaries for the Registrars at Bathurst and these three places take effect on this day, that is to say, the payments will this day and henceforth until altered be at the reduced rate, £75.—J.M., A.G., 1/7/71. Telegram accordingly.—1/7/71.

It will be necessary, however, in order to legalize this rate to prepare a Minute for the Executive Council setting forth, that as the Attorney-General has reason to believe that in voting a salary of £75 for the Registrars for this year, Parliament did not intend such a reduction to be retrospective; he therefore recommends it to take effect on and from this day, 1st July.—J.M., A.G., 1/7/71.

Minute herewith.—25/7/71.

## No. 11.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary, Crown Law Offices.

Sir,

Goulburn, 30 June, 1871.

I have the honor to acknowledge the communication with which I have been favoured from the Honorable the Attorney-General that he altogether disapproves of the reduction of my salary as Registrar of the District Court, Goulburn, and intends to place my salary on the next Estimates at the rate proposed on the Estimates just passed, and further, that the Honorable the Attorney-General intends to place on the Supplementary Estimates of this year a sum to make good to me the difference between the £75 voted and the amount originally proposed. Lastly, requesting me to say whether I will continue to hold office as Registrar in this expectation. For the just and kind purport of that letter I hope I may be allowed to offer my grateful thanks, and with reference to the last paragraph and query I desire to say that I shall be willing and happy to do so, having utmost confidence in the kind intentions of Sir James Martin.

I have, &c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

## No. 12.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary, Crown Law Offices.

Sir,

Goulburn, 30 June, 1871.

I shall feel obliged to have a reply to my memo. of dates to which my salary has been affected, that I may sign voucher for payment, and the time to which the Deputy Registrar is entitled to pay.

I have, &c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

## No. 13.

Telegram from Under Secretary, Crown Law Offices, to Mr. F. R. L. Rossi.

1 July, 1871.

No further payment will be made to you as Deputy Registrar, Goulburn. Reduced salary for Registrars will take effect this day, that is to say, the payment this day and henceforth, until altered, will be at reduced rate of £75 per annum.

## No. 14.

## Minute of Executive Council.

Attorney-General's Department, Sydney, 25 July, 1871.

REFERRING to recent disallowance on or about 6th ultimo in the Legislative Assembly of salaries of the Deputy District Court Registrars at Goulburn, Armidale, and Albury, as I have reason to believe that Parliament did not intend such disallowance to be retrospective,—

I recommend that the disallowance of these officers' salaries take effect on and from the 1st of July instant, to include the month of June last.

JAMES MARTIN.

The Executive Council advise, in consequence of the refusal of Parliament to vote the salaries of the Deputy District Court Registrars at Goulburn, Armidale, and Albury, that authority be granted for the disallowance of the salaries referred to, from the 1st July instant.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.

Minute 71-37, 31st July, 1871. Confirmed, 8th August, 1871. Approved.—B., 10/8/71.

## No. 15.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary, Crown Law Offices.

Sir,

Goulburn, 6 May, 1872.

May I request you very kindly to oblige me by letting me have a copy of letter wherein I had been requested to continue in office as Registrar, by the Attorney-General, with the understanding that my salary should be restored and arrears of payment made good to me.

I have, &c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

Copy of letter 27 June, 1871, sent to Mr. Rossi, 8/5/72.

## No. 16.

## No. 16.

Messrs. Rossi, Perrott, Elliott, and Layard to The Attorney-General.

Sir,

Goulburn, 3 July, 1872.

Having reference to letters severally received by us in the annexed terms from the Honorable the Attorney-General under the date of 27 June, 1871,\* and to our respective replies acceding to the proposal of that Minister, we beg respectfully to draw your attention to the promises held out to us, and to express the hope that you will be pleased to give effect to the same by having our salaries restored, as originally provided for, and the amounts of the difference by the reduction paid to us. \* See No. 8

We further take the liberty of representing to you that the privation of the greater part of our salaries since the date of the Honorable the Attorney-General's letter has been matter of very serious inconvenience to us.

We have, &amp;c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI  
ROBT. I. PERROTT.  
H. S. ELLIOTT.  
L. F. LAYARD.

## No. 17.

The Under Secretary, Crown Law Offices, to Mr. F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir,

Attorney-General's Department, Sydney, 3 August, 1872.

I am directed by the Attorney-General to inform you that your salary as Registrar of the Goulburn District Court and Deputy Clerk of the Peace, was voted by the Legislative Assembly on 24th ultimo at the rate of £75 only for the current year. The Attorney-General desires me to say that he cannot under all the circumstances hold out any hope that the Legislative Assembly will reconsider the subject.

With a view to making new and permanent arrangements the Attorney-General desires to be informed of your intentions in regard to the decreased salary for the above offices.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

## No. 18.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary, Crown Law Offices.

Sir,

Goulburn, 9 August, 1872.

I have the honor to acknowledge the letter of the Honorable the Attorney-General, intimating to me that my salary was voted by the Legislative Assembly on 24th ultimo at the rate of £75 only for the current year.

With reference thereto I beg to express the hope that the Honorable the Attorney-General may be pleased to have the question again entertained before the Parliament on the grounds which I now take the liberty to explain.

It had been asserted by some honorable Members in Parliament that they did not see why the Registrar at Goulburn and elsewhere should receive a higher remuneration than others, but such statements were evidently made in ignorance of important points of difference in the offices.

I will name what has recently happened to myself: I am called upon to pay a sum of money, the result of an inaccuracy in a voucher, for payment of jurors made by the Registrar of Cooma; the error having been detected by the Auditor-General seven months after account was furnished, and subsequent to the death of the Registrar. I am burdened with the responsibility in financial matters in connection with their offices of all the twelve Registrars of this district, and am required to substantiate the validity of their securities as well as that of the bailiffs. It is further expected of me to correspond, as head of the Department, Southern District Courts, with all the other District Court officers (this day I am preparing letters to each Registrar).

Besides many other things peculiar to my own office, I have to prepare vouchers and give certificates of services to obtain the respective salaries for remainder of officers. Although charged with these responsibilities, I am placed, as regards my salary, in an inferior position to the bailiff of this Court, and the small sum I receive is in my case further diminished by a deduction for superannuation fund.

I respectfully beg to urge the instances I have given as establishing a position, if the Honorable the Attorney-General will be pleased so to regard it, for further consideration as to the amount of my salary.

I have, &amp;c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

## No. 19.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary, Crown Law Offices.

Sir,

Goulburn, 20 August, 1872.

Having further reference to my letter of 9th instant, addressed to the Honorable the Attorney-General, representing the grounds upon which I expressed the hope that he would be so good as to have reconsidered the question of my salary as Registrar, I now beg to point out by the herein extract from Judge M'Farland's memo., received by me on 17th instant, and which I will thank you to be pleased to place before the Honorable the Attorney-General, that my duties are altogether different from those of other Registrars of the Southern District Courts as had been supposed by some Members of the Legislative Assembly:—

“The Registrar of the Goulburn District Court, to whom belongs the charge of correspondence between the Judge and other Registrars of the Southern District Courts, will forward to Mr. Giles and to Messrs. Jonas and Coulter a copy of this minute, retaining the original and other copies.—ALFRED M'FARLAND.”

I have, &amp;c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

No. 20.

## No. 20.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary, Crown Law Offices.

Sir,

Goulburn, 4 August, 1873.

By a memo. on a circular letter of the 23rd ultimo, calling for an estimate of the probable revenue and receipts of the Goulburn District Court for the year 1874, it is noted that I should be relieved of the duty of obtaining such information from the other twelve Registrars.

It is a fact that I have to inquire into the validity of all the sureties given by the several Registrars and Bailiffs, and that I am held responsible.

It is required of me by Judge M'Farland that I should conduct and attend to all correspondence between His Honor and the several Registrars of the Southern District Courts.

All the jury lists (book) for the Judge's signature have to pass through me, and payments of jurors of all the Courts have to be made by me. I have to examine all the vouchers, and make account to the Treasury and Audit Office for the money advanced to me for the payment of jurors. In the case of the late Mr. Nordblad, Registrar, Cooma, six months after he died his accounts were found incorrect, and I was made to pay the amount in error.

A few days ago a request was sent to me from the Treasury that I would, as the Chief Registrar of the Southern District Courts, write a letter to each of the Registrars, calling their attention to the necessity of economy in the use of stationery.

I am applied to at all times by the several Registrars or Bailiffs for anything that may be required.

I respectfully desire to ask of the Honorable the Attorney-General that he will be pleased to have my position reconsidered, and that he would observe how extremely inadequate is the salary given to me as the Chief Registrar, for each day my time is given up to the discharge of an important, and responsible office for a remuneration less than that given to the bailiff of the Court.

Perhaps I may be permitted to mention that some time ago, since the reduction of my salary, I took the opportunity of speaking to Mr. Brown, the Member of Parliament who had formerly opposed the higher salary, and who, after receiving an explanation of the duties and obligations devolving upon me, appeared surprised, and said it ought not so to be, and having reference to what he had said in Parliament, added that he would be very sorry to do any man an injustice.

I would with the utmost respect point out that justice would appear to urge the recognition of my claims for the larger salary appertaining to that office and position while the general duties of Chief Registrar are attached to the office in Goulburn.

I hope I may be pardoned for pressing this application upon the above grounds, which I beg to lay before the Honorable the Attorney-General.

I have, &amp;c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

## No. 21.

Judge M'Farland to The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c.

Sir,

Goulburn, 10 September, 1874.

Mr. Rossi has mentioned to me incidentally that he has still to discharge the duties of Registrar-in-Chief for the Southern and Mudgee District Courts, including those incident to mining appeal matters. I was not aware of this when I recommended that his present salary of £75 a year be apportioned between him and the Acting Clerk of the Peace for Goulburn—£40 to the one and £35 to the other.

It would be more just that Mr. Rossi be allowed to retain the £75, and Mr. Alexander be paid the £35 from an independent source.

I have, &amp;c.,

ALFRED M'FARLAND.

## No. 22.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c.

Sir,

Goulburn, 26 October, 1874.

I have had the intention to write respecting the restoration of my salary as Registrar, District Court, Goulburn, and was on the point of doing so when Mr. Allman came to my office to-day to inform me that having heard it was very improbable that Captain Scott would long continue to hold the office of Police Magistrate in Sydney, he, Mr. Allman, had made application contingent upon such a vacancy for that office.

In view of such a change I have the honor to request you will be so good as to submit my application for the office of Police Magistrate at Goulburn to the favourable consideration of the Honorable the Minister of Justice.

I may state that some years since Mr. Allman had applied for the office of Water Police Magistrate, while simultaneously I had applied for the expected vacancy at Goulburn. Sir Charles (then Mr.) Cowper, who was Premier, would have been willing to accede to our wishes, but said he had promised the appointment in Sydney to his son.

In furtherance of my wishes I respectfully state, that pursuant upon the reduction of my salary as Registrar, that the head of my department, the then Attorney-General, who had been aware of my former application for the Goulburn Police Magistracy, told me that it would be the duty of the Government to provide me with another appointment in Goulburn, as my salary had been reduced below that of the bailiff of the District Court.

These circumstances will, I hope, commend themselves to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, who will, I trust, also be pleased to regard it as not unimportant my being so old a colonist and the son of one who was Principal Superintendent of Police in Sydney, whose public services had been so esteemed that a commission in the Army, without purchase, was given to one of his two sons.

I ask that my application will be entertained in the same spirit.

I may also mention that I have been a Magistrate of the Colony since the time of Governor Gipps, from whom I received my commission.

I have, &amp;c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

No probability of any immediate vacancy at Goulburn.—G. W. A., 29/10/74. Mr. Rossi informed, 30/10/74.

## No. 23.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c., to Mr. F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir,

Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 30 October, 1874.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 26th instant, applying for appointment as Police Magistrate, Goulburn, when vacant, I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to inform you that there is no probability of any immediate vacancy at Goulburn.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

## No. 24.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c.

Sir,

Goulburn, 3 November, 1874.

May I request you will be so good as to bring under the notice of the Minister for Justice this application which I have now the honor to make with reference to the restoration of my salary as Registrar of the District Court, Goulburn, which had been reduced from £300 originally to £285, then to £75 per annum.

If I may venture to do so I would point out that that reduction had been brought about by some Members of the Legislature who at the time misapprehending what my duties were and conceiving they were identical with those of the other Registrars of the Southern District Courts, proposed and carried the reduction. To a Member of Parliament who had been the most energetic against me I took the opportunity of explaining how he had misjudged my position, and I showed it was not analogous to the other Registrars of the Southern District Courts, of whom there are now fifteen. After my representation that Member of Parliament admitted that he had not been aware of what I explained, and that he would be very sorry to do me an injustice.

I would refer to the fact that the character of my office is such as to require my constant attendance by reason of being the Chief or Principal Registrar of the Southern District Courts, as I have to answer telegrams or letters received from time to time from the Registrars, while any communication between those officers and the Judge has to pass through me.

I have to attend to the payments of the jurors of all these Courts in the Southern Districts, and to make returns of various matters in connection with these Courts when required by the Government.

That no less than sixty sureties are demanded for the right discharge of the duties of the Registrars and Bailiffs, and that none are accepted by the Government but upon my representations.

That I am also personally held accountable and liable for any defalcation or error caused by any of the fifteen Registrars of the Southern District Courts, I beg to instance the case of a Registrar who had died and his accounts having been found inaccurate, I was made to pay the loss to the Crown.

I do respectfully ask that as all other Government officers have had their incomes restored and in some cases increased, that I may have mine also restored, for the Government can hardly be presumed to expect the proper and faithful discharge of duties of such responsibility as continue to devolve upon me, and absorb all my time at a rate less than that paid to a menial, and rendering my position financially inferior actually to the bailiff.

I have, &amp;c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

## No. 25.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c.

Dear Mr. Plunkett,

Rossiville, 21 November, 1874.

Some time ago I wrote an official application for the restoration of my salary, and I now ask leave to trouble you kindly to let me know if the Minister for Justice has been pleased favourably to consider that application. I shall feel much obliged if I may have the pleasure of hearing from you.

I am, &amp;c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

Inform Mr. Rossi that his application was duly brought under consideration, but that no decision has yet been arrived at upon the subject.—W.E.P., 2/2/75. Done, 3/2/75.

## No. 26.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c., to Mr. F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir,

Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 3 February, 1875.

Referring to your letters of 3rd and 21st November last, respecting the restoration of your salary as Registrar of the District Court, Goulburn, I am directed to inform you that your application was duly brought under consideration, but that no decision has yet been arrived at upon the subject.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

## No. 27.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c.

Sir,

Goulburn, 4 February, 1875.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, No. 74-6,876, informing me that no decision has yet been arrived at on the subject of the restoration of my salary as Registrar of the District Court, Goulburn.

As I appear to have mislaid copies of my letters of application of the 3rd and 21st of November last, may I request as a favour to be supplied with copies of those letters.

I have, &amp;c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

No. 28.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Minister of Justice, &amp;c.

Goulburn, 15 February, 1875.

Sir,

I have the honor to address you on the subject of my salary as Registrar of the District Court, Goulburn.

At my first appointment my salary was £300 per annum. When there was a general reduction of the pay of the Government officers it was proportionately reduced to £285 per annum.

It was afterwards lowered to £75 per annum from an erroneous impression having arisen that my duties were identical with other Registrars of District Courts. Consequently Sir James Martin, former Attorney-General, being sensible of the great injustice, had an official letter sent requesting me to continue in the office of Registrar with the understanding that my salary should be restored and all arrears made good to me.

When the Honorable Mr. Butler succeeded as Attorney-General the former salary was again placed upon the Estimates. As it appeared before Parliament the Honorable Mr. Parkes said in reply to a question that it was "a typographical error," but in the case of the Registrar at Maitland the sum was passed.

I applied to the late Minister of Justice in November last, and on the 4th instant received the reply that "my application was duly brought under consideration, but that no decision has yet been arrived at upon the subject."

I ask leave to point out that there are seventeen Southern District Courts, and I am required to furnish returns and supply any and all information having reference to these Courts to the Minister of Justice. That I am held responsible for the sufficiency and fitness of all the sureties of the several Registrars and Bailiffs to whom I have referred.

That the Judge requires that all correspondence between himself and those Registrars shall be carried on through me. That I have to arrange for the payment of all jurors attending the several Courts.

That I have had to write as many as sixteen letters in one day to these Registrars, and I have to attend continually to letters and telegrams which demand my daily attendance, while I am pained by the sense of derogation of my position in the fact that I am remunerated at a lower rate than even the bailiff of the Court.

I should mention that my responsibilities are actual, for I am bound to call attention to the fact that when the Registrar of Cooma died some inaccuracy was found in his accounts, and I was made to pay the deficiency to the Government, and that from my reduced salary.

I humbly venture to say that it is always regarded as an equitable principle that positions of trust and responsibility are recognized by liberal salaries, and I would with very great respect ask the fair consideration of my position and that my salary may be placed at its original amount.

I have, &amp;c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI,

Registrar, District Court, Goulburn, and the Southern District Courts.

Acknowledge and place with other papers and bring forward when Estimates are under consideration.—J.D., 18/2/75. Acknowledge, 20/2/75.

[Enclosure 1.]

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Registrar, District Court, Bathurst.

Goulburn, 4 February, 1875.

My dear Sir,  
I take the liberty of writing to ask you, if I may do so, whether we cannot do something towards the restoration of our salaries as Registrars of our several District Courts. The officers which suffered the reductions were Bathurst, Albury, Armidale, and Goulburn.

I believe Sir James Martin requested all the officers of those Courts to retain their positions in the view of the restoration of their former salaries, and the payment of all arrears.

Accordingly those salaries were placed on the Estimates by the successor of Sir James Martin, the late Attorney-General, Mr. Butler, but when the items appeared before Parliament Mr. Parkes, in answer to the question of a Member, said it was a "typographical error," and on my inquiring from a reliable source how that "typographical error" was allowed to continue in the case of Maitland, I was told "the people there said they must have their Registrar."

I should tell you that I had in November last renewed my claim for restoration of original salary on the ground (which I presume will apply to the Registrars of the places I refer to) that while my salary has been withdrawn my duties and responsibilities remain. That there are sixteen other Southern District Courts with which I am required to correspond on behalf of the Government and the Judge. That I am required to certify to the validity of all sureties of the Registrars and bailiffs. I was able to instance a case to show that no imaginary responsibility rests with me as Registrar, viz.: The Registrar at Cooma died, an inaccuracy was found in his accounts, and I was made to pay it, even from my reduced salary, which is lower than that of the bailiff.

To my application I have only now just received the reply that it had been "brought under consideration, but no decision had been arrived at."

Will you very kindly say, and I will ask the opinions of the Registrars I have mentioned as to the best course for us all to adopt, and whether we should ask for restoration of our salaries, either individually or collectively, or in both ways.

The time is very opportune when a new Minister of Justice will have to prepare fresh Estimates.

Do if you please oblige by letting me have the pleasure of hearing from you, and excuse this long and troublesome note. You will, perhaps, realize with me that it is not an unfavourable sign that no decision on this matter so important to us has been arrived at.

I am, &amp;c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

[Enclosure 2.]

Mr. E. Browne to Mr. F. R. L. Rossi.

Court-house, Albury, 8 February, 1875.

My dear Sir,  
I am in receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, and in reply would remark that your statements would more particularly apply to my predecessor, Mr. Sherman Elliott, now Police Magistrate at Grafton, as he held office here as Registrar at the time of and for a considerable period after the reduction.

There can be no doubt that the pay of the Registrars of the Circuits is miserably low, when the duties and responsibilities are taken into consideration.

Although I suffered with the Registrars by the withdrawal of my pay as Deputy I fear there is no chance of redress.

I think Mr. Elliott might have a claim for arrears upon the grounds mentioned by you, and perhaps, if written to, would join in your application to have your claims recognized.

Wishing you every success,—

I am, &amp;c.,

EDWARD BROWNE.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure 3.]

Mr. S. Fielder to Mr. F. R. L. Rossi.

Dear Sir,

Bathurst District Court, 9 February, 1875.

Yours of the 4th instant came to hand safely yesterday (8th instant).

I should have been too happy to have lent my support and countenance to any effort for the restoration of the Registrars' salaries to the original amounts, but am, I regret to say, in this case precluded from so doing.

*Mine* is not a parallel case to that of those officers whose salaries were reduced. I accepted office recently on the reduced scale of pay. I consequently have no actual grievance to complain of, whatever my virtual misfortune may be. I have eight (8) other Courts with their responsibilities to support and correspond with. I trust that if you do combine for the purpose in view, that the country by Parliament may acknowledge your reasonable claims and restore the office of Registrar to its proper basis and pay.

I am, &amp;c.,

FRANK S. FIELDER,  
Registrar.

[Enclosure 4.]

Mr. S. Bligh to Mr. F. R. L. Rossi.

My dear Sir,

Armidale, 12 February, 1875.

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 4th instant, relative to the restoration of the original salaries of the Registrars of Albury, Armidale, Bathurst, and Goulburn, and while cordially agreeing with your view of the case, I can hardly believe it will be brought to a successful issue.

In my own case of course I hardly look at the matter from the same standpoint as yourself, as I have succeeded Mr. Perrott in his office of Registrar here, and this office I hold in conjunction with several others, and of course under the same responsibility as yourself.

I fear, therefore, that the fact of one such office being held in connection with other Government appointments will rather militate against any special claim to have it held in future as an office *per se*, although I cannot but feel that those gentlemen who like yourself were reduced from £300 a year to £75 a year have cause to feel that a claim for compensation on their behalf ought to be made.

I am, &amp;c.,

SYDNEY BLYTHE.

No. 29.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c., to Mr. F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir,

Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 20 February, 1875.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to acknowledge receipt of your further letter of 15th instant, applying that your salary may be increased to its former rate of £300 per annum, and to inform you that your application will be brought forward when the Estimates are under consideration.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 30.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c.

Sir,

Goulburn, 22 February, 1875.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, informing me that my application for increase of salary to its former rate of £300 per annum will be brought forward when the Estimates are under consideration. I beg to be allowed to return my thanks, and I would seek the present opportunity to add what I appear to have omitted in my last communication, viz., that on my appointment as *Mining* Registrar in reply to my application for an increase of salary, the Minister of Mines by a letter received by me on 20th June last said, that "the question of salary would be considered probably before being called upon to act."

I may remark that I have had to attend to considerable correspondence upon mining matters carried on through me with the Government and the Mining Registrar at Mudgee.

May I ask that the foregoing facts may be made known to the Honorable the Minister of Justice; they will tend, I hope to strengthen my claim for restoration of salary to the same sum as the Registrar of the Maitland District Court, who has duties connected with eighteen Courts, while I am similarly placed with regard to seventeen Courts.

I have, &amp;c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

Bring forward when Estimates are under consideration.—J.D., 11/3/75. Inform Mr. Rossi that his application having been under consideration, it has been found impossible to comply with his request to have his former salary placed upon the Estimates, the Legislative Assembly having three times refused to grant the amount.—J.D., 17/3/75. Done.—24/3/75.

No. 31.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c., to Mr. F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir,

Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 24 March, 1875.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 15th ultimo, further respecting the restoration of your salary as Registrar of District Court, Goulburn, and to inform you that your application has been under consideration, and it has been found impossible to comply with your request to have your former salary placed on the Estimates, the Legislative Assembly having three times refused to grant the amount.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 32.



## No. 32.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c.

Sir,

Goulburn, 25 March, 1875.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, informing me that it has been found impossible to comply with my request of having my former salary placed upon the Estimates, the Legislative Assembly having three times refused to grant the amount.

With the utmost respect I ask leave to point out that there is an essential difference existing in my case from the manner in which it stood formerly. Then there were three other Registrars similarly placed with myself; now there is but one Registrar, Maitland holding that office *per se*, who is paid £300 per annum, while I who discharge the like duties for Goulburn and the Southern District Courts am paid so inadequately.

I do ask that the Honorable the Minister of Justice will be pleased to reconsider this strong point in my favour. I may add that I believe the Legislative Assembly could not have been aware that I have been made responsible for others; that I am required to conduct, as I have already intimated, any correspondence between the head of the Department and the sixteen other Registrars, and to prepare returns, the whole of which duties and obligations I should feel bound in justice to myself to ask to be relieved from, if the salary for my office continues at a lower remuneration than that of the bailiff. In conclusion, I beg permission to say, that it does appear to me that if the Assembly could be informed of the duties I am called upon to perform, and that the officer at Maitland whose duties are the same as my own receives £300, while I receive but £75, that they would as a matter of justice be willing to put me on an equal footing.

I have, &amp;c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

## No. 33.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c.

Sir,

Goulburn, 29 March, 1875.

In the letter of the 24th instant from the Department of Justice I observe the sole objection to compliance with my request for the restoration of my salary is, that it is said that the Legislative Assembly had refused three times to grant the amount.

I have the honor respectfully to state that my impression is that the *restoration of my salary* was refused *but once*.

In the first instance the salary was reduced under the impression that my duties were altogether analogous with those of other Registrars.

The second occasion the restoration of salary was brought forward, and as such was rejected *but once*, for on the third occasion, although the item had been placed on the Estimates by the concurrence of the Cabinet, Mr. Parkes removed it therefrom, assigning as a reason "that it was a typographical error."

I again humbly pray that the Honorable the Minister of Justice will be pleased to place me in the same position I was in at the time Mr. Parkes removed the item from the Estimates.

I feel confident in the hope that the Legislative Assembly, if it could be aware of my position, would deal with me in a similar manner to the Registrar of the District Court, Maitland.

Awaiting an early reply,

I have, &amp;c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

Inform Mr. Rossi that no steps can be taken in this matter during the present Session.—J.D., 5/4/75.  
Mr. Rossi informed, 7/4/75.

## No. 34.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c., to Mr. F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir,

Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 7 April, 1875.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to acknowledge the receipt of your further letters of 25th and 29th ultimo, respecting the restoration of your salary as Registrar of the District Court, Goulburn, and to inform you that no steps can be taken in the matter during the present Session of Parliament.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

## No. 35.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c.

Sir,

Goulburn, 8 April, 1875.

I have the honor to acknowledge the letter of the 7th instant, received to-day, in which I am informed of the receipt of my further letters of the 25th and 29th ultimo, respecting the restoration of my salary as Registrar of the District Court, Goulburn, and that no steps can be taken in the matter during the present Session of Parliament.

I beg to offer my thanks, and I express the hope that, in the preparation of the future Estimates, I may be placed in the same position as the Registrar of the District Court, Maitland.

I have, &amp;c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

## No. 36.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c.

Sir,

Goulburn, 4 June, 1875.

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 29th ultimo, intimating that "in future all applications for advances of moneys in respect of the District Court at Goulburn may be made direct

direct to the Treasury, and that other matters relating to the District Court be referred to this Department, instead of through the Registrar at Goulburn, as at present." May I be permitted to inquire if I am to understand by that communication that the Government will abandon the intention it had, as I had been led to hope by the terms of the letter of the 7th April last, received from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, of the restoration of my salary in the next Estimates? If so, I must respectfully claim leave to point out that by what is proposed to be done, that the measure of hardship—might I say injustice—dealt to me is not diminished, for I am still called upon to devote the whole of my time exclusively to the duties of my office, at a remuneration—I trust I may be excused for repeating—which is less than that paid to the bailiff of this Court. I beg to name that the regulations, requiring that I should at all times obtain leave of absence (even for a day), utterly preclude my engaging in business of a private nature to afford me an adequate means of subsistence, and I am necessarily bound to the discharge of my public duties at a rate even below that which the humblest labourer can make. It can hardly be said of me that, if I do not like the position, I may retire; that would still be injustice, for I entered upon the office at £300 per annum, and I have done nothing to bring about or merit the humiliation of the reduction of my salary. There are no other gentlemen among the District Court Registrars who are now similarly placed with myself, and I do most earnestly pray that the Honorable the Minister of Justice will be so good as to review the whole of the circumstances of my case; and if I may take it upon myself to express my own wishes, either to have my salary restored, if it be allowed to the Registrar at Maitland, or to have granted to me an adequate compensation for the serious loss I have sustained.

I have, &c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI,

Registrar, District Court, Goulburn.

The several District Court Registrars are paid by salary, and required to give security (£250) to the Crown for due performance of duties of their respective offices. Experience has shown that greater accuracy and the loss of much time and unnecessary correspondence would be avoided by communicating direct in the manner lately ordered. I am not aware that any communication from me would warrant the hope that the applicant states he had been led to entertain, that the Government would place the restoration of his salary upon the Estimates; in fact the minute of the 13th March is directly to the contrary effect.—J.D., 12/6/75. Mr. Rossi informed, 14/6/75.

#### No. 37.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &c., to Mr. F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir,

Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 14 June, 1875.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of 4th instant, respecting instructions recently issued to several Registrars of the Southern District Courts to communicate in certain cases to the Treasury and this department, and the allusion as to restoration of your salary, I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to observe that the several District Court Registrars are paid by salary, and require to give security (£250) to the Crown for the due performance of their respective duties, and that greater accuracy would be ensured and loss of time and unnecessary correspondence avoided by their communicating direct in the manner lately ordered.

Mr. Docker has instructed me to add, with respect to the remaining portion of your letter, that he is not aware of any communication from him that would warrant the hope which you state you had been led to entertain that the Government would place the restoration of your salary upon the Estimates. He has remarked that, in fact, the letter from this department, of the 24th March last, is directly to the contrary effect.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

#### No. 38.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice, &c.

Sir,

Goulburn, 18 June, 1875.

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 14th instant, wherein I am informed that the Honorable Mr. Docker "has instructed me to add with respect to the remaining portion of your letter that he is not aware of any communication from him that would warrant the hope which you state you had been led to entertain, that the Government would place the restoration of your salary upon the Estimates. He has remarked that, in fact, the letter from this department, of the 24th March last, is directly to the contrary effect."

In reference thereto I admit that the letter of the 24th March was written in such terms, but upon the receipt of my later letters in reply, dated 25th and 29th March, a subsequent letter was addressed to me from the Department of Justice, bearing date 7th April, which acknowledged the receipt of my "further letters of the 25th and 29th March respecting the restoration of your salary as Registrar of the District Court, Goulburn, and to inform you that no steps can be taken in the matter during the present Session of Parliament."

That communication, following upon that of 24th March, certainly if it were intended to convey anything could only point as it appeared to me to a future time when steps would be taken to restore my salary.

I still plead most earnestly that the Honorable the Minister in seeing that I am cast in a position different to the other Registrars of District Courts, will be pleased to do me the justice by the restoration of my salary, or by giving me an adequate compensation for the loss I have sustained.

I have, &c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

Acknowledge.—J.D., 21/6/75. Done.—21/6/75.

No. 39.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c., to Mr. F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir, Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 21 June, 1875.  
I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th instant, further respecting restoration of your salary as Registrar, District Court, Goulburn.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

No. 40.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Minister of Justice, &amp;c.

Sir, Goulburn, 14 October, 1876.  
I have the honor to address you relative to my position as Registrar of the District Court, Goulburn, and arising therefrom to speak of my desire for an adequate increase of my present, if not for restoration of my original, salary, or otherwise to be appointed to the first vacancy to the Police Magistracy at Goulburn.

It may be hardly necessary to recapitulate that upon the reduction of my salary I had an official invitation to continue in my office, with the expectation of having my full salary again, and all arrears paid. That on a subsequent occasion, when the former amount was placed on the Estimates, it was evaded by the Honorable Mr. Parkes saying, in reply to a Member of Parliament, that it was a *typographical error*.

I venture respectfully to represent that my position is somewhat peculiar, and might with propriety be treated as a speciality, without much probability of establishing a very dangerous precedent.

All the Registrars who had filled similar offices to that held by me have now been provided for.

I am required to give my daily attendance at my office, while I alone have been suffered to continue at a rate lower than is paid to a menial. I do now earnestly beg that I may have a considerable and just increase, if I may not receive my original salary, as my case is really one *per se*.

If, however, it should be approved, I would strongly desire to renew a former application I made to be appointed on the first vacancy to the Police Magistracy at Goulburn. This office I had sought several years ago, on the occasion of Mr. Allman's seeking to be made Water Police Magistrate at Sydney; and Sir Charles (then Mr.) Cowper expressed his willingness to favour Mr. Allman's and my wishes, but the office was purposed to be given to Mr. Cowper, junior.

I am advised that Mr. Allman has recently desired to be moved to the Police Magistracy at Sydney, at the first vacancy, and I would ask to be allowed to urge my application for the like office at Goulburn. I respectfully do this on the principle acknowledged in pensions, which are given in consideration of the loss of office; and the proper justification for giving such pension is that the beneficiaire is put out of his emoluments, and turned adrift upon the world.

I have, &amp;c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

Acknowledge.—J.D., 20th October, 1876. Donec, 21/10/76.

No. 41.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c., to Mr. F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir, Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 21 October, 1876.  
I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, respecting increase to your salary as Registrar of the District Court, Goulburn, and to inform you that your application will be brought forward when the Estimates are under consideration.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 42.

Memo. from Judge M'Farland to The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c.

Memo. Sydney, 27 October, 1876.  
I beg to forward the within letter from the Registrar of the Goulburn District Court, and to request that it may be considered in connection with the recommendation that Mr. Rossi's salary be increased, which I have already had the honor of submitting to the Minister of Justice.

ALFRED M'FARLAND.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to Judge M'Farland.

Sir, Goulburn, 11 October, 1876.  
I would respectfully desire to avail of your kind and valuable aid in having the restoration or increase of my salary as Registrar of the Goulburn District Court entertained by the Minister of Justice. In the first place I would state that originally my salary was £300 per annum: this, however, was reduced to £75 per annum by Parliament, under a misapprehension of the circumstances of my case and that of the several Registrars of Albury, Bathurst, Armidale, and Maitland. Immediately upon this an official communication was sent to me by the then head of my Department (Sir James Martin) requesting me to hold office in the expectation of having my former salary restored and all arrears made good. And in the next Estimates submitted to Parliament my salary was set down at the original sum, but it was not pressed, and was lost in Committee: since then I have hoped year after year that it would be restored.

The various and regular duties of my office call for my daily attendance in Goulburn, while great responsibility attaches to the faithful discharge of those duties. The remuneration which I receive is utterly inadequate, and I am, without any fault of mine, made to suffer a very grievous injustice, for on the faith of the appointment I had been led to forego other objects of secular business to enable me more diligently to bestow attention to public requirements. It happens

happens that all the holders of similar offices, whose salaries were similarly reduced, who had similar promises made to them have been suitably provided for by successive Governments, while I alone of those who had received the higher salaries am still required to bestow full attention to my office at a rate less than is paid even to a menial. The Bailiff of the Court has a higher salary than I have. I humbly beg to submit the justice of my claim for restoration of salary, and my case will now be found to be only *per se*.

I have, &c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

P.S.—I beg to annex a copy of a letter\* received from the Under Secretary, Department of Justice, at the time of my appointment, informing me that I should be entitled to receive £300 per annum. The other letter to which reference is made, requesting me to hold office in the expectation of my restoration of salary, I cannot at present lay my hand on, but a copy of that letter will be found in the records of the Department of Justice.—F.R.L.R. <sup>\*See No. 4, 18/8/70.</sup>

No. 43.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice, &c.

Sir,

Goulburn, 2 March, 1877.

I have the honor to request you will be kind enough to allow me to receive a copy of the official communication which the Honorable Sir James Martin, when Attorney-General, had sent to me at the time of the reduction of my salary from £285 per annum to £75 per annum, and requesting me to continue in my office as Registrar upon certain conditions.

I have, &c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

No. 44.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice, &c.

Sir,

Goulburn, 12 March, 1877.

I shall be extremely obliged if I may receive a copy of the letter which I recently applied for, viz., the letter which had been sent to me on the reduction of my salary, and requesting me to continue in office with the expectation that I should receive restoration of my salary and arrears of salary paid to me.

I have, &c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

Mr. Rossi may be furnished with a copy as requested.—J.D., 14/3/77. Copy to Mr. Rossi, 14/3/77.

No. 45.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &c., to Mr. F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir,

Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 14 March, 1877.

In compliance with request contained in your letters of 2nd and 12th instant, I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to forward herewith copy of the communication addressed to you from the Attorney-General's Department\* respecting reduction by Parliament of your salary as Registrar of the District Court at Goulburn from £285 to £75 per annum. <sup>\*See No. 8, 27 June, 1871.</sup>

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 46.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice, &c.

Sir,

Goulburn, 21 March, 1877.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the copy of the letter which I had requested might be sent to me, relative to the promise which had been made to me for restoration of my former salary, for which letter received I beg to thank you very much.

I have, &c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

No. 47.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Goulburn, 15 November, 1877.

I have the honor again to refer to the inadequacy of my present salary as Registrar of the District Court, Goulburn, and I would ask leave to say that I am required to give my daily attendance at the office, while my salary has been reduced to £75 per annum, a lower rate than is paid to any officer (who has not plurality of offices) or even to a menial of the lowest grade in the Government service. It may be scarcely necessary to remind that I hold by me a letter from Sir James Martin (then Attorney-General) requesting me to hold office in the expectation that my salary should be restored and all arrears made good to me. I now wish to say that if the original amount cannot well be restored I pray that at least some reasonable addition may be made to my salary, such an amount as would be considered under all circumstances to be fair and equitable.

I have, &c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

Salary at rate of £150 per annum might be considered with Estimates for 1878.—J.L., 20/11/77. Mr. Rossi, 21/11/77.

No. 48.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir, Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 21 November, 1877.  
I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th instant, applying for an increase of salary, and to inform you that your application will receive due consideration when the Estimates for 1878 are under consideration.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

No. 49.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c.

My dear Mr. Plunkett, Goulburn, 5 January, 1878.  
Will you most kindly oblige by having the enclosed placed in the hands of the Honorable the Minister of Justice, as he had been good enough to express the wish that he might receive it by 9-30 a.m. on Monday.

As you can understand, I am most anxious that the Cabinet may consider my letter on Monday morning.

I am, &c.,  
F. R. J. ROSSI.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Minister of Justice, &amp;c.

Sir, Rossiville, Goulburn, 5 January, 1878.

I have the honor to address you relative to my salary as Registrar of the District Court, Goulburn. I received the appointment upon the understanding that my salary would be £300 per annum, but it has been reduced to £75 per annum, which will be admitted to be utterly inadequate to the responsibilities and duties of the office.

I should say that I give my constant and regular attendance daily at my office, while I am requited with so miserable a pittance that the office or position is degraded, my salary being even lower than that of the bailiff of the Court, and less than is paid to a menial, while I am deprived, by reason of my public duties, from actively engaging in any other pursuit.

Under these circumstances I earnestly beg you will be good enough to have my salary restored to me, which cannot be considered unreasonable, holding as I do a letter from Sir J. Martin, while Attorney-General, received after the reduction of my salary, wherein I am invited to continue to discharge the duties of my office as Registrar with the understanding that my salary should be restored, and all arrears made good to me.

I have, &c.,  
F. R. L. ROSSI.

The Cabinet cannot at present accede to this request.—J.L., 8/1/78. Mr. Rossi informed, 9/1/78.

No. 50.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Minister of Justice, &amp;c.

My dear Mr. Leary, Rossiville, 5 January, 1878.  
Since I wrote my official letter to you respecting my salary as Registrar, it occurs to me that I had omitted to say that the other Registrars, who had been like myself on the higher rate, have all received other appointments at remunerative salaries.

With many thanks,—

I am, &c.,  
F. R. L. ROSSI.

No. 51.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c., to Mr. F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir, Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 9 January, 1878.  
Referring to your letter of the 5th instant, further respecting an increase to your salary as Registrar of the District Court, Goulburn, I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to inform you that he regrets the Cabinet cannot at present accede to your request.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

No. 52.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice, &amp;c.

My dear Mr. Plunkett, Goulburn, 13 August, 1878.  
As I do not know when the Estimates will be prepared, I write to ask you to be so kind, if you will, to let me know the suitable time for me to wait upon the Honorable the Minister with reference to my salary as Registrar of the District Court, Goulburn.

I am, &c.,  
F. R. L. ROSSI.

The Estimates are now in course of preparation.—W.E.P., 19/8/78. Mr. Rossi informed, 19/8/78.

No. 53.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Minister of Justice, &amp;c.

Sir, Goulburn, 31 August, 1878.  
Having reference to my position as Registrar of the District Court, Goulburn, I have the honor to represent that I had originally been appointed to that office upon a salary of £300 per annum, which was in 1871 reduced to £75 per annum. That immediately upon such reduction I received a letter from the Attorney-General, then head of the Department, requesting me to continue in the discharge of the duties of the office with the understanding that my salary should be restored and all arrears made good to me.

From

From time to time with each Administration I have called attention to the foregoing fact without hitherto obtaining any restoration or arrears of salary as had been promised. It may hardly be necessary to dwell upon the inadequacy of the salary received, seeing that the requirements of the office demand my daily attendance, while I am not aware that any servant of the Government receives so small a remuneration even for the lowest services. I respectfully request that this matter may be taken into serious consideration.

I have, &c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

No. 54.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice, &c.

Sir,

Goulburn, 20 September, 1878.

Having further reference to my recent application pertaining to my salary as Registrar of the District Court, Goulburn. I have the honor to invite attention to the increased duties of the office which devolve upon me by the large number of cases, above 30 per cent. higher than the preceding year, which occupy the attention of the Court. Moreover, I am advised it is purposed that an additional sitting of the District Court shall take place at Goulburn during next year. I respectfully ask that the above, together with my former letter on the subject of my salary, may be fairly considered by the Honorable the Minister of Justice.

I have, &c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

Acknowledge.—J.L., 28 Sept., 1883. Mr. Rossi, 2/10/78.

No. 55.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &c., to Mr. F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir,

Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 2 October, 1878.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th ultimo, further respecting your salary as Registrar of the District Court, Goulburn.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 56.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Minister of Justice, &c.

Sir,

Goulburn, 7 November, 1878.

I have noticed in the *Echo* that a schedule has been prepared by the Government, in explanation of the Estimates-in-Chief for 1879, showing the total remuneration received by all public officers who hold more than one office, &c. I have not seen this schedule, but apprehend that as I am not a pluralist my name is not included. I should have preferred that my name had been introduced, for I am persuaded it would have appeared as the lowest paid officer in the Public Service, not excepting the lowest menial or boy.

The public eye cannot perceive how exceptionally and unequally I am dealt with by merely looking at the Estimates; therein it would appear as though the Registrar, District Court, Goulburn, was even paid at a higher rate than some other similar officers.

I quote again from the same articles in the *Echo* (date 5th instant), which, after speaking of the increases in salaries in the various Departments, adds, "We hope, however, that all these increases will be considered on their merits, and that while the public interests are properly guarded, full justice will be done to the members of the Civil Service." It is upon this subject I must take the liberty of writing, and I trust the exigency of my case will excuse the plainness with which I must do so in justice to myself. I grieve to find that no increase of salary, or compensation, is proposed for me, and it is incomprehensibly strange that this should be so, for you were good enough to undertake that justice should be done to me. You also inquired if I asked for compensation; I replied that I did. You will remember my bringing before you certain facts,—

- 1st. That I still hold the written official request of a former head of the Department, who upon the reduction of my heretofore salary to one-fourth its original amount, requested my continuance of office upon the understanding that I should receive it again, together with all arrears.
- 2nd. That the few Registrars who were in a similar position have since received satisfactory promotions, while I alone, to use a commonly received expression "am left out in the cold."
- 3rd. That I had told one of your predecessors (when head of the Department of Justice) that a subsequent Government had restored my salary upon the printed Estimates, but the then Colonial Secretary did, on the assembling of Parliament, in reply to a question, say, that the proposition was a "typographical error," upon which the Minister for Justice remarked to me, "It is not the only cowardly thing that I have known Mr. — do."
- 4th. That I represented to yourself a soldier was not paid for the days only he was shooting the enemy—he had to be paid for watching or waiting for the enemy,—adding, I did not complain of the measure of work but of the absorption of my time, as much demanded as that of any other public officer. Whereupon you were pleased to say, "that if the office were necessary that I ought not to be kept on a starving salary." It is almost an absurdity to argue here upon the necessity of the office; if it be unnecessary the Judge of a District Court would have his functions impeded, as much as a coachman without coach or horses. It will be perceived that 'till the abolition of the office of Registrar I am to be recognized in my claims as entitled under the circumstances to a very different consideration than to one who might voluntarily accept for the first time the appointment to the office upon such diminished salary. I am remunerated for my services at little more than is given by the Government to some public officers for the

forage of a horse. I am obliged, for the discharge of my duties to keep a horse. I am less considered than the bailiff of my Court, whose salary and fees far exceed what is allowed to me, while many public servants receive, besides their salaries, more than twice the amount of my salary for house rent alone. I do not venture to cavil or criticise the proposition of the Government, but I am warranted in pressing this feature arising from the illustration, that I have to maintain myself upon a salary so inadequate that the proverb of the impossibility of "keeping soul and body together" becomes a literalism. I cannot furnish the tale of bricks if straw be not supplied. If there is no other alternative, I am constrained to state that it is impossible for me to devote as I do my time exclusively to the duties of my office, for I cannot get bread to eat,—that it is in purpose by me to request Judge MacFarland to be pleased, as provided by the District Court Act, to appoint the days on which my office shall be opened for the public, and to reduce the occasions to not more than one or two days in each week, beyond which I decline to attend. It is true that there is never one moment of each day that it may be said I may not be required, for, although the Courts are to be held three times in each year, I am subject continually to be called upon to issue warrants, to pay suitors, to make searches, to receive and answer letters and telegrams, &c., yet as the public will not pay for such services it can hardly demand or expect to receive them.

I have, &c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

Acknowledge.—J.L., 8th November, 1878. Mr. Rossi, 12/11/78. I should like a précis of this case made out for the consideration of the Cabinet, so that Mr. Rossi may have a decided answer made to his appeals; this I should like done immediately.—J.L., 13/11/78. Précis herewith, 18/11/78.

### No. 57.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &c., to Mr. F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir,

Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 12 November, 1878.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 7th instant, urging an increase to your present salary as Registrar of District Court, Goulburn.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

### No. 58.

Précis of Applications of Mr. F. R. L. Rossi for increase of salary.

On 6th June, 1871, the salaries of the several Registrars of the District Courts at Goulburn, Albury, Bathurst, and Armidale were reduced by the Legislative Assembly from £300 to £75 per annum respectively, on the ground principally that there was no sufficient reason shown why these officers should receive a higher salary than other Registrars whose duties it was said were analogous. On the 27th of the same month, by direction of Mr. Attorney-General Martin, Mr. Rossi (with the other Registrars) was informed by letter in the following terms:—"That the Attorney-General altogether disapproves of the reduction and intends to place your salary on the next Estimates at the rate proposed on the Estimates just passed. The Attorney-General also intends to place on the Supplementary Estimates of this year a sum to make good to you the difference between the £75 voted and the amount originally proposed, and Sir James Martin expects both proposals to be carried in consequence of the full and satisfactory information that will be placed before the House. I am to request that you will have the goodness to say whether you will continue to hold your office as Registrar in this expectation?"

The promise conveyed by this letter, upon which Mr. Rossi mainly relies, of submitting the salary at the old rate, was faithfully carried out, and every exertion made at the time to induce the Assembly to restore the amount, but without success, and on 3rd August, 1872, Mr. Rossi was informed (in common with the other Registrars) that his salary as Registrar of the District Court and Deputy Clerk of the Peace at Goulburn was voted by the Legislative Assembly at the rate of £75 only for that year (1872). He was also informed that the then Attorney-General (Mr. Butler) *could not under all the circumstances hold out any hope that the Assembly would reconsider the subject*, and he was requested with a view to making new and permanent arrangements to intimate his intentions in regard to the decreased salary of his office. In reply to this letter Mr. Rossi expressed a hope that the question might again be submitted to Parliament pointing out in a lengthy recapitulation of his case the principal grounds upon which he relied for restoration of salary—the responsibility of his office and the various duties he had to perform as "Chief Registrar of the Southern District Courts," which were not required of the other Registrars in his district.

From 1873 to present month (November, 1878) Mr. Rossi has addressed various communications to the Department on the same subject, urging a reconsideration of his case and the hardship of the reduction, which made his salary lower than the bailiff of his Court, and wholly insufficient to live upon. He points out that the other Registrars whose salaries were reduced have been all provided with better appointments, while he alone has been "left out in the cold," and he earnestly begs an increase of salary may be granted, or that he may receive "adequate compensation" for the loss he has sustained.

In February, 1875, he was informed, by direction of Mr. Docker (then Minister of Justice), that his application having been under consideration it was found impossible to comply with his request to have his former salary placed upon the Estimates, the Legislative Assembly having three times refused to grant the amount.

In January last Mr. Rossi was again informed that "the Cabinet cannot at present accede to his request for an increase of salary."

He has lately addressed two lengthy further communications on the same subject, which are substantially a repetition of former arguments, in support of his application.

It will be observed that Mr. Rossi's previous position as Registrar of the Goulburn District Court is widely different to that formerly occupied by him when he received a salary of £300 a year, and acted as "Chief

"Chief Registrar of the Southern District Courts' as well as Clerk of the Peace for that district. He has been since relieved of all the more important duties required of him in his former capacity, and his responsibility is now limited to those duties immediately appertaining to the office of Registrar of the Goulburn District Court, which is held at present twice a year. He is no longer required to exercise as formerly any supervision over the other Courts in the Southern District, the business of each Court being conducted by the Registrar, who corresponds direct with his Department on all matters connected with his Court.

Mr. Rossi is now in the same position as the various other Registrars, and his duties are precisely similar, while his salary is higher than the average rate paid in other districts where the Court is held four times a year.

There is however this distinction in Mr. Rossi's case, that it is the only case, except Newcastle and Bathurst, where the office is held as a separate appointment. In all other cases the Clerk of Petty Sessions is also the Registrar of the District Court, and it might fairly be assumed that the Clerk of Petty Sessions at Goulburn would probably be quite willing and able for the same remuneration to perform the duties of Registrar of the Goulburn Court if that office became vacant.

In reference to Mr. Rossi's remark that he is the only one of the reduced Registrars who has not received a better appointment, it would appear that the only application for promotion made by him has been for the P.M.-ship at Goulburn in the event of Mr. Allman's transfer to Sydney.

In one or two of his letters he applies for "adequate compensation" for the loss he has sustained in the reduction of his salary.

Under all the circumstances of Mr. Rossi's case, he appears to have very strong claims to promotion to a better and more lucrative position and would probably before this have received such promotion but for his evident reluctance to leave Goulburn, possibly in the hope of succeeding to Mr. Allman's present position as Police Magistrate at that place in the event of a vacancy, for which appointment he is now an applicant.

T.E.M.N.

Department of Justice, 18th November, 1878.

After a very careful perusal of all the papers relating to Mr. Rossi's case I do not think he has any claims whatever for compensation, and I further think that the salary for Registrar, &c., would be more properly held by the local Clerk of Petty Sessions. The increase of salary has been dealt with on three several occasions in Parliament adversely and I decline to re-open this question. If Mr. Rossi should desire any appointment in any Department under my control I shall be prepared to give such application the fullest consideration.—J.L., 26/11/78.

Mr. Rossi informed.—26/11/78.

No. 59.

The Under Secretary of Justice, &c., to Mr. F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir,

Department of Justice and Public Instruction, Sydney, 26 November, 1878.

Referring to your letter of 7th instant and previous correspondence respecting an increase of your salary as Registrar of the District Court of Goulburn, or some compensation in respect of the reduction by the Legislative Assembly of such salary from £300 to £75 per annum, I am directed by the Minister of Justice and Public Instruction to state that after a very careful perusal of all the papers in your case he does not think you have any claim whatever for compensation, and he is of opinion that the office of District Court Registrar would be more properly held by the local Clerk of Petty Sessions, in accordance with the usual custom in other districts.

I am also to observe that as the question of increase of salary has been dealt with adversely on three several occasions by the Legislative Assembly, Mr. Leary declines to re-open the matter, but at the same time he desires me to inform you that if you should apply for another appointment in any Department under his control he will be prepared to give your application the fullest consideration.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

- No. 60.

The Hon. J. Lackey, M.P., to The Minister of Justice, &c.

My dear Sutor,

Department of Public Works, Sydney, 25 April, 1879.

The bearer, Mr. F. R. L. Rossi, who holds the office of Registrar, District Court, Goulburn, is anxious to secure some assistance in remedying an injustice from which he suffers.

I am strongly of opinion that Mr. Rossi has not been fairly dealt with, and am sure that you will not hesitate to consider his position with a view of remedying the grievance under which he labours.

Mr. Rossi is an old colonist and the son of an old colonist, and I shall take it as a favour if you will give him an opportunity, as I am sure you will, of laying his case before you.

Yours faithfully,

JOHN LACKEY.

I informed Mr. Rossi who called upon me that I could not entertain an application to increase the amount of salary he receives for the office he now holds. I further informed him he would in all probability have long since received a more remunerative situation had he been willing to leave Goulburn. Mr. Rossi asked that he might receive the appointment of Police Magistrate, Goulburn, in the event of Mr. Allman leaving the district; I did not give him the slightest promise that I would give him this appointment.—F.B.S., 28/4/79.

Copy sent to Hon. J. Lackey, B.C., 5/5/79.



## No. 61.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Goulburn, 22 November, 1880.

I have the honor to lay before you certain important facts which intimately affect the honor of the Government of this Colony, and lastingly concern both my comfort as a public officer and my social position.

So far as above ten years ago my salary as Registrar of the District Court, which originally had been guaranteed to me at £300 per annum, was reduced to £75 per annum. The circumstances surrounding that reduction were of so peculiar a nature as to elicit the strong comments of the then head of my Department as conveyed to me by the terms of his letter (a copy enclosed\*) of 27th June, 1871.

\* See No. 8

Altogether abiding upon the expectation of the fulfilment of the promise for restoration of my salary, and the refunding of all arrears, I accepted the invitation to remain in office, and continued with unabated hope to expect the realization of the promises.

It is true that the matter had been subsequently referred to Parliament and had been rejected, though on grounds altogether foreign from those I seek to point out, and which are such that had they been displayed at the time must have altered that decision. The vote was disallowed I believe more upon the general question as to whether certain Registrars (five in all) should be remunerated at a higher salary than other Registrars. Its rejection, however, became an unintentional deflection of justice, for the several Registrars of the most important District Courts, who had been previously considered worthy of their respectively higher salaries, were reduced to incomes inferior to those Registrars who presided at lesser District Courts, the latter all being pluralists and thereby enjoying in some instances large salaries, while those who had suffered these reductions had no other emoluments to aid them.

Those Registrars who were at Bathurst, Albury, Armidale (Maitland not having then been reduced), have all been satisfactorily provided for, while I alone have had nothing done for me and am in the enjoyment of no other receipts of office.

I would represent,—

1. That the business connected with my Department has so enormously increased as to exceed in a single sitting of the Court, the former business of a whole year, that business being now multiplied as three to one.
2. That the delay in redeeming the promises pressed upon me in no manner impugns their validity, but rather establishes more effectually my proper claim for their recognition and observance.
3. That I have repeatedly pointed out this exceptional and isolated instance where I, a public officer, have been so long called upon to endure the privation of loss of salary.
4. That precedents abound of the acknowledgments of the rights of others somewhat similarly placed. These had implied claims upon the Government, but had not been fortified like myself with a distinct written promise, but nevertheless the equity of their claims was recognized, as instance, Sir Alfred Stephen, who received after nineteen years (through the instrumentality of the Minister of Justice) payment of arrears of salary, together with interest thereon, as also the cases of the Sheep Inspectors, whose incomes were restored after a previous deprivation of salary by Parliament.

I now respectfully ask that the Honorable the Minister for Justice will be so good as to take such steps as shall seem best to him, in order that I may obtain to the full the accomplishment of the promises which have led me to devote myself unreservedly and faithfully to the duties of my office.

In conclusion I would say that I am largely encouraged by the assurance received from a Member of the Legislative Assembly "that if my claim were properly brought forward by the Minister it would receive the full approval of Parliament."

I have, &amp;c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

## No. 62.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Minister of Justice.

My dear Sir G. Innes,

Rossiville, Goulburn, 22 November, 1880.

By the present post I have forwarded my official application for the fulfilment of promises made to me by the Government, or head of my Department, with respect to the restoration of my salary as Registrar of the District Court, and the payment of all arrears of salary, which I now seek in full, together with reasonable compensation for the loss I have hitherto incurred. I ask for your just regard of my position as a public officer, for I have suffered greatly; this has been admitted by many in authority. I may tell you that not long since I had been the bearer of a letter from the Honorable Mr. Lackey to your predecessor, which letter the writer read to me; it stated that I had suffered great injustice, and urgently asked that my case should be recognized.

I give you my assurance that I have continued a faithful servant of the Crown for the long and many years since I had been deprived of my salary solely from the inextinguishable hope and confidence I entertained that the voice of Parliament would at some time recognize the justice of my case. With this expectation I emphatically repeat I have endured, I do not hesitate to say, much suffering of mind and body, arising from the fact that it had been utterly impossible for me to live with my wife upon the reduced salary, diminished in value below that received by an ordinary menial. I am constrained to tell you I have had occasion from time to time to part with the chief part of my landed property, and this necessity has arisen purely and only from my reduction of salary. I am sure if you will favour me with a full consideration of my present position, viz. :—(1) What I have been reduced to; (2) what I have been promised; (3) what I have patiently borne upon the good faith of the letter I send you a copy of,—that you will really be moved to help me.

May I conclude with a quotation I lately met with from an author (R. Cecil), greatly esteemed on the subject of promises:—"It is a prevailing plea with a fellow mortal when we ask a favour, if we can say, 'You have raised this expectation in my mind, a man of honor and integrity will say to himself:—'It is true I did give grounds for hope to this person, and therefore I must not disappoint him although I did it without proper consideration, and it will put me to much trouble and expense.'"

I am, &amp;c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

The

The *precis* with these papers gives a tolerably correct history of Mr. Rossi's case, but Mr. Rossi's demand is vague and too general in terms for further consideration in its present shape. He might be asked to submit a concise statement, setting forth shortly what he really conceives he is entitled to as compensation, or otherwise, in respect of the altered position of his office, and he might show in figures the amount of his demand for the final consideration of his case by the Government.—W.E.P., 8/12/80.

Approved.—J.G.L.I., 9/12/80. Mr. Rossi, 11/12/80.

No. 63.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Colonial Secretary.

My dear Sir Henry Parkes,

Rossville, Goulburn, 4 December, 1880.

I shall trust to your uniform kindness if I may be permitted to lay before you the enclosure.\* \* Missing from the papers.

You will not fail to perceive that as it relates to matters which so vitally concern me I may probably be excused if I seek to apply an extraordinary remedy for a rare malady.

Upon the perusal of my application to the Minister of Justice it will be found sufficiently explanatory I trust. It points to one important feature, viz., that the full recognition of my claim involves no costly precedent, as my case is purely exceptional and will call forth no similar appeals.

I give you my assurance that I have undeviatingly, throughout the long course of years which have elapsed since the promises were made to me, relied upon their fulfilment, and upon that expectation alone I have continued to hold an office, so degraded in its emoluments as to be sunk to less than that which sometimes is paid to a menial.

As in consequence of my official position I abandoned other pursuits I do not hesitate to say I have been necessitated to sell from time to time the chief part of my landed property, this really and solely in consequence of my diminished income.

I am brought by the withholding of the realization of these promises to a great extremity.

May I bring before you an exposition I met with in regard to the subject of promises: "It is a prevailing plea with a fellow mortal when we ask a favour if we can say, 'You have raised this expectation in my mind.' A man of honor and integrity will say to himself, 'It is true I did give ground for hope to this person, and therefore I must not disappoint, although I did it without proper consideration, and it will put me to much trouble and expense.'"—(Original Thoughts, R. Cecil, vol. 2, page 500.)

I am aware that it may happen that though the mind of a Government may affirm a principle of justice it may fail in its action, wanting the sense of public support, but I would confidently say if you will wield the power which it is universally admitted will now more generally than ever be accorded to you, there is yet a bright prospect for me if you will be pleased to give a personal attention to my requests.

The Under Secretary of Justice,

B.C., 7/12/80, C.W.

I am, &c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

No. 64.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice.

My dear Mr. Plunkett,

Rossville, Goulburn, 7 December, 1880.

May I ask you to pardon what probably will appear an unusual procedure on my part, but really the exigency of the case impels me to write to you.

I have, through you, laid my application before the Honorable the Minister of Justice, having previously obtained his permission to do so. Do not think it unbecoming if I take it upon myself to invite your kind and favourable attention to the peculiarity of my case, which in a general way you are acquainted with; but of course it must be unknown to you what I have endured by the hitherto failure of the carrying out of the promises held out to me.

It is almost an axiom "that an injustice to an individual becomes one to a country." It may be said that my case has already been dealt with by Parliament, and it cannot be expected that its decision can be altered or affected by anything which I may say. If the question present a tangled difficulty to others, I would ask to be allowed to hold a thread to lead me out of that labyrinth in which I might otherwise be left by friends thinking they are powerless. It is the purely exceptional character of my position which should draw to itself consideration. I alone in the Colony occupy so degraded a position as regards salary, while the relief I ask for can afford no precedent, or lead to no similar demands on the part of others. I have persistently relied upon the absolute and full realization of the promises under which I have patiently served and suffered. On two occasions the Government placed my salary upon the Estimates (with that of other gentlemen since provided for). In the first of these instances it was rejected, if I may be pardoned for saying so, I believe solely because the Parliament has never yet been made aware of the real grounds of my substantial claim, viz., the honour of the Colony being involved by the observance of the promise made to me, and the conditions upon which I was led to accept the invitation to retain my office. On the second occasion the item of my salary was expunged without discussion. I have the sympathy of many gentlemen now holding the most distinguished positions in the Colony, who have taken the trouble to interest themselves with the features of my case; they speak of it as being quite distinctive, and their prevalent belief is that if my claim in full was now brought forward it would prevail. I hope I shall not be chargeable with overstating an impression that if the head of my Department will place my application in full for salary, and the restoration of arrears thereof, it will not be disputed by the Cabinet; while I have also received an assurance from a political veteran that if my case be fitly put on these old grounds, but never previously shown, it will result in its acceptance by Parliament. I cannot but feel that, on account of your experience and long connection with the Department, the subject must be referred to you in some shape or form; and in writing to you as I have done, my sole desire is to urge upon you to be good enough to give due consideration to the matter to which I have referred in my official letter to the Minister of Justice. If you will kindly assist me in any way that you consistently can, I shall be extremely obliged.

I am, &c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

## No. 65.

## The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir, Department of Justice, Sydney, 11 December, 1880.  
 Referring to your letter of the 22nd ultimo, further respecting the restoration of your salary as Registrar of the District Court at Goulburn, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to request that you will have the goodness to submit a concise statement setting forth shortly what you really conceive you are entitled to as compensation or otherwise in respect of the altered position of your office, and that you will please to show in figures the amount of your demand, with a view to the final consideration of your case by the Government.

I have, &c.,  
 W. E. PLUNKETT,  
 Under Secretary.

## No. 66.

## Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir, Goulburn, 16 December, 1880.  
 In acknowledging your communication of the 11th instant, requesting me, "in reference to the restoration of my salary as Registrar of the District Court at Goulburn, to submit to the Honorable the Minister of Justice a concise statement setting forth shortly what I really conceive I am entitled to as compensation or otherwise in respect of the altered position of my office, and that I will please to show in figures the amount of my demand with a view to the final consideration of my case by the Government," I have now the honor to state that in 1870 I was appointed Registrar of the District Court, Goulburn, by letter notifying that I should be entitled to receive £300 per annum.

In 1871, without any fault on my part, my salary was lowered to £75 per annum, at which figure it has remained, notwithstanding my frequent applications and the expectations held out to me. The sum claimed by me for loss of salary for nine and a half years amounts to £2,244 7s. 6d. to end of 1880.

As I have already stated in a former letter that the business of the Court at Goulburn has increased threefold, I do not think, having regard to these circumstances, and the promise held out to me, that I can be accused of seeking too much if I ask that, in addition to the sum mentioned for compensation, my salary shall for the future be not less than the original £300 per annum.

When my case is submitted for final consideration by the Government I would ask that this communication may be read in connection with my letter of the 22nd of November last.

I have, &c.,  
 F. R. L. ROSSI

## No. 67.

## Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir, Goulburn, 21 December, 1880.  
 Having further reference to my statement of the sum which I was instructed to say I conceive is due to me, I had stated it amounted to £2,244 7s. 6d. for arrears of salary, I find that this total was miscalculated; it should have been £2,596 10s. which would be due for interest at 5 per cent. together with principal (deficient) of £225 per annum, to end of present year as per enclosed statement.

I have, &c.,  
 F. R. L. ROSSI.

## [Enclosure.]

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Deficiency from 1 July, 1871, to 31st December, 1871	112	10	0	Deficiency for 1876	225	0	0
Nine years interest to December, 1880	54	0	0	Interest	45	0	0
Deficiency for 1872	225	0	0	Deficiency for 1877	225	0	0
Interest	90	0	0	Interest	33	15	0
Deficiency for 1873	225	0	0	Deficiency for 1878	225	0	0
Interest	78	15	0	Interest	22	10	0
Deficiency for 1874	225	0	0	Deficiency for 1879	225	0	0
Interest	67	10	0	Interest	11	5	0
Deficiency for 1875	225	0	0	Deficiency for 1880	225	0	0
Interest	56	5	0				
					£2,596	10	0

## No. 68.

## Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Minister of Justice.

My dear Sir George Innes, Rossiville, Goulburn, 30 December, 1880.  
 It may be of some moment, in pursuance of the letter which I have officially forwarded by your direction, for compensation for loss of arrears of my salary as Registrar of the District Court, to acquaint you with the result of an interview I had with the Honorable Mr. Suttor, soon after his having taken charge as the head of the Postal Department.

Mr. Suttor, speaking of my position, said, "Yours is a difficult case for you will not take other office which may be at disposal." I said, "I never had the offer of anything." Mr. Suttor replied, "Indeed!" and was evidently very surprised. I went on to say, "But even if an offer of an appointment were made elsewhere than at Goulburn it would hardly be fair to me, for instance (I added) if Sir W. Manning or Sir J. Martin had their salaries reduced to one fourth, it could not be fair to say to them, 'Well, if you want the full salary restored, you must go and live at Deniliquin.' In the same way I ought not to be dealt with in other manner than those gentlemen should be treated." I reminded Mr. Suttor of what Sir Alfred Stephen had received after nineteen years, viz., the sum due to him by the Government, together with interest.

Mr.

Mr. Suttor said, "I got that for him." I said, "I hope you will get it for me," and I took the liberty at that time of requesting Mr. Suttor to be so good as to speak to you and name the points of my case. Probably he has been unable to do this, and I am sure you will most kindly forgive the minute accuracy with which I have narrated the circumstances.

It was Mr. Lackey who had on a previous occasion written (by me) in such strong terms to Mr. Suttor of the injustice with which I had all along been treated.

It is very relevant, and I hope you will so consider it, as marking through the long weary years I have had to live at a starvation point of salary, that there has been an unbroken acknowledgment of the equity of my claims, as instance the late Honorable Mr. Butler, who said the Government were bound to do something for me.

Then the late Venerable the Archbishop of Sydney himself, personally urged upon the late Sir Charles (at that time Mr.) Cowper my claims, and had asked that I might receive the Police Magistracy at Goulburn, and that Mr. Allman, who so wished it himself, might be appointed as Water Police Magistrate in Sydney, Mr. Cloete having died. This would have been done, but Mr. Cowper told the Archbishop he had promised the office to his own son.

Now, dear Sir George, you perceive I have faithfully and trustfully served the Government in the full hope of justice finally reaching me, and I ask for it now, and at the present time when the unanimous voice of the country proclaims loudly the strength of the Government, as I have repeatedly heard the expression used "to do anything." In the application I have made for arrears to end of 1880, not having asked for more than my just claim, it will I think not fail to strike you the magnitude of my loss, and how sorely crippled its hitherto detention has left me in consequence of my having given up all pursuits which could yield a fair income.

I hope the real urgency of my position, and the justice of my claim, established as I would yet again say solely upon the *bona fides* of the purport of the quoted letter, and its continuously admitted force in the presentation of my claim, will prevail with you.

I am, &c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

### No. 69.

#### Continuation of Précis.

By letters of 22nd November and 16th December, 1880, Mr. Rossi again calls attention to the facts of his case, being substantially a repetition of former statements.

He refers to the strong terms of disapproval of reduction used by Sir James Martin and conveyed in letter from Department of 27th June, 1871. He submits that the refusal by Parliament to restore the original salary was on grounds foreign to the peculiar nature and merits of the case, and more upon the general question as to whether certain Registrars should enjoy a higher salary than other Registrars who performed like duties.

He remarks that all the other reduced Registrars have been provided for, but nothing has been done for him.

It was understood that Mr. Rossi did not desire to leave Goulburn, and that he conceived he had a claim to the P.M.-ship at that place on retirement of Mr. Allman, for which position he had applied, but no promise or hope was ever officially given to him that his claim would be recognised.

He relies on the enormous increase of business of the District Court at Goulburn, which he states has increased threefold.

He adds that precedents abound of the acknowledgment of the rights of others somewhat similarly placed, and instances the payment of arrears of salary to Sir Alfred Stephen after nineteen years, and the cases of the Sheep Inspectors whose incomes were restored.

He claims as compensation for reduction of salary, &c., the sum of £2,596 10s. to end of 1880, and that his salary be restored to its former rate of £300 per annum.—T.E.M.N.—3/1/81.

THE facts of the case seem fairly stated here, and I am of opinion that Mr. Rossi should have considered the matter finally settled on receipt of the letter of Mr. Attorney-General Butler in 1872, so far at all events as concerning any claim for money compensation or any hope of a restoration of the salary to £300 a year.

I do not feel justified in recommending the placing of any sum of money on the Estimates to compensate Mr. Rossi, nor do I think he has any claim to compensation.

I may add that I have placed the matter before my colleagues in Cabinet, and they unanimously concur with me in the view I have expressed.

J.G.L.I.,

8/1/81.

Mr. Rossi informed, 12/1/81.

### No. 70.

#### The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 12 January, 1881.

Referring to your letter of the 30th ultimo and previous correspondence respecting your claim for compensation in regard to the reduction of your salary as Registrar of the District Court at Goulburn, I am directed to inform you that, after careful consideration of the whole facts of your case, the Minister of Justice is of opinion that you should have considered the matter finally settled upon receipt of the letter of Mr. Attorney-General Butler in 1872 (3rd August), so far at all events as concerning any claim for money compensation, or any hope of a restoration of the salary to £300 a year, and he does not feel justified in recommending the placing of any sum of money on the Estimates to compensate you, nor does he think that you have any claim to such compensation. I am directed by Sir George Innes to add that he has placed the matter before his colleagues in Cabinet, and they unanimously concur with him in the view he has expressed.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 71

## No. 71.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Goulburn, 14 January, 1881.

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of 12th instant.  
I shall be greatly obliged to be favoured with a copy of letter referred to by you of the 3rd August, 1872. May I ask you to be good enough to have it supplied to me.

I have, &c.,  
F. R. L. ROSSI.

Furnish copy as desired.—W.E.P., 15/1/83. Done, 18/1/81.

## No. 72.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 18 January, 1881.

In compliance with request contained in your letter of 14th instant, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to forward herewith copy of letter of the 3rd August, 1872, addressed to you from the Attorney-General's Office.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

See No. 17,  
3 August, 1872.

## No. 73.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Goulburn, 26 January, 1881.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, in which you inform me that the Minister of Justice is of opinion that I should have considered the matter of my claim for compensation as finally settled upon the receipt of the letter of Mr. Attorney-General Butler, of 3rd August, 1872.

In reply, I beg to say that if the question of the restoration of my salary had rested with the letter of Mr. Attorney-General Butler, that I should feel bound to admit that the view taken by the Honorable the Minister for Justice would be fatal to my claim; but the facts are far otherwise, as is evidenced by the following statement of what took place subsequently to August, 1872, the date of the letter referred to:—

In the Estimates for 1873, which were submitted to Parliament upon 20th November, 1872, my salary was restored to £300 per annum, such restoration (as I was informed) having been approved and passed by the Cabinet, though ultimately not carried in Parliament.

On the 4th July, 1873, I applied by letter for the restoration of my salary, and on 5th September, 1873, I was informed by letter that the Minister had received my application.

On the 3rd November, 1874, I again drew the attention of the Minister to my case. On the 4th February, 1875, I was informed by letter that no decision had been arrived at with reference to the increase of my salary.

On the 22nd February, 1875, I was informed in writing that my claim for restoration of salary would be considered in the preparation of the Estimates.

On the 8th March, 1875, I received an intimation that no steps could be taken during the then present Session of Parliament.

From the last-named date down to the present time I have repeatedly, both by letter and in person, urged the consideration of my claim, and I have never on any occasion been informed or even led to believe that any final decision had been arrived at.

It will be seen that the Government not only did not regard the intimation conveyed to me by Mr. Butler as final, but on the contrary they clearly revived and opened the whole matter when in the following November they restored my salary to the original amount in the Estimates for 1873; and not only so, for, as above mentioned, in February, 1875, I was distinctly informed that no decision had been arrived at, and again, on the 22nd of the same month, "that my claim would be considered in the preparation of the Estimates."

As it is evident that the Government themselves did not consider the matter as finally settled in August, 1872, I submit that I could not be supposed to have done so, and as the facts which I have stated entirely do away with the effect of Mr. Attorney-General Butler's letter (upon which the decision communicated to me in your letter of the 12th instant is based), I respectfully ask that the Honorable the Minister of Justice will be good enough to reconsider the matter, having special regard to the circumstances I have mentioned.

I have, &c.,  
F. R. L. ROSSI.

At Mr. Rossi's urgent request, conveyed to me personally, I have promised to lay this letter before my colleagues.—For Cabinet, J.G.L.I., 28/1/81.

## No. 74.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Sydney, 28 January, 1881.

With reference to your kind purpose to lay my letter of the 26th instant before the Cabinet, and with the assurance received that the favourable consideration of that letter would be unopposed by you, I venture now with great respect to say something further in explanation, and I would feel indeed obliged and grateful if this my statement can be attached to the letter of 26th instant, on its presentation to your honorable colleagues.

During the whole period under which I have suffered the reduced salary, while the moral obligation of the Government towards me was affirmed by the late Mr. Butler, who, being in authority at the time, told me

me

me personally that the Government would have to give me something in Goulburn (this was said after the letter of August, 1872, had been sent to me), that never in my life, directly or indirectly, have I received the shadow of an offer of other employment, nor had I ever made conditions which precluded such an offer being made to me. In no way was such subject referred to by the Government, nor did I make any remark that it would be unequal upon me to receive an offer elsewhere than at Goulburn, until very lately, when I said so at the time I had to disabuse an impression on the mind of the Honorable Mr. Suttor (after his relinquishing office as Minister of Justice) that I had refused to accept an appointment.

On the other hand, may I not justly accept the fact of such an impression as I speak of existing, that I had declined other appointments, as leading to the fair deduction that a claim was sufficiently established by me and recognised by the Government—this must be indisputable. To say I have no claim at the present time would be quite inexplicable, for the consideration of my position ought not to be weakened but rather strengthened by length of service, for it could never have been contemplated to place me in that inferior position which I would otherwise occupy to the other three Registrars, who were provided for. I have done nothing in the end to forfeit such claim as admittedly had existed in the beginning. May I be excused the repetition, nothing whatever was offered to me, and I seek reasonably enough for compensation for my losses.

I would take leave to ask to remove a possible impression, that the Government had already gone out of its way to help me individually by the re-introduction of the whole matter on subsequent occasions before Parliament. It was done collectively with the several Registrars of Goulburn, Albury, Armidale and Bathurst.

I await with deep, and, I am not ashamed to say, prayerful anxiety, the decision of the Honorable the Executive Council, for I have continued in good faith to expect as even-handed justice to be meted out to me as those received who held similar promises.

It is from an unswerving reliance that my just expectations would have their accomplishment which has led me to continue so long and so patiently a faithful servant of the Crown. I feel very reliant upon the favourable acceptance of my case by Parliament, if my righteous claims be set forth. I shall cheerfully abide their ultimate decision in the matter of compensation. I earnestly pray but for once that the peculiar circumstances of my case may be fairly placed before that Honorable House.

I have, &c.,  
F. R. L. ROSSI.

#### No. 75.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Minister of Justice.

My dear Sir George Innes,

Sydney, 31 January, 1881.

I have to thank you very warmly, or I think I should rather say fervently, that you have been so good as to engage to have my letters of the 26th and 28th instant submitted to the Honorable the Executive.

The height of my gratitude is best exhibited by a measure of or glance at the depths of anxious solicitude you have for the time delivered me from, as without your favorable regard to my application I saw nothing left for me but the loss of labour and profit for a seventh part of generally allotted life. It is difficult to describe such a calamity, one scarcely to be understood unless by the sufferer.

I would like to tell you, when speaking to my friends of that interview, I had compared my distressed position, as you were perusing my letter of the 26th instant, to that of a captain of a vessel, freighted with valuable lives and cargo, lying crippled and disabled in view of the immediate proximity of a towering mass of rocks—powerless and nothing left them but the efficacy of prayer. Imagine that crew in such extremity. They cry for help—and as it is uttered, a shaking of the sails betokens a favouring wind, which though small at first has its influence for good—that little has saved them. So it was with me, while you read I prayed, and you were so good as to say you would not oppose my application, but place it for the acceptance of the Executive, and this great relief came. My yet remaining anxiety and continuing prayers are that the Honorable the Executive will be pleased thoroughly to consider *all* the points of my case.

Yesterday I read the following in a work called "Goulburn's Personal Religion." I think it will not fail to strike you as it did me, and I ask to send you the extract, pages 145, 146—"Nehemiah the cup-bearer stood with a sad countenance before the king. The king asked him expressly what would content him. This made the case worse, for Nehemiah had a large request to make, which might seem to the king *extravagant and presumptuous*.

"The cup-bearer is in a great strait. What did he do? He entered into the closet of his heart and shut his door and prayed to his father, which was in secret. I prayed, says he, to the God of Heaven.

"To offer prayers under such circumstances evinces command of mind. Not many seconds can elapse between a question in conversation and the answer to it; and when one feels that *everything is suspended on the success of the answer*, anxiety and excitement would combine to prevent the offering of prayer in that brief interval.

"But Nehemiah had disciplined his mind to watch and pray and he made most of the interval such as it was.

"It is hardly conceivable that he can have said more mentally than, 'Lord help me according to my need,' but then he said it with such fervour of heart, and such an entire faith that God *would* help him, that it was as successful as if he had spent a whole night in prayer.

"He candidly explained his wishes in answer to the king, and down came the blessing immediately."

I am, &c.,  
F. R. L. ROSSI.

#### No. 76.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Minister of Justice.

My dear Sir George Innes,

Sydney, 7 February, 1881.

My importunity may seem great, but I am impelled by the very height of urgency to say yet a word, probably the last which I may be enabled to place before you, previous to your meeting the Executive.

I repeat my thankful acknowledgments of your intention to submit my letters to your honorable colleagues. I am very much encouraged by your kindness, and would yet ask but one other concession. It is that you will be so good as to place for me the requisite sum upon the Estimates in accordance with the amount named in response to your invitation.

I am most fully persuaded that it will readily be approved by the Executive if you yourself evince a desire for the realization of my petitions.

I approach you as one to whom I may plead a rightful claim. Shall I not be excused in my manner of putting it if I would represent my claim as being so strong, that nothing short of actual wrong on my part could forfeit it. I would go so far as to say that even if a Minister of Justice had proceeded to the length of refusing to consider I had any claim whatever, it must be clearly intelligible such an opinion should not be allowed to operate so adversely as to deprive me of the right in all respects to be equally dealt with as my brother Registrars, who suffered the like reduction, received the same letters of promise of restoration of salary with arrears. These gentlemen obtained equivalents of the promises almost concurrently with the failure of the vote by Parliament. It never could have been contemplated to make an exception so severely against me, but the burden hitherto has nevertheless been so cast.

As in the world around an imperfect view of an object can afford but imperfect knowledge thereof, so I would instance that as you have now procured more light in viewing the features of my case it will be better understood by you.

My present and most earnest request is that you will be pleased to give me support by placing upon the Estimates the amount I have laid claim to as compensation for loss of salary.

I am, &c.,  
F. R. L. ROSSI.

Read. Place with other papers on the subject.—J.G.L.I., 29/1/81.

These additional letters have been laid by me, in pursuance of my promise to Mr. Rossi, before the Cabinet; but upon full consideration my colleagues decline to grant Mr. Rossi's application to place any sum of money on the Estimates for compensation, or to restore the salary of Registrar of District Court at Goulburn to £300. But they acknowledge Mr. Rossi's claim to employment in some position of salary equal to that amount.—J.G.L.I., 7/2/81. Mr. Rossi informed, 9/2/81.

#### No. 77.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 9 February, 1881.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letters of the 26th, 28th, and 31st ultimo and 7th instant, asking for a reconsideration of your claim for compensation, I am directed by Sir George Innes to inform you that these additional letters have been laid by him, in pursuance of his promise, before the Cabinet, but that upon full consideration his colleagues decline to grant your application to place any sum of money on the Estimates for compensation, or to restore the salary of the Registrar of the District Court at Goulburn to £300, although they acknowledge your claim to employment in some position with salary equal to that amount.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

#### No. 78.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Sydney, 10 February, 1881.

I have the honor respectfully to request that in the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of Police Magistrate at Goulburn the appointment may be conferred upon me.

I have, &c.,  
F. R. L. ROSSI.

Acknowledge.—J.G.L.I., 11th February, 1881. Mr. Rossi, 15/2/81.

#### No. 79.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 15 February, 1881.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 10th instant, applying for appointment as Police Magistrate at Goulburn, and to state that no intimation of Mr. Allman's resignation of that office has been received at this Department.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT.

#### No. 80.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Goulburn, 19 February, 1881.

I have the honor to thank you for your letter of the 15th instant, in reference to my application for the appointment of Police Magistrate at Goulburn. I forwarded my request in consequence of my learning, on what appeared good authority, that Mr. Allman did not intend to return to Goulburn. Should the vacancy thus arise, I trust that the Minister of Justice will favorably entertain my application for this appointment.

I have, &c.,  
F. R. L. ROSSI.

Acknowledged, 8/3/81.

No. 81.

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No. 81.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 8 March, 1881.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th ultimo, relative to your application for appointment as Police Magistrate, Goulburn.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT.

No. 82.

Minute of Minister of Justice.

I DESIRE to offer to Mr. Rossi, with reference to the recent decision upon his case, the choice of two appointments now vacant, viz. :—The office of Clerk of Petty Sessions at Tumut, and the same position at Forbes.

Inform Mr. Rossi accordingly, stating the emoluments of the two offices respectively, and request a reply within the course of the next few days, say on or before Thursday, the 17th instant.

J.G.L.J., 14/3/81.

Urgent. Mr. Rossi.—14/3/81.

No. 83.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 14 March, 1881.

With reference to the recent decision upon your case, I am directed to inform you that the Minister of Justice desires to offer you the choice of two appointments now vacant, viz., the clerkship of Petty Sessions at Tumut and the same position at Forbes, the emoluments of which offices respectively are set out in the attached memo.

I am at the same time to request that you will have the goodness to favour with a reply within the course of the next few days, say, on or before Thursday, 17th instant.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

Forbes.

	£	s.	d.
Clerk of Petty Sessions .. .. .	175	0	0
Registrar of District Court .. .	30	0	0
Registrar of Small Debts Court—Estimated fees .. .	15	0	0
District Registrar—Fees paid in 1879 .. .	40	0	0
	£260	0	0

Tumut.

	£	s.	d.
Clerk of Petty Sessions .. .	150	0	0
Land Agent—Fixed salary .. .	50	0	0
Do. Commission, 1879 .. .	75	0	0
Registrar of District Court .. .	30	0	0
Registrar of Small Debts Court—Estimated fees .. .	12	0	0
	£317	0	0

No. 84.

Telegram from Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to Under Secretary of Justice.

16 March, 1881.

REFERRING to you letter 14th instant, may I be permitted to confer with friends that I may wait upon the Minister and give reply on Monday?

Inform Mr. Rossi that he may have until Monday to consider, but I should very much prefer his giving me his reply in writing, or making in writing, any statement he desires to make. State that this is in accordance with my general rule. —J.G.L.J., 17/3/81. Telegram to Mr. Rossi, 17/3/81.

No. 85.

Telegram from The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. F. R. L. Rossi.

17 March, 1881.

In reply to telegram of yesterday, Minister says you may have until Monday to consider, but he would very much prefer your giving him a reply in writing, or making, in writing, any statement you desire to make in accordance with Sir George Limes' general rule.

No. 86.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Goulburn, 17 March, 1881.

In acknowledging your communication of the 14th instant, by which the Honorable the Minister offers me the choice of one of two appointments of the clerkships of Tumut or Forbes, I have the honor



honor to state, and I do so with the utmost respect, that under the circumstances neither of these positions would be equal to the loss of salary I have sustained. The residence away from my own domicile would involve the absorption of the whole of the income offered elsewhere, besides causing the painful severance from my wife and home. I need not dwell upon the grievousness of such a position.

I would go on to say if it be the Honorable the Minister's pleasure that I should, as a *call of duty*, accept temporarily one of the offices referred to, I would do so under submission to his wishes, and with the hope which I sincerely trust will not be considered unreasonable that such compliance on my part may lead to the higher appointment of the Police Magistracy at Goulburn upon the first ensuing vacancy.

Under the circumstances, I shall be ready to accept the office of Clerk of Petty Sessions at Tumut.

I have, &c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

Inform Mr. Rossi that I cannot accept such a letter as this. If Mr. Rossi accepts the position I offer he must do so unconditionally. It rests entirely with him to say whether he accepts or declines. Request an early reply.—J.G.L.L., 18/3/81. Mr. Rossi, 19/3/81.

No. 87.

Mr. F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice.

My dear Mr. Plunkett,

Rossiville, Goulburn, 17 March, 1881.

I would wish to ask an act of favour and kindness, if I may do so, viz., that when I am gazetted to my new office at Tumut my name may be inserted as "Captain Rossi" appointed, &c., &c.

As I had heretofore enjoyed the privilege of being so addressed by the Government I hope that I shall not be considered as asking too much that now as I am restored to my former military position there shall be a resumption of my designation.

I would state that I have very pressing reasons which, if I were to detail, you would consider sufficiently cogent to induce you to assist me to have my especial request acceded to.

I have, &c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

No. 88.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Captain F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 19 March, 1881.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, expressing your willingness to accept the office of Clerk of Petty Sessions at Tumut upon certain conditions, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that he cannot entertain such a communication, and that if you accept the position offered you must do so unconditionally, it resting entirely with yourself to say whether you will accept or decline. I am at the same time desired to request the favour of an early reply upon the subject.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 89.

Captain F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Goulburn, 23 March, 1881.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt this morning of your letter of the 19th instant (81-2,966), and in reply I have to say that I accept the office of Clerk of Petty Sessions at Tumut, which the Minister of Justice has been good enough to offer me. Having regard to my letter of the 17th instant, I beg respectfully to say that I in no way intended to impose any conditions on my acceptance of the appointment in question, as I was quite aware that it would not have become me to have done so. What I had intended to convey was the expression of my hope, that the Honorable the Minister would not regard the office now conferred upon me as a full and final equivalent for the loss of the salary attaching to my former position as Registrar of the District Court at Goulburn.

I have, &c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

I express no opinion as to how far this appointment now conferred on Mr. Rossi is to be looked upon as an equivalent for any loss Mr. Rossi may have sustained. Prepare minute for Mr. Rossi's appointment. If he desires leave of absence he must understand that his appointment as Clerk of Petty Sessions at Tumut will only date from the expiration of that leave.—J.G.L.L., 23/3/81.

Captain Rossi to be informed as above. Minute paper to follow.—W.E.P., 23/3/81. Captain Rossi, 23/3/81.

No. 90.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Captain F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 23 March, 1881.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of this day's date accepting the office of Clerk of Petty Sessions at Tumut, I am directed to inform you that the Minister of Justice expresses no opinion as to how far the appointment now conferred on you is to be looked upon as an equivalent for any loss you may have sustained.

I am to add that if you desire leave of absence you must understand that your appointment as Clerk of Petty Sessions at Tumut will only date from the expiration of that leave.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 91.

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## No. 91.

## Captain F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Goulburn, 25 March, 1881.

In reference to my application for leave of absence for one month, I have the honor to state that I shall be glad to accept such leave as has been intimated to me would be granted previous to my appointment as Clerk of Petty Sessions, Tumut.

I would respectfully ask for the date of leave to commence from about Monday, the 4th proximo.

I have, &amp;c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

What provision is made for the discharging of the duties of Mr. Rossi's present office, and also of that of C.P.S. at Tumut during proposed leave?—J.G.L.I., 26/3/81. Inquire by telegraph.—W.E.P., 28/3/81. Telegrams to Captain Rossi and P.M., Tumut, 28/3/81.

## No. 92.

## Telegram from The Under Secretary of Justice to Captain F. R. L. Rossi.

28 March, 1881.

PLEASE report what provision you propose to make for the discharge of your duties in the event of being granted a month's leave of absence as required?

## No. 93.

## Telegram from The Under Secretary of Justice to The Police Magistrate, Tumut.

28 March, 1881.

CAPTAIN F. R. L. ROSSI, of Goulburn, will be appointed Clerk of Petty Sessions, &c., at Tumut, about beginning of May next. Please state whether you can conveniently arrange for the performance of the duties in the meantime.

## No. 94.

## Telegram from Captain F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice.

29 March, 1881.

DURING my absence Mr. Burgis will act as heretofore.

Leave granted as requested from 4th April, 1881.—J.G.L.I., 1/4/81. Captain Rossi informed accordingly.—1 April, 1881.

## No. 95.

## Captain F. R. L. Rossi to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Coffee Palace, Sydney, 19 April, 1881.

Having reference to the interview you were so good as to allow me the day before yesterday, and on which occasion you were pleased to receive an exposition of the circumstances which had led me, under the sense, as I felt, of a paramount call of duty, to accept your offer of the appointment of Clerk of Petty Sessions at Tumut, I have now the honor to thank you for your consideration in regarding the peculiar difficulties which surround my position and are independent of my personal control. I accepted with fullest purpose and intention of zealously performing the duties of the office at Tumut; but I am greatly relieved by your kindness in suggesting that I might, under the exceptional features laid before you, withdraw from the acceptance of the clerkship at Tumut, and by your saying that you would cause a minute to be recorded that such withdrawal should not be allowed to operate prejudicially in respect of any application by me for other appointment.

I have now the honor to withdraw, with the permission you have given me, my acceptance of the clerkship at Tumut, and to solicit the great favour of your recording the minute you so kindly promised.

I have, &amp;c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

I made to Mr. Rossi the promise he mentions, and I desire that, under the circumstances of his case, his withdrawal from the acceptance of the appointment which had been offered him shall not be allowed to militate against his claim to any other appointment when a suitable vacancy may occur.—J.G.L.I., 20/4/81. Acknowledge, 21/4/81. Captain Rossi, 21/4/81.

## No. 96.

## P. G. Myers, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Dear Sir,

Goulburn, 20 April, 1881.

It being currently reported that it is the intention of Mr. Allman, P.M., of Goulburn, now on leave of absence, to retire at the expiration of his term from the Public Service, I have very great pleasure in recommending to your favourable consideration the name of Captain Rossi, a well-known and respected resident of Goulburn, whose appointment, if made, will be hailed with great satisfaction by the residents of Goulburn and the district. I feel assured that he would hold the office with credit to the Government and honour to himself.

You

You may depend that I do not ask this from any selfish, political motive, but am actuated by a sense of public duty, knowing that the public interest would be well served should the presumed vacancy arise and Captain Rossi be favoured with the appointment.

Hoping you may be induced to favourably consider this application,

I am, &c.,

PHILLIP G. MYERS,

Member for Argyle.

Acknowledge.—J.G.L.I., 29 April, '81. Mr. Myers, M.P., 29/4/83.

No. 97.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Captain F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 21 April, 1881.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, relative to your withdrawal from accepting appointment as Clerk of Petty Sessions at Tumut.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 98.

The Under Secretary of Justice to P. G. Myers, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, 29 April, 1881.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, recommending F. R. L. Rossi, Esquire, Registrar of the District Court, Goulburn, for appointment as Police Magistrate at that place, in the event of such vacancy occurring.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 99.

Sir W. M. Manning to The Minister of Justice.

My dear Sir George,

Wagga Wagga, October 6, 1881.

Captain Rossi has several times urged me to intercede with you on his behalf for promotion, and though I have hitherto refused his request through an official indisposition to trouble you, I can do so no longer.

I understand his wish and hope to be that in case of a vacancy in the Police Magistracy at Goulburn he may receive the appointment, and the place is one I should be exceedingly glad to see him get.

Captain Rossi is universally known as a man of impregnable integrity and general uprightness of character, and he is certainly very quick and just in his perceptions. He may have shown, as it is thought he did show, a too exacting temper in his position as a captain of volunteers, which is that of a military commander who is only *primus inter aequales (pares)*, but I do not think that this temper would operate beyond what is even to be desired in the administration of justice from the Bench. If you think you can consistently with your own duty help him to the attainment of his object, and will do so, I shall myself be very thankful.

It might be thought from the appearance which Captain Rossi keeps up in his father's place that he does not need the emoluments of office, but I know from an intimate acquaintance with his affairs that he has very serious occasion for the income which the office would yield.

I am, &c.,

W. M. MANNING.

Let this note be placed with the rest of Captain Rossi's papers. I have received permission from Sir William Manning to look upon this as an official communication; and there can be no question that a recommendation such as this coming from Sir William Manning must operate largely in Captain Rossi's favour.—J.G.L.I., 12/10/81.

No. 100.

Captain F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Rossville, Goulburn, 2 December, 1881.

In the event of the first vacancy occurring of the Police Magistracy at Goulburn, I have the honor to renew my frequently made request that I may have the appointment conferred upon me.

It may be hardly necessary here to state more than that I have for above ten years patiently rested upon the expectations continually held out to me, the details of which I at present forbear from recapitulating, beyond stating that among the correspondence referred to, now in the Department of Justice, it will be found that some months ago I received a communication from the Honorable the Executive Council, notifying that they acknowledged my claim upon them to a position of the value of £300 per annum, following upon which an offer of Clerk of Petty Sessions at Tumut was made and accepted by me, but under certain attendant circumstances I was relieved of acceptance.

The Honorable the Minister (late) of Justice further made minutes, one to the effect that my doing this should in no way prejudice me in the future; another, as I understood, making a favourable record of my claims.

I respectfully urge my case upon the kind consideration of the present Minister of Justice.

I have, &c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI,

Captain.

Acknowledge.—W.J.F., 8/12/81. Captain Rossi, 10/12/81.

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No. 101.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Captain F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir, Department of Justice, Sydney, 10 December, 1881.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2nd instant, applying for appointment as Police Magistrate at Goulburn in the event of a vacancy occurring.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

No. 102.

Dean Cowper to The Minister of Justice.

My dear Sir, Deanery, 15 December, 1881.

I did not think I should have been again solicited to recommend a gentleman for the office of Police Magistrate, but such is the fact. In this case, however, it is in the country.

Captain Rossi has been informed that the Police Magistracy of Goulburn is likely to become vacant, and several of his friends are very anxious that he should be appointed. I have been asked to support his application.

I always hesitate in these matters, because I do not know who may be the best person to be appointed. Captain Rossi, however, has had a good deal of experience, having been brought up in the Colony, and having a very large knowledge of the ways and habits of the people.

I believe that he would do his best to fulfil the duties of the office. But there are others who can speak much more accurately of him than I.

I have no doubt you have been troubled enough about the patronage which is now to be dispensed. I can only say, let the appointment be given to the most worthy.

I remain,  
WILLIAM M. COWPER.

No. 103.

Captain F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir, Rossiville, Goulburn, 17 December, 1881.

The accompanying letters (five) I have the honor to request the Minister of Justice to be so good as to peruse, and I would further ask the favour that these letters may be attached to my application for the Police Magistracy at Goulburn.

I have, &c.,  
F. R. L. ROSSI,  
Captain.

Place with Captain Rossi's papers.—W.J.F., 19/12/81.

[Enclosure 1.]

Sir Alfred Stephen to Captain Rossi.

My dear Rossi,

I can only say, with reference to our friend Allman's understood candidature for Police Magistracy elsewhere than in Goulburn, and to your own candidature for succession to him, that it will give me much pleasure to hear of your success, and that I have no doubt of your filling the office and discharging all its duties with fidelity, perfect impartiality, and honor.

Yours, &c.,  
ALFRED STEPHEN.

[Enclosure 2.]

The Hon. Alex. Stuart, Esq., M.P., to Captain Rossi.

My dear Rossi,

It was with extreme regret that I saw a vote carried against the continuance of your present office. I hope that something better is in store for you and that you may obtain a Police Magistracy, for which I believe you to be well qualified, a conclusion which I arrive at from many years knowledge of you.

I remain, &c.,  
ALEX. STUART.

[Enclosure 3.]

W. Teece, Esq., M.P., to Captain Rossi.

My dear Captain Rossi,

Understanding that you are an applicant for the contemplated vacancy in the Police Magistracy at Goulburn it affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the zealous, efficient, and satisfactory manner in which you have for many years discharged the honorary duties of Magistrate at the place referred to, and this, coupled with your long connection with the district, should I think constitute a fair claim on your part for the position you seek to obtain.

In addition to this the deprivation of your salary as Registrar of the District Court at Goulburn seems to me to strengthen your request for a favourable consideration by the Government of your application.

I need only add that I shall be gratified to hear of your success because I know that if the appointment be conferred upon you it will be a well-earned distinction.

I am, &c.,  
WM. TEECE.

[Enclosure 4.]

W. A. Brodribb, Esq., M.P., to Captain Rossi.

My dear Rossi,

You tell me you are applying to the Minister of Justice for the appointment of Police Magistrate at Goulburn as Mr. John Allman is seeking an appointment elsewhere.

I have had the pleasure of knowing you personally the last thirty years. I believe you are competent to perform the duties of that office with credit to yourself and satisfaction to the public. I hope your application will be successful.

I remain, &c.,  
W. A. BRODRIBB.

[Enclosure

[Enclosure 5.]

E. Daintrey, Esq., to Captain Rossi.

My dear Captain Rossi,

An acquaintance of many years with you enables me to say with reference to your application for the Police Magistracy at Goulburn that I have no doubt that you are entirely competent for the business of the office, and I am quite sure that you will bring to the performance of the duties of it all the zeal and fidelity which I know to belong to you in the performance of anything you undertake. Wishing you success,

Sydney, 16 September, 1881.

I remain,

EDWIN DAINTRY.

No. 104.

Captain F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Rossiville, Goulburn, 19 December, 1881.

Having learnt that Mr. Allman will not at present vacate the Police Magistracy at Goulburn, for which I had ventured to apply contingently, I beg leave respectfully to submit my name for one of the Metropolitan Police Magistracies for which Parliament has lately made provision.

I have, &amp;c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

Acknowledge.—W.J.F., 20/12/81.

Captain Rossi, 21/12/81.

No. 105.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Captain F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 21 December, 1881.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, applying for appointment as a Stipendiary Magistrate for the city of Sydney or suburbs.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 106.

Captain F. R. L. Rossi to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Rossiville, Goulburn, 2 January, 1882.

I solicit the honor of having the following statements laid before His Excellency the Governor and Executive Council:—

Applicant (myself) represents that his case would appear to have been overlooked in regard to his application for a Police Magistracy in Sydney in several important incidents, probably unknown to the Executive, to which he desires very respectfully to call attention.

That among the names, the six which are publicly spoken of as about to be approved as the Stipendiary Magistrates of Sydney, not one of them was even known by name in this Colony when applicant's father, the late Captain Rossi, received in England his appointment in the beginning of the year 1825, as Principal Superintendent of Police at Sydney, an office in which he continued about ten years, having served as an officer in the British Imperial Military service from the age of 14 years, when he had received his commission.

That the services of the father of applicant were again so recognised by the Home Government that a commission in the Army was offered the latter without purchase.

That applicant was appointed to the Commission of the Peace about 1845 by the then Governor, Sir George Gipps.

That applicant had sought the position of Police Magistrate at Goulburn upon the death of the occupant, Captain Plunkett.

That again, upon the death of Mr. Cloete, W.P.M., applicant repeated his application, Mr. Allman of Goulburn seeking the vacated office in Sydney; this would have been accomplished, but Sir C. Cowper (then Mr. Cowper) said he intended the Water Police Magistracy for his son.

That applicant, for ten years, has suffered the reduction of his salary as Registrar of the District Court from £300 per annum to £75 per annum, although he had continued in that office upon the written request to do so; the intimation also notified the expectation that his salary should be restored and arrears made good. Such undertaking, together with many subsequent encouragements and promises held out, led applicant to continue in pure good faith and reliance, believing justice would be done to him.

That applicant holds a letter sent to him by the Executive Council that they acknowledged his claim to a position of the value of £300 per annum.

That shortly following upon that letter applicant was offered the Clerkship of Petty Sessions at Tumut, but in the peculiarly exceptional surrounding circumstances, the Minister of Justice was most kind in suggesting a withdrawal, which applicant accepted, receiving the assurance that his doing this would be without prejudice, and that a minute to that effect would be left on record by Sir George James; besides this, a more recent minute of the latter still further has been made in his favor.

That upon the withdrawal by Mr. Allman of his application for one of the new appointments in Sydney as Stipendiary Magistrate, applicant made request for one of those offices.

That applicant prays His Excellency the Governor and Executive Council will be pleased, before confirming the appointments, to review applicant's case, which can be better understood if regarded in the light and with the explanation presented submissively and most respectfully.

That applicant has no grounds for being ashamed of confessing that altogether, in reliance upon those written expectations and promises referred to, he has been brought to the verge of ruin for having been so exclusively engaged in public duties, applicant could not devote his personal energies elsewhere, and he has alone been able to subsist by the absorption by sale of the chief part of his inherited landed property. He now stands deprived of the small remnant of his salary.

That

That applicant urges and would really ask to be pardoned the vehemence of his importunity in yet seeking one of the offices of Stipendiary Magistrate, and implores more than a hasty glance at the very prominent features which may fitly illustrate his position. He prays to be allowed such latitude in the manner of expressing himself as it would be presumed might fairly be accorded if counsel were suffered to plead on his behalf; while applicant beseeches that he may not be chargeable with disrespect to the Government or render himself in any manner personally offensive by his necessity of introducing the names of others.

That Messrs. Crane and Marsh are mentioned as the probable recipients each of the office in question. Applicant has before him the published authenticated speech (in the Parliamentary Debate) of the Premier, Sir Henry Parkes, as follows:—

“I say unhesitatingly that I should never be a party to raising Mr. Crane to the highest Magistracy of the country.” Sir Henry Parkes again speaking of Mr. Marsh, said—“He is not the class of man I should like to see Police Magistrate at the Water Police Court.”

That applicant hopes, while he treads on ground so delicate, he shall tread safely if he venture upon the assumption that in the ends of bare justice alone, if other grounds were absent, both Messrs. Crane and Marsh could never have been subjected to exposure of so false positions and deprivation of all their income as would have been involved by their rejection. Applicant asks again so earnestly that he may be weighed in the same just scales.

That applicant comes before you certainly with commendations so high that he dare not to use them if he were responsible for the flattering terms in which he is referred to in the letters submitted by him to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, as received by the present and the late Chief Justices. The former, in adverting to his (applicant's) claim as a Police Magistrate, says—“I am sure that out of the profession you cannot find a gentleman more fitted for the appointment.” While Sir Alfred Stephen, in view of applicant's obtaining a Police Magistracy, said in his letter above quoted—“I have no doubt of your filling the office and discharging all its duties with fidelity, perfect impartiality, and honor.”

That applicant is oppressed by a sense of fear that it has quite escaped the Honorable the Executive Council that his being cut off exactly weighs upon him with the same undeserved severity which, in the circumstances which similarly exist, must have borne down Messrs. Crane and Marsh. Their summary disposal of a sudden would probably have elicited more fervently public regard than would be awakened in the instance of applicant, but the burden which might have been cast upon those gentlemen could not have been more grievous than that actually laid upon applicant by a slower process.

That applicant does not venture to allude to the names of the other four gentlemen spoken of, beyond pointing out that while they are proposed for promotion for merited services, he having served in good faith and with fidelity would be subjected to dishonor and difficulty, and be called upon to abandon that bright hope held out as a principle of promotion to gentlemen in the sphere of and in each public Department.

That applicant concludes by earnestly praying that His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable the Executive Council will be graciously pleased to reconsider very favourably the points now exhibited in his case, and to grant unto applicant the distinguished honor he continues respectfully to apply for of the office as one of the Stipendiary Magistrates of Sydney.

I have, &c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI,

Captain.

This matter was mentioned by me to my colleagues, this letter being in my hand, and its contents generally communicated to them, a day or two after it was written.—W.J.F., 28 January, 1882.

### No. 107.

Captain F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Rossville, Goulburn, 7 February, 1882.

Having reference to a letter addressed by me in the early part of last month to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, with a request it might be laid before His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council, in support of my application for the position of Stipendiary Magistrate at Sydney, I have the honor now to pray that I may be allowed to withdraw that letter, and to ask that the record of its acceptance may be expunged, for the reasons I would explain.

That I had hurriedly composed and written the letter at Goulburn late on the night preceding its delivery, without opportunity of consultation.

That on my personally presenting the letter to the Honorable the Minister of Justice I remarked, after reading it to him, that the exigency of my case led me so to write, but I was prepared and would wish to destroy my letter, if it could be supposed I had said anything to awaken objection.

Since that time I have availed myself of the opportunity of showing a copy of the letter to friends, who advise me it might possibly be looked upon as susceptible of misinterpretation; if so, it would utterly and wrongly misrepresent my motives. I would humbly say I am too loyal to be disrespectful, while I should feel most wounded and grieved were it in any manner for a moment considered I had transgressed. If the faintest thought that I had done so had crossed the mind of the Honorable the Executive, I earnestly implore to be at once relieved from even the suspicion of an offence which would inflict deepest pain upon myself.

I have, &c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI,

Captain.

Records cannot be expunged, but this letter will be attached to the letter alluded to.—W.J.F., 10/2/82. Captain Rossi informed, 13/2/82.

## No. 108.

Captain F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Rossiville, Goulburn, 7 February, 1882.

I would respectfully ask your permission to withdraw my letter to you of the 2nd ultimo.

There are portions of it referring to other candidates for appointment as Stipendiary Magistrates which I very much regret; and as the object of the letter has now passed by, I trust you will feel no difficulty in complying with this request.

I have, &amp;c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI,

Captain.

See minute on Mr. Rossi's letter of this date.—W.J.F., 10/2/82.

## No. 109.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Captain F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 13 February, 1882.

In reply to your letter of the 7th instant, asking to be allowed to withdraw your letter of the 2nd ultimo, respecting your application for the position of a Stipendiary Magistrate in Sydney, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that records cannot be expunged, but that your communication will be attached to the letter alluded to.

I have, &amp;c.

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

## No. 110.

Captain F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Rossiville, Goulburn, 14 February, 1883.

In the event of a vacancy occurring in the office of Police Magistrate at Goulburn, as is shortly expected, I have the honor to ask that the Honorable the Minister of Justice will be pleased to confer the position upon me.

I would respectfully go on to state that this appointment I have repeatedly applied for whenever an opening should take place.

On relinquishment of office as Minister of Justice, Sir George Innes left a strong and favourable minute on my behalf, while my more recent application for the Police Magistracy was accompanied by letters now in the Department of Justice, written severally by Sir James Martin, Sir A. Stephen, the Honorable A. Stuart, M.L.A., and others, copies of which I beg to attach.

I have, &amp;c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI.

Acknowledge.—H.E.C., 16 Feby., 83. Captain Rossi, 17/2/83.

[Enclosure 1.]

The Chief Justice to The Minister of Justice.

My dear Foster,

Mr. Rossi, of Goulburn, who has some claim upon the Government, is anxious to be appointed Police Magistrate in the place of Mr. Allman, who, it is understood, is about to be promoted to Sydney. He has asked me to write to you on his behalf, and I gladly do so.

I am sure that out of the profession you cannot find a gentleman more fitted for this appointment, and I shall be very glad if you can see your way to recommend him. He has lived all his life in the locality, and I am sure that the appointment would give satisfaction to all respectable people.

Believe me, &amp;c.,

JAMES MARTIN.

[Enclosure 2.]

Sir W. M. Manning to The Minister of Justice.

My dear Mr. Foster,

I hear that there is a possibility of the Goulburn Police Magistrateship becoming vacant, and I hope you will forgive my pleading with you strongly for the appointment of Captain Rossi. It is the position which he above all others desires to get, and my regard and esteem for him are so strong, and my conviction is so clear that he would do credit to the appointment, that I cannot refrain from earnestly advocating it. I am sure beyond all doubt that a more fearlessly upright and just man could not be found, and I know him to be very quick in his perception of what is right, and very firm in adhering to it.

We all know that he at one time got into great local unpopularity through being too much a soldier officer for the lukewarm Volunteer Service in which he held a command, but I believe it is now universally felt that injustice was done to him, and that the tide of public opinion has so completely turned in his favour that his appointment as presiding Magistrate of the district would be very generally welcomed.

He has been a resident-proprietor in the district from early youth, and has identified himself with all its best interests in a prominent way, and has gained respect, without having become more mixed up with individual inhabitants than is desirable in a Police Magistrate. His father, Captain Rossi, was Chief Police Magistrate in Sydney, and on his retirement was for a long time an active Magistrate at Goulburn, and he has himself been for many years an unpaid Magistrate of the district.

Believe me, &amp;c.,

W. W. MANNING.

(For other enclosures (5) see enclosures to No. 103.)

## No. 111.

Petition to The Minister of Justice from residents of Goulburn.

To the Honorable the Minister for Justice for the Colony of New South Wales.

The Petition of the undersigned sheweth:—

1. That your Petitioners are all residents within the Police District of Goulburn.
2. That your Petitioners are informed and believe that John James Allman, Esquire, the present Police Magistrate of Goulburn, aforesaid, is likely to resign his position, in consequence of ill health; and your Petitioners are informed that Captain Francis Robert Lewis Rossi, of Rossiville, near Goulburn, is an applicant for the position of Police Magistrate at Goulburn, in the event of such position becoming vacant as aforesaid.

3.

3. That the said F. R. L. Rossi was placed upon the Commission of the Peace, as your Petitioners believe, more than thirty years ago, and has ever since take an active part in the performance of a Magistrate's duty, both ministerially and judicially.

4. That, in the opinion of your Petitioners, the said Francis Robert Lewis Rossi is eminently fitted in all respects to perform the duties appertaining to the position of Police Magistrate, and more especially in the District of Goulburn, where he is well known and universally respected for his integrity and uprightness.

5. That your Petitioners have perfect confidence that, if appointed, the said Francis Robert Lewis Rossi will perform his duties, both to the State and public, in a competent, conscientious, and satisfactory manner, and that his appointment will meet with the approval of the majority of the residents of this district, and will give more general satisfaction than the appointment of any other person to the position.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that the said Francis Robert Lewis Rossi may be appointed Police Magistrate of Goulburn.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Z. Hawkins, Mayor, Goulburn	Percy C. Hodgkinson, Licensed Surveyor	E. B. Barber, forwarding agent
James Clifford, Alderman, Goulburn	Alexander Wilson, contractor	E. C. Manfred, architect
A. E. Osborne, Alderman, Goulburn	Robert Craig, undertaker, &c.	Edward Munby, sign-writer
William Taylor, Alderman, Goulburn	E. Ball, carpenter	George Headland, gardener
Arthur S. Podmore, J.P.	Charles Schmidt, storekeeper	Richard Bailey, gardener
G. Dudley Hay, J.P., Woodville	F. R. Everett, bricklayer	Charles Blackshaw, Goulburn, water proprietor
T. W. Pulsford, J.P.	G. W. Schofield, storekeeper	John Orne Callun, grazier, Wyana
John W. Wombey, storekeeper	Thomas Grunsell, market gardener	M. Lynch, storekeeper
W. Arthur Hunt, grocer	James Sutherland, hairdresser	R. A. Peatly, storekeeper
Charles Sims, storekeeper	Frank Sherring, boot-maker	Thomas Large, carpenter
R. Craig, auctioneer	A. S. D'Arcy Irwing, clerk	John Poole, coach proprietor
James Stevenson, hotel-keeper	J. S. McCabe, tailor	Henry Whitehead, commission agent
James Murray, guard	William Hunt, for A. M. Hunt & Co.	James McGovern, soap manufacturer
J. Hadfield, commission agent	Edwin Butler, gentleman	William Oliver, draper's assistant
J. Pain, baker	A. A. Kerr, chemist, &c.	John Thornton Slatgh, grocer
D. Clifford, boot salesman	Thomas A. Walker, manufacturer	William Nash, hotel-keeper
Thomas Wilkie, builder	Henry Carr, grazier	W. Stewart, retired, over 40 years resident
Thomas Sotheran, builder	Thomas Sands, auctioneer	B. O'Donnell, butcher
L. Mandelshon, tailor	Henry Brownley, blacksmith	T. Nolan, shoemaker
Thos. W. Line, confectioner	George J. Clarke, contractor	Robert T. Sheriff, sheepholder
John J. Armstrong, storekeeper	A. Wilson, contractor	T. Brookes, retired from business
W. Walker, storekeeper	Thomas Beven, storekeeper	J. Holdhurt, storekeeper
William Martin, storekeeper	Joseph Smith, merchant	C. O'Leary, storekeeper
Charles Gillespie, manufacturer	C. Read, watch-maker	Geo. H. Jones, draper
Charles M'Donald, farmer	John Walker, manufacturer	E. Jones, draper
Edward Kenedy, plasterer	D. D. Moon, P. Office	R. F. Siggs, Woodhouselee
Thomas Donohoe, builder	R. D. Keely, farmer	M. J. Quinn, Gunnedah
James Jessep, storekeeper	Edward Ball, hairdresser	M. Vaughan, gentleman
Thomas J. Büch, contractor	W. W. Bartlett, brewer and malster	J. V. Cooper, grazier
A. N. Turner, dealer	Thomas Gordon, baker	W. H. Porderin, farmer
Riley Brothers, per D. Cleary, merchants	Albert Lansdowne, gardener	Alexander Nixon, farmer
Thomas O'Leary, draper	W. Richardson, jeweller	John Davidson, boarding-house keeper
M. A. Dignam, wine and spirit merchant	W. Clark, Auburn-street	P. J. Barry, produce merchant
D. Doherty, draper	A. D. Soares, Incumbent, West Goulburn	Jas. Main, hotel proprietor
Andrew Stewart, wheelwright	N. Smith, Sec., School of Arts, Goulburn	P. Brecknock, farmer
H. M'Laughlin, coach-painter	J. T. Biehley, saddler	F. Keefe, fencer
Fred. R. Stewart, coach-painter	A. C. Fortescue, saddler	M. McAlister, dealer
Edward Mitchell, bricklayer	G. Slater, saddler	T. W. Jacob, saddler, Goulburn
William Gale, wool merchant	A. Blatchford, saddler	T. Triglin, tinsmith, Goulburn
James Stewart, wheelwright	T. Wilson, saddler	James Jennings, farmer and grazier
Joseph J. Roberts, auctioneer	E. Duint, carrier	William Wardle, blacksmith
Stephen B. Burge, storekeeper	Geo. Ticehurst, butcher	Henry Finch, forwarding agent
J. M. Broadhead, farmer	George Gregory, photographer	F. W. Towery, waterman
James Oliver, draper, &c.	William Wood, boot and shoe warehouseman	F. Johnstone, waterman
William Schutly, teacher	John Bond, draper	Andrew Price, farmer
Thomas Sconer, gentleman	Harry White, professor of music	J. Gillespie, manufacturer
John O'Donnell, butcher	W. Carey Burge, draper, Auburn-street	Patrick Gooley, farmer
David Wilson, contractor	A. Small, draper	Jas. Lee, fruiterer
Jno. Woodward, Imperial pensioner	R. Ralph, draper	Peter Callon, confectioner
Owen Tanner, storekeeper	Henry Lever, painter	J. Billett, fruiterer
Thomas Lee, builder, &c.	D. Kennedy, plasterer	J. R. McAlister, saddler, &c.
Finlay Cook, carpenter	H. Lever, painter	J. Wallace, saddler
Thomas Adams, carpenter	Zouch & McAlister, auctioneers	W. Mills, butcher
William Carson, carpenter	Robert Fenwick, publican	
John O'Donnell, butcher		
James J. Lochard, junr., hay and corn dealer		



W. Pinsehouse, bootmaker	J. Cameron, contractor	C. B. Baseley, wheelwright
R. Russell, tailor	Joseph Henry Lee, printer	W. Crawford, carpenter
George Franklin, saddler	Thomas Stone, farmer	J. Bushell, carriage examiner
G. A. Keany, artist	Henry Wardle, farmer	W. Tighe, bootmaker
L. Weissberger, tobacconist	Henry Payten, hotel-keeper	T. W. Wright, coachsmith
R. A. Burton, confectioner	Robert Paton, stock-dealer	T. Nelson, bootmaker
Charles Lee, farmer	C. Marshall, stock-dealer	G. Kingston
Chas. T. Camden, no occupation	F. Myall, farmer	W. McFarlane, bootmaker
W. Hadlon, miner	James Goodenough, dealer	James McFarlane
P. Murphey, bootmaker	Aaron Cole, retired from business	Frederick Topham, wheelwright
J. Ballard, labourer	W. W. B. Nolan, Public School teacher	John Thompson, bootmaker
John Byrnes, baker	George Boon, mason, Breadalbane	James Wilkie, carpenter and joiner
Peirce W. McEncroe, grocer	William Langton, carpenter and joiner	William H. Lavener, shoefinisher
John Kane, harness-maker	Antony Francy, blacksmith	W. E. Purshouse, bootmaker
Robert Fletcher, tin and galvanized iron worker	Daniel Hockey, bootmaker	E. Figgins, bricklayer
James Turner, monumental mason	Jeremiah Humphrey, limeburner	R. Harden
George Robertson, mason	Michael Doon, painter	Thomas Coomber, boot-finisher
William Morris, carpenter and joiner	W. Fowler, wheelwright	Joseph McGovern, soap manufacturer
William Stone, carpenter	William Young, currier	Charles J. Moss, clicker
Lansdowne Brothers, builders, Cherton-street	G. Adams, painter	William H. Poole, saddler
Mark Pullen, painter	J. Slatyer, blacksmith	Thomas J. Nolan, labourer
William Kates, teamster	A. J. Turcock, carpenter	Edward Bailey, shoemaker
Thomas Williams, lime merchant	John Beard, blacksmith	Thomas Wilkie, junr., builder
William Duncan, builder	Samuel Nelson, shoemaker	John Tudor, coach builder
Arthur H. Carpenter, contractor	Robert Lees, farmer	J. E. Connor, bootmaker
Cornelius Henderson, farmer, Bangalow	William Jones, bootmaker	Charles S. Fuller, saddler
H. Evans, Goulburn	Andrew Walker, coach-painter	G. Bigwood, blacksmith
Dated the fifteenth day of February, 1883.		John Cassidy, bootmaker

Acknowledge.—H.E.C., 2/3/83. Messrs Tecce and Taylor, M's.P., 5/5/83.

#### No. 112.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Captain F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir, Department of Justice, Sydney, 17 February, 1883.  
I am directed by the Minister of Justice to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, applying for appointment as Police Magistrate, Goulburn.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

#### No. 113.

Captain F. R. L. Rossi to The Minister of Justice.

Sir, Rossiville, Goulburn, 1 March, 1883.  
The following is a succinct statement of my position, pointing out the grounds on which I feel entitled respectfully to throw myself upon the fullest consideration of the Minister for Justice:—  
Before Mr. Allman came to Goulburn I had applied for the office of Police Magistrate there, and later I was appointed about twelve years ago to the office of Registrar, District Court, at a salary of £300 per annum; this salary continued but a comparatively short time, the Parliament having reduced it to £75 per annum, whereupon Sir J. Martin, then Head of my Department, wrote an official letter to me asking me to continue in office, with the expectation that *my salary should be restored and all arrears made good to me*. Owing to changes of Ministry and the succeeding Heads of the Department of Justice being probably not so conversant with the details which surrounded my case, Parliament refused to sanction the restoration while I was kept in office, in consequence of the hopes continued to be held out to me for the ten years following. Finally, about fourteen months ago, Parliament withdrew from me the pittance of £75 per annum. I then addressed myself to the Government, and received a letter from the Cabinet (which I hold), informing me that they recognized my claim to a position of £300 per annum. Following upon this I was offered a Clerk of Petty Sessionship at Forbes or Tumut. I selected the latter, and was told I must accept unconditionally. I did so; but Sir George Innes, upon learning the circumstances and position of difficulty my acceptance would involve me in, suggested I had better withdraw. I said I could not, lest it should be to my prejudice hereafter. Sir G. Innes went on to say he would undertake it should not be to my prejudice, and if I withdrew he would take care to leave a minute on record in the Department that my doing so should not be to my prejudice. So I acquiesced, and that minute was recorded, together with a strong and favourable memo. left by Sir G. Innes in my favour on his vacating office. I must here retrace to another important matter that transpired immediately preceding the offer of a Clerk of Petty Sessionship. It was this: I claimed compensation for losses upon the failure to restore my salary, and I was invited by Sir G. Innes to state the amount I claimed (which invitation *pro tanto* became a tacit acknowledgment of the basis of my demand, yet unsatisfied, but continued to be sought for). That claim was urged upon Sir George Innes by the late Bishop of Sydney, and personally supported by Mr. A. Stuart (present Premier), as shown by the Bishop's letter in my possession. To resume: when Mr. Foster was Minister for Justice, I asked, as now, for the  
Police

Police Magistrateship at Goulburn, when vacated, also with the full knowledge, consent, and approval of my old friend Mr. Allman. Many friends have assisted me by letters. I append one—*ex uno disce omnes*.

In conclusion, I would represent to you that I may indeed be said to have sacrificed uselessly more than a decade of my life, if there be not at hand to the full the fruition of my hope.

F. R. L. ROSSI,  
Captain.

[For enclosure, see enclosure to No. 103.]

No. 114.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Messrs. Teece and Taylor, M's.P.

Gentlemen,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 2 March, 1883.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to acknowledge the receipt of petition presented by you at this Department, from residents of Goulburn, recommending the appointment of F. R. L. Rossi as Police Magistrate at that place, in the event of such a vacancy occurring.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

No. 115.

The Chief Justice to The Minister of Justice.

My dear Mr. Cohen,

Supreme Court, 2 March, 1883.

Captain Rossi is an applicant for the post of Police Magistrate of Goulburn, about to become vacant by the retirement of Mr. Allman. I hope that he will be appointed. He is a Magistrate of long standing and great experience, and I am sure he would perform the duties most efficiently. Moreover, I am given to understand that his appointment would give general satisfaction to the inhabitants of the city and district, in which he has resided nearly all his life. He is the son of one of the oldest and most respectable of our colonists, who, before many of us were born, was Police Magistrate of Sydney, and he himself has always been one of the leading persons in his part of the country. I think he has a fair claim to your consideration in this matter.

Believe me, yours very truly,  
JAMES MARTIN.

No. 116.

Mr. Justice Faucett to The Minister of Justice.

Dear Mr. Cohen,

Supreme Court, 2 March, 1883.

Captain Rossi informs me that he is a candidate for the office of Police Magistrate of Goulburn, and I have written a letter to him expressing my opinion of his qualifications for the office of Police Magistrate.

As a rule I never write to a Minister to recommend a candidate for an appointment; but in this instance, from the high opinion I entertain of Captain Rossi's qualifications, I feel justified in departing from my usual course, and I therefore beg most heartily to recommend Captain Rossi's application.

He will no doubt show you the letter I have written to himself.

Believe me, yours sincerely,  
P. FAUCETT.

No. 117.

Mr. Justice Innes to The Minister of Justice.

My dear Cohen,

Judge's Chambers, Supreme Court, 2 March, 1883.

Captain Rossi has asked me to write a line in support of his claim to the appointment of Police Magistrate of Goulburn, which I understand is about to become vacant by the retirement of Mr. Allman.

I have told him that you could see in the office the minutes made by myself upon his case when I was Minister of Justice. Plunkett can easily turn them up for you.

I think, if you will pardon my saying so, that Captain Rossi has a strong claim. I do not of course venture upon any comparison of his claims with those of others; of that you are the most competent to judge, but I can only say I shall be very glad to know that you can see your way to conferring this appointment upon him.

I have seen the letter the Chief Justice has written, on behalf of Captain Rossi, to yourself.

Believe me, very faithfully yours,

J. GEO. LONG INNES.

No. 118.

Mr. E. Daintrey to The Minister of Justice.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 2 March, 1883.

Captain Rossi having long been a candidate for the Police Magistrateship of Goulburn, I take the liberty of writing to you respectfully to urge that his application may be favourably considered. I do this on the ground that I believe he has substantial claims on the Government; and, from my knowledge of his character, extending over many years, I feel sure that no fitter person could be found to fill the appointment, and that if made it would be generally agreeable as well as beneficial to the public.

I have, &c.,

EDWIN DAINTREY.

No. 119.

No. 119.

Mr. A. Mackellar to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Police Office, Goulburn, 7 March, 1883.

I have the honor to state that I am at present doing the work of the Police Magistrate here during his absence on leave.

I have been asked by Captain Rossi, who is an applicant for the office of Police Magistrate—an office which must shortly become vacant by reason of the resignation of Mr. Allman—to write a few lines and state what I know as to his qualification for the office. I have known Captain Rossi since he was a boy. A more honorable and just man, or one who would be more likely to give a fair decision between man and man, I am not acquainted with; I mean according to his lights. As to his legal knowledge and ability I cannot give an opinion, as I have had few opportunities of judging of them. I have told Captain Rossi that I have promised that any influence I can bring to bear shall be used in favour of Mr. C. S. Alexander, the Clerk of Petty Sessions here. If the appointment cannot be given to Mr. Alexander, I suppose it will then be for the Government to consider Captain Rossi's claims, as opposed to the claims of many old servants of the Crown who have for many years past devoted the whole of their services to their public duties.

I have, &amp;c.,

ALEX. MACKELLAR.

No. 120.

E. Barton, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

My dear Sir,

7 March, 1883.

Captain Rossi is, I hear, an applicant for the Police Magistracy which will be vacant upon the retirement of Mr. Allman. Captain Rossi is, as you are aware, a very old and experienced Magistrate. As a member of the Bar, I cannot but be aware of his efficiency, and of his possession of all those characteristics which should belong to a person holding the responsible position of a Police Magistrate; and above all things I place what my information convinces me is a fact namely, that Captain Rossi possesses the entire confidence of the residents of the Goulburn district.

Yours faithfully,

EDMUND BARTON.

No. 121.

The Hon. G. Thornton, M.L.C., to The Minister of Justice.

Dear Mr. Cohen,

Sydney, 8 March, 1883.

Captain Rossi (who was an old schoolfellow of mine—many years ago) is a candidate for the appointment of Police Magistrate of Goulburn. I venture to recommend his many claims, and peculiar fitness for the office, to your favourable consideration. I am of opinion his appointment to the Police Magistracy of Goulburn would be a most popular one in the district.

I can also well remember his father, who was at one time Police Magistrate of this city.

I generally avoid troubling Ministers in matters of public appointments, but Captain Rossi's application is an exceptional one.

Yours faithfully,

GEORGE THORNTON.

No. 122.

Mr. A. Morris to The Minister of Justice.

My dear Sir,

Australian Club, 9 March, 1883.

Understanding that my friend Captain Rossi is an applicant for the office of Police Magistrate at Goulburn, I take this opportunity of bearing testimony to his high and honorable character. I have known him for more than twenty-five years, and the longer I have had his acquaintance the higher has been my regard for him.

I am unable to speak of his special qualifications for the office he seeks, but if they equal those of his heart he ought to make a model Police Magistrate.

Believe me, &amp;c.,

AUGUSTUS MORRIS.

No. 123.

The Hon. P. G. King, M.L.C., to The Minister of Justice.

My dear Mr. Cohen,

Australian Club, 9 March, 1883.

Having known Mr. Rossi for the last forty years, and hearing that he is an applicant for the office of Police Magistrate at Goulburn, I have taken the liberty of writing to you to say that, if his appointment would not interfere with the claims of officers already in the Service, I believe it would be an extremely popular one in the district.

I remain, &amp;c.,

PHILIP GIDLEY KING.

No. 124.

The Hon. John Hay, M.L.C., to The Minister of Justice.

Dear Mr. Cohen,

Australian Club, Sydney, 9 March, 1883.

My old friend Mr. Francis Rossi informs me that he is a candidate for the appointment of Police Magistrate at Goulburn. Men who as Judges or Barristers have had a better opportunity of observing and better ability of estimating his qualifications for that office will naturally be much more entitled to be listened

listened to in a matter of this kind; but still I cannot refuse to give my testimony to the high private character and great public spirit of a gentleman whom I have known from his boyhood. There may sometimes be objections to placing an old resident in such a position, but in Captain Rossi's case I believe that the people of Goulburn generally would esteem it as a compliment to themselves that this appointment should be given to him, and that no evil will follow from it. He is there known as a man conscientiously devoted to the performance of whatever duty he undertakes, and if he undertakes those of Police Magistrate he is sure to give all his energy to the impartial discharge of them.

I remain, &c.,  
JOHN HAY.

No. 125.

Mr. T. Robertson to The Minister of Justice.

My dear Sir,

85, Pitt-street, Sydney, 12 March, 1883.

Understanding that Captain Rossi is a candidate for the appointment of Police Magistrate at Goulburn, I take the liberty to write to you to say that I do not think, if the Colony was searched, a more fit man could be obtained for the office.

Captain Rossi asked me to express my opinion to you as to his qualification, which I readily consented to do, although I feel certain that he is so well known to the Government that any testimonial from me is quite superfluous.

I beg to remain, &c.,  
THOMAS ROBERTSON.

No. 126.

The Hon. A. Gordon, M.L.C., to The Minister of Justice.

Dear Mr. Cohen,

77, Elizabeth-street, 20 March, 1883.

I understand that Captain Rossi has applied for the appointment of Police Magistrate at Goulburn.

I trust you will excuse me, as a member of the Bar, expressing to you the opinion which I entertain of his entire competency to fill that position. This opinion is formed on the authority of friends upon whose judgment I can fully rely. The relations also which have subsisted and still continue between Captain Rossi and many highly-valued personal friends of my own render me very desirous for his success, and induce me to hope that you will receive my excuses for troubling you with this communication.

Believe me, &c.,  
ALEXANDER GORDON.

No. 127.

The Hon. F. M. Darley, M.L.C., to The Minister of Justice.

My dear Cohen,

21 March, 1883.

My friend Captain Rossi informs me that he is an applicant for the office of Police Magistrate of Goulburn. When I was in office I understood that Captain Rossi had strong claims upon the Government in this regard.

I am sure that you will fully inquire into these claims, and I will feel very happy if the result of such inquiries will be the appointment of Captain Rossi.

I am given to understand that he has been a Justice of the Peace for many years, and that his appointment is one which would be acceptable to the inhabitants of Goulburn.

Believe me, &c.,  
FREDERICK M. DARLEY.

No. 128.

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

My dear Sir,

Sydney, 22 March, 1883.

I understand Captain Rossi is an applicant for the expected vacancy of Police Magistrate at Goulburn.

It will afford me much gratification to hear that the appointment will be conferred upon Captain Rossi, as he evidently is well qualified for the duties of the office, has the confidence of his fellow-townsmen, and, besides, is a long resident in the district.

Yours faithfully,  
WILLIAM CLARKE.

No. 129.

T. H. Hellyer, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 6 April, 1883.

I beg to recommend to your favourable consideration the appointment of Captain F. R. L. Rossi as Police Magistrate, Goulburn. I feel sure that, apart from social status, his official knowledge and previous experience qualify him in a marked degree to fill the office he seeks to hold with credit to himself and satisfaction to the country. I may mention that I have not seen one of the many testimonials which I am given to understand Captain Rossi holds concerning his competency and ability to fill the appointment referred to, but merely express my honest conviction respecting him.

Yours truly,  
T. H. HELLYER.

## No. 130.

T. R. Smith, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Dear Sir, Legislative Assembly, 10 April, 1883.  
 I beg to recommend to your favourable consideration the appointment of Captain F. R. L. Rossi as Police Magistrate at Goulburn. I feel sure that from what I know of the Captain that he is well qualified to fill the position with credit to himself and to the country. I therefore hope Captain Rossi's application will meet with your kind consideration. Yours faithfully,  
T. R. SMITH.

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## No. 131.

G. F. De Salis, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

My dear Sir, 151, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 12 April, 1883.  
 I have not been much about Goulburn, but I know sufficient that this appointment of Captain Rossi there as Police Magistrate would be hailed with much satisfaction by the great majority of his fellow-townsmen. I remain, &c.,  
GEORGE FANE DE SALIS.

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## No. 132.

A. Lynch, M.P., Esq., to The Minister of Justice.

12 April, 1883.  
 I HAVE much pleasure in recommending to your favourable consideration Captain Rossi, who is an applicant for the position of Police Magistrate of Goulburn. He is a highly respectable gentleman and well qualified for the appointment he seeks. I am sure the residents in and about the city of Goulburn would hail the appointment with general satisfaction. ANDREW LYNCH.

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## No. 133.

G. Spring, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir, Sydney, 12 April, 1883.  
 It gives me much pleasure to state that I have always heard Captain Rossi spoken of in terms of high praise by many friends of mine who have long been acquainted with him, and who are people of undoubted position and of the highest character; and I quite indorse their opinion that the appointment of Mr. Rossi as Police Magistrate at Goulburn would be received by the people of that important town with general satisfaction and approval. GERALD SPRING.

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## No. 134.

S. Smith, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Dear Sir, Sydney, 12 April, 1883.  
 I understand that Captain Rossi is an applicant for the office of Police Magistrate at Goulburn, and I can with confidence recommend him for the position referred to. He will I am sure perform the duties with credit to himself and those who placed him in that position. He has been highly recommended by those who should be the best of judges in regard to the qualifications necessary for one holding the high and important office of Police Magistrate, and I shall be glad to hear of his success. Yours truly,  
S. SMITH.

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## No. 135.

A. Cameron, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

My dear Sir, Sydney, 16 April, 1883.  
 Captain Rossi is I believe an applicant for the position of Police Magistrate about to become vacant by the retirement of Mr. Allman. From all I have heard of him he seems to me to be well fitted for the position, and I believe his appointment would give great satisfaction to the people of the district. If you can possibly comply with this request you would greatly oblige,— Yours very truly,  
ANGUS CAMERON.

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## No. 136.

J. B. Olliffe, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

My dear Henry, Sydney, 16 April, 1883.  
 From the numerous testimonials of such high character in the possession of Captain Rossi, I am induced to recommend him to your favourable consideration for the position he now seeks. Yours faithfully,  
J. B. OLLIFFE.

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No. 137.

Captain F. R. L. Rossi to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

No. 1 Coffee Palace, Sydney, 16 April, 1883.

I have the honor to ask leave to repair an omission in my statement submitted to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, wherein I mentioned that it was at the suggestion of Sir George Innes I had withdrawn from the acceptance of my appointment at Tumut. It happened thus: I had waited upon Sir George Innes (then Minister of Justice,) and said I was about to proceed to Tumut to occupy the position (not however sought for) in which I had been placed, but I desired to make known to him the severity of the burden imposed upon me. That I had no family but a wife, whom I must leave, in order that she might take charge of the remnant of my property at Goulburn.

That my wife and self were required to be in constant attendance upon my mother-in-law (the widow of the late Dean of Goulburn) who was mentally and bodily incapacitated, she having no other resident relative or friend to attend upon her.

That I should have to leave them like two vessels at sea, helplessly, without any one to direct them. Sir G. Innes said, in such circumstances which I had described the Government would not desire me to hold the position of Clerk of Petty Sessions at Tumut. I remarked that I had told my friends if I had the choice to pay £2,000 (were such a sum at my disposal), I would gladly give it as a forfeit rather than leave my home. I went on to tell Sir G. Innes I would however go, even at the cost of life, as I hoped to obtain something better, meaning at the time the P.M.-ship at Goulburn, for which I had applied long before, on its first vacancy, and I feared I should be prejudiced by withdrawal. Sir G. Innes promised me no such effect should follow; saying, in the event of his being out of office he would leave an explanatory minute, so that I should not be prejudiced. I accepted, but not till that moment, the suggestion so kindly emanating from Sir G. Innes, in view of the contemplated disastrous consequences which would be involved by my removal from that which had been the home of my father and myself for fifty-six years. I gratefully thanked Sir G. Innes for the generous consideration which afforded me such relief. I respectfully conclude without offering other remark, beyond the fact that the peculiar circumstances surrounding my case yet continue to exist.

I have, &amp;c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI,  
Captain.

No. 138.

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

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 17 April, 1883.

I have pleasure in recommending Captain Rossi for the appointment of Police Magistrate of Goulburn, about to become vacant through the retirement of Mr. Allman. Captain Rossi, from a long experience as a Magistrate, is eminently fitted for the position, and it would be agreeable to a large number of persons in the district, many of whom have strongly recommended him.

Yours truly,

JOHN SEE.

No. 139.

W. H. Pigott, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Dear Sir,

143, King-street, Sydney, 17 April, 1883.

Captain Rossi is an applicant for the position of Police Magistrate at Goulburn; and having seen several of the letters of recommendation held by him, and been otherwise informed of his qualifications, I believe him to be a gentleman who will satisfactorily perform the duties of the office.

Yours truly,

W. H. PIGOTT.

No. 140.

R. L. Murray, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Dear Mr. Coler,

Sydney, 18 April, 1883.

Captain Rossi, who is an applicant for the position of Police Magistrate at Goulburn, has been known to me for some years, and I desire to express my conviction that he would fill that important position with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public.

His education, experience as a Magistrate, and the high respect and esteem in which he is held by the people of Goulburn, make him admirably adapted for that particular appointment, and the strong claims he has as a public servant, also, should have some weight. I shall be very glad, therefore, if you see your way clear to give Captain Rossi this place, as no other would suit him as well.

I am, &amp;c.,

R. L. MURRAY.

No. 141.

W. J. Fergusson, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

18 April, 1883.

I understand Captain Rossi is an applicant for the position of Police Magistrate at Goulburn. I think his claims are beyond question. I have much pleasure in recommending him to your favourable consideration.

Yours obediently,

W. J. FERGUSSON.

## No. 142.

W. C. Proctor, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Dear Sir,

18 April, 1883.

Captain Rossi is an applicant for the vacant office of Police Magistrate at Goulburn. I am sure, from the testimonials and recommendations which he has shown me, and from information supplied to me from other sources, he is in every way qualified for the appointment, and I shall be glad to hear of his success.

Yours truly,  
W. C. PROCTOR.

## No. 143.

G. Withers, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Dear Sir,

18 April, 1883.

I understand Captain Rossi is desirous of obtaining the position of Police Magistrate at Goulburn. I think it scarcely necessary to say anything in support of his application; he is so well known throughout the Colony that I think his appointment to any such position would give general satisfaction on account of his long public services.

I am, &c.,  
G. WITHERS.

In giving this reference, I trust I am not likely to deprive any other public officer of his just promotion.—G. W.

## No. 144.

H. S. Badgery, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Dear Sir,

19 April, 1883.

Captain Rossi informs me that he is applying for the appointment of Police Magistrate at Goulburn. I hope you will be able to give it to him. I feel that he is one of those whom, when competent to fill these high positions, it is gratifying to see appointed.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY S. BADGERY.

## No. 145.

N. Melville, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Sydney, 19 April, 1883.

I have much pleasure in recommending Captain Rossi for appointment. From what I know of him, I consider him qualified to discharge the duties.

Yours, &c.,  
N. MELVILLE.

## No. 146.

L. F. Heydon, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

20 April, 1883.

Understanding that Captain F. R. L. Rossi is an applicant for the position of Police Magistrate at Goulburn, I have very much pleasure in testifying, from my knowledge of the very general feelings of confidence and respect entertained for him by all classes of the residents in Goulburn, that his appointment will be generally acceptable. As an honorable gentleman of high character, of long experience of the Bench, and of general popularity and repute among those who would be affected by his work, I feel sure he would prove an excellent P.M., and I beg very respectfully to add to the strong expressions of opinion he already holds that I shall feel personally very gratified at his application being granted.

I have, &c.,  
L. F. HEYDON.

## No. 147.

W. T. Coonan, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

My dear Mr. Cohen,

20 April, 1883.

I am informed that Captain Rossi is an applicant for the appointment of Police Magistrate at Goulburn. I have much pleasure in stating that I feel perfectly confident that if Captain Rossi's application is successful your Department will obtain the services of a most efficient officer.

From Captain Rossi's long experience and from his well-known ability, I feel certain his application will not be lightly passed over by you.

Suffice it to say that I shall feel pleased if such is not the case.

Yours truly,  
W. T. COONAN.

## No. 148.

C. J. Roberts, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

My dear Sir,

20 April, 1883.

Having heard that Captain Rossi is a candidate for the position of Police Magistrate of Goulburn, permit me to say that I shall be very pleased if you will give his application your favourable consideration.

Yours faithfully,  
C. J. ROBERTS.

No. 149.

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No. 149.

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

Sir,

Sydney, 24 April, 1883.

I understand that Mr. F. R. Rossi is an applicant for the office of Police Magistrate, Goulburn, vacant through the death of Mr. Allman.

I believe that Mr. Rossi is well qualified to perform the duties. He was Registrar of the District Court for a long time.

Mr. Rossi is an old resident of Goulburn, and is greatly respected by all classes.

Believing him to be well qualified for the office, I have great pleasure in recommending him to you, and shall be much pleased to hear of his obtaining it.

Yours obediently,  
J. McELHONE.

No. 150.

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

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 25 April, 1883.

Captain Rossi is an applicant for the appointment of Police Magistrate, Goulburn. He is an old Civil Servant, and does not appear to have been well treated by preceding Governments. From what I can learn he will make a good Police Magistrate, and I shall be glad if he receive the appointment.

Yours faithfully,  
JNO. McLAUGHLIN.

No. 151.

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

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 30 April, 1883.

Captain Rossi is applying for the position of Police Magistrate at Goulburn. He has been known to me for many years, and I should feel much obliged if you could see your way to assist him.

I am, &c.,  
JOHN HARRIS.

No. 152.

The Hon. J. Norton, M.L.C., to The Minister of Justice.

My dear Mr. Cohen,

30 April, 1883.

I understand that my old friend Captain Rossi is an applicant for the appointment of Police Magistrate at Goulburn.

I shall be extremely glad to hear that he has been appointed to this responsible office.

His father was for many years Police Magistrate of Sydney, and was an intimate friend of my late father.

Captain Rossi and I have been friends for almost the whole of our lives, and, in addition to this reason for wishing him to succeed in obtaining the office for which he has applied, I consider him well qualified to fill it; and I am satisfied that his appointment will gratify the inhabitants of Goulburn and its neighbourhood, among whom he has dwelt for upwards of half a century.

Yours truly,  
JAMES NORTON.

No. 153.

Telegram from The Under Secretary of Justice to Captain F. R. L. Rossi, Goulburn.

Would you be willing to accept the position of Clerk of Petty Sessions, Registrar of the District Court, &c., at Grenfell, with salary of £400 per annum, the office to include the land agency business. Reply by telegraph. Urgent.

9th June, 1883.

Memo.—The records of the Department show that a letter was received on the 11th June, 1883, from Captain Rossi, in which he declined the offer of the above appointment, but this letter cannot be found.

No. 154.

Captain F. R. L. Rossi to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

No. 1 Coffee Palace, 21 June, 1883.

I have the honor to make request that I may be allowed to have access to and perusal of all letters and papers having reference to my position as a Civil Servant, including my several applications for the restoration of my salary, compensation for the losses sustained by the non-fulfilment of promises received from the several Governments, as well as my repeated applications for the Police Magistrateship of Goulburn, together with all minutes relating to above.

I should state my object is to have before me a review of the whole facts pertaining to the several points I refer to; at the same time I undertake to make no copies of any such letters or papers unless I have your permission to do so, on special application, for anything which I may hereafter desire to possess.

I have, &c.,  
F. R. L. ROSSI,  
Captain.  
There



There is some difficulty in reference to this matter. In the first place, the absence of accommodation in the offices of the Department, already overcrowded, leaves no space available for the examination desired by Captain Rossi. It is assumed Captain Rossi has the original papers from the Department, and no doubt copies of any replies written by him to the Department in reference to his case. If Captain Rossi would state or particularize any letters or papers of which he may desire to be furnished with copies they can be supplied to him; but the present application is objectionable and unusual, and would, it is feared, lead to public inconvenience in the way of being carried out.—W.E.P., 4/7/83. Captain Rossi may be informed accordingly.—H.E.C., 4th July, 1883. Captain Rossi, 5/7/83.

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No. 155.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Captain F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 5 July, 1883.

In reply to your letter of the 21st ultimo, asking to be allowed to have access to and perusal of all letters, papers, &c., in reference to your case, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that there is some difficulty in granting your request, as the absence of accommodation in the offices of the Department (already overcrowded) leaves no space available for the desired examination.

It is presumed that you have in your possession copies of any letters addressed by you from time to time to the Department, and also the replies thereto; but if you would particularize any other letters or papers of which you desire to have copies they can be supplied to you. Your present application, however, is unusual and objectionable, and would, it is feared, if granted, lead to public inconvenience in the way of being carried out.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

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No. 156.

Captain F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

No. 1 Coffee Palace, Sydney, 5 July, 1883.

I have the honor to apply for the position of Second Clerk at the Central Police Office, now vacant by the death of the late officer, Mr. Armstrong.

I have, &c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI,

Captain.

This vacancy will be filled by the promotion of the officer who stood next in rank to the late Mr. Armstrong in the Central Police Office.—H.E.C., 6/7/83. Captain Rossi informed, 6/7/83.

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No. 157.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Captain F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 6 July, 1883.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, applying for the position of Second Clerk at the Central Police Office, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. W. C. Armstrong, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that the vacancy in question will be filled up by the promotion of the officer who stands next in rank to the late Mr. Armstrong in the office.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

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No. 158.

Captain F. R. L. Rossi to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

No. 1 Coffee Palace, Sydney, 13 July, 1883.

In acknowledging your communication of 5th instant, I would notice, primarily, the concluding paragraph, wherein it is stated that my application to review the several papers and documents relative to my case is considered unusual and objectionable. If it may be said to be unusual, it will also be conceded that the case itself is unusual; but wherein I have said or written anything which is objectionable I am at a loss to conceive, and I shall be thankful to be informed, the point or degree of offence which rendered necessary such a remark, for I am so anxious to avoid writing anything objectionable. To refer to the subject matter, I would desire to state that I would respectfully renew my request to have access to my papers. To enable me to do this the Crown Solicitor has been so good as to say I can, during Mr. Walsh's absence, be allowed the use of his room. May I ask to commence the examination of the papers on Tuesday?

I have, &c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI,

Captain.

The concession asked to be made in this case is what is deemed to be unusual and objectionable. It may be observed that the prevailing practice has been not to allow original papers or records to be taken from the Department in the manner solicited by Captain Rossi. In case the Minister thinks that Captain Rossi's request may be complied with in the present instance, I do not care to press the objection.—W.E.P., 19/7/83. Submitted, 19/7/83. If the papers can be conveniently examined by Captain Rossi upon the premises he may have access to them, on the conditions contained in his letter of June 21st, 1883.—H.E.C., 26/7/83. Captain Rossi informed, 27/7/83.

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No. 159.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Captain F. R. L. Rossi.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 27 July, 1883.

In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, further respecting your application to be allowed to have access to the papers in this Department bearing upon your case, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that if the papers can be conveniently examined by you upon the premises you may have access to them, upon the conditions contained in your letter of the 21st June last.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 160.

Captain F. R. L. Rossi to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

No 1 Coffee Palace, Sydney, 31 July, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge with many thanks the kindness of the permission of the Honorable the Minister of Justice that I may have access to and perusal of the whole of the papers, letters, &c., pertaining to my case, and I shall hope, during next week, to avail of the opportunity.

I have, &amp;c.,

F. R. L. ROSSI,

Captain.

No. 161.

Testimonials forwarded to the Department in support of the application of Captain Rossi for appointment as Police Magistrate, Goulburn.

Sir Alfred Stephen to Captain Rossi.

My dear Rossi,

2 March, 1883.

I am not entitled to ask any appointment at the hands of any Minister, and I do not know that it would be desirable for me to write to the Minister for Justice direct, recommending any one for office.

But I have no difficulty in expressing to yourself my impressions as to your reasonable expectation of appointment to the vacancy, if created, on every ground. 1st. Because of your fitness personally for the office. 2nd. Because of your past employment, and the circumstances connected with its abolition. 3rd. Because of your family connections, whose claims on the country will be disputed by no one, though this ground alone would not much avail you.

On the whole, I think that I may without intrusion authorize your quoting me to the Minister for these opinions.

You can, therefore, if it be worth while, lay this note before him, and I shall be very glad to hear of your success.

I am, &amp;c.,

ALFRED STEPHEN.

Mr. Justice Faucett to Captain Rossi.

My dear Captain Rossi,

Supreme Court, 2 March, 1883.

I must apologise for not having sooner acknowledged your note; but the fact is that in the variety of matters coming before me it escaped my recollection.

With respect to your intended application for the appointment of Police Magistrate, I feel very great pleasure in stating that having been acquainted with you for many years, I consider you as in every way qualified in a high degree to discharge the duties of such an office. The knowledge which you must have acquired in your constant attention for so many years to the duties of a Magistrate would fully justify me in recommending your claims.

As a rule I never write to any Minister to recommend a candidate for any office; otherwise I should have had great pleasure in writing to the Minister of Justice in your favour.

However, you can use this letter in any way you may think proper, and I most heartily wish you success in your application.

Believe me, &amp;c.,

P. FAUCETT.

Mr. Edwin Daintrey to The Hon. G. R. Dibbs.

Dear Dibbs,

Sydney, 2 March, 1883.

Captain Rossi is a candidate for the Police Magistracy at Goulburn, for which office I believe him to be eminently well qualified. If you can exercise any influence in his favour you will *immensely* oblige me.

Yours sincerely,

EDWIN DAINTRY.

The Right Reverend Dr. Lanigan to Hugh Taylor, Esq., M.P.

Dear Sir,

Goulburn, 5 March, 1883.

I have learned that you are interesting yourself in obtaining for Captain Rossi the post of Police Magistrate at Goulburn.

Mr. Allman who is retiring was a gentleman who did the duties of Police Magistrate in a manner to command the respect of all parties. From what I know of Captain Rossi I think he would be likely to make a fit successor, and would do his duty honorably and independently.

I should like then to encourage you to be earnest for him, for I believe his appointment would give very general satisfaction.

I am, &amp;c.,

+ WILLIAM LANIGAN.

Mr. W. P. Faithfull to Captain Rossi.

My dear Rossi,

I should very much like to see your appointment to the Police Magistracy of Goulburn. It would remind me of old times, when your dear father held that office, and with much credit to himself; and there will be the same result, I trust, if you, his son, Captain Rossi the second, should obtain the appointment aforesaid. With my best wishes,—

Springfield, 6 March, 1883.

Believe me, &c.,

W. P. FAITHFULL.

Mr. A. Gibson to Captain Rossi.

My dear Rossi,

6 March, 1883.

I am very glad to find you are making application for the Police Magistracy vacancy, on the retirement of our old friend Allman. I hope you may succeed. There is no one whom I would rather act with on the Bench than yourself. I believe your appointment would give general satisfaction to the District Magistrates, and would also be generally popular with the public. May you gain the appointment is the wish of

Yours very sincerely,

A. GIBSON.

A. H. McCulloch, Esq., M.P., to Captain Rossi.

Dear Sir,

Sydney, 8 March, 1883.

I shall be very glad to see you appointed to the P.M.-ship of Goulburn, to which I think you have a very strong claim. That you are eminently qualified to fill the office and fulfil all the duties is generally admitted, and your appointment to it will, I believe, give general satisfaction to the Goulburn residents.

I sincerely hope that your application for the post will be successful.

Yours truly,

A. H. McCULLOCH.

The Hon. W. Macleay, M.L.C., to Captain Rossi.

My dear Rossi,

Australian Club, Sydney, 9 March, 1883.

My acquaintance with the Minister of Justice is so slight as scarcely to warrant me in writing to ask him to give you the appointment of Police Magistrate of Goulburn.

I most heartily, however, wish you success in your application. You are undoubtedly well qualified for the office, and I am sure that your appointment to it will give very general satisfaction to the old residents of the town and district where you and your father before you have been so long and favourably known.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM MACLEAY.

Mr. John Lackey, M.P., to Captain Rossi.

My dear Captain Rossi,

Union Club, Sydney, 16 March, 1883.

Referring to our conversation touching the appointment of Police Magistrate at Goulburn, I regret that the removal of the late Government will prevent me giving it the aid that I otherwise might do. I can only say that, from my long knowledge of you, I feel sure that you would, if successful in obtaining the appointment, perform the duties of the office most satisfactorily; and I am gratified to hear that you have the warm approval of neighbours and fellow-townsmen in the application you are making.

I am, &c.,

JOHN LACKEY.

The Hon. John Stewart, M.L.C., to Captain Rossi.

My dear Sir,

308, Upper Dowling-street, Sydney, 16 March, 1883.

I hear that you are about to apply for the office of Police Magistrate at Goulburn, and I am sure no one can be better qualified than yourself to fill it with satisfaction to all concerned. If a word of mine were of any value in the matter, I should render it most readily and warmly; and though I very seldom speak of applicants for office, I should in your case have no hesitation whatever.

Yours most truly,

JOHN STEWART.

The Hon. E. K. Cox, M.L.C., to Captain Rossi.

My dear Captain Rossi,

Fernhill, Penrith, 18 March, 1883.

It has come to my knowledge that you are applying for the Police Magistracy at Goulburn, now vacant by the retirement of our friend Mr. Allman. If I am correctly informed, I can only express the wish that you may be successful in receiving the appointment, as there is no one who would fill the office more faithfully and give more satisfaction to people in the Goulburn district than yourself, where for so many years your father and yourself have been so long and favourably known.

I am, &c.,

EDWARD KING COX.

T. Garrett, Esq., M.P., to Captain Rossi.

My dear Sir,

18 April, 1883.

Understanding you are an applicant for the appointment of Police Magistrate at Goulburn, I have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that you are in every respect well qualified to creditably fill the position, and it will afford me pleasure to hear of your appointment.

I am, &c.,

THOMAS GARRETT.

Use this letter in any way you wish.—T.G.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**F. R. L. ROSSI.**  
(PETITION OF.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 16 April, 1884.*

To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled  
The Petition of Francis Robert Lewis Rossi, Captain, Volunteer Force, of Rossville, Goulburn,—  
HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioner, in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy, was appointed to an office in the Civil Service, as Registrar of the District Court, Goulburn, at a salary of £300 per annum; that salary was, before the expiration of one year, reduced to £75 per annum. That your Petitioner's continuation in office was the result altogether of the invitation from the Head of his Department, Sir James Martin, and of the assurance of his expectation that your Petitioner's salary would be restored and a sum given "to make good to him the difference between the £75 voted and the amount originally proposed," and your Petitioner was asked by Sir James Martin if he would "continue to hold office in this expectation."

Your Petitioner remained in office till the end of one thousand eight hundred and eighty, at such reduced rate (receiving throughout that time repetitions of expectations and hopes held out), when he was deprived altogether of the office of which he had throughout the course of so many years faithfully performed the duties.

That the office your Petitioner held involved the duties of Chief Registrar over about sixteen Southern District Courts, whose correspondence, returns, &c., were required to be passed through your Petitioner's hands before reaching the Department of Justice or the Judge.

That several years after the reduction of salary your Petitioner was called upon by the Government to make good, and did make good, a deficiency of several pounds in the accounts of one of the subordinate Registrars who had died.

That your Petitioner continued for ten years in the faithful discharge of the duties required of him, without receiving from the Government any compensation for the loss of his salary or any offer of any kind until ten years and a half had elapsed.

That your Petitioner applied, following upon this loss of office, for another appointment; and for the first time, in March of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, an offer of the clerkship of Petty Sessions at Tumut was made to him, which he accepted wholly, but which Sir Joseph George Long Innes, then Minister of Justice, learning more of your Petitioner's position, suggested he might withdraw from the acceptance of; Sir Joseph George Long Innes saying that such withdrawal should not be allowed to militate against your Petitioner's claim, as stated in the minute of that Minister on the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

That at the time of the reduction of your Petitioner's salary, the salaries of the Registrars of Albury, Bathurst, and Armidale were similarly reduced, but each of such received compensation without delay by appointment to other offices.

That upon the Police Magistracy of Goulburn becoming vacant, about a year ago, your Petitioner applied for the position, but was unsuccessful in obtaining it, but received an offer from the present Government of the office of Clerk of Petty Sessions at Grenfell. That your Petitioner wrote in reply that he would have considered it his duty to accept, but that the circumstances surrounding the offer were similar to those affecting the offer of Tumut, from which, as explained, your Petitioner had been relieved.

That your Petitioner, by reason of the circumstances detailed, has suffered a loss of £225 per annum since one thousand eight hundred and seventy, for which he has never received any adequate offer of compensation, though your Petitioner had been then invited by the then Minister of Justice to state in figures the amount of your Petitioner's claim for compensation.

That your Petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honorable House will cause inquiry to be made on the premises, and that such redress may be afforded to your Petitioner as to your Honorable House may seem fit.

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

F. R. L. ROSSI,  
Captain.

No. 1 Coffee Palace, Sydney,  
15 April, 1884.



1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

MRS. ANNE FRANCES LILBURN COLE.

(PETITION OF.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 12 February, 1884.*

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undersigned,—

MOST HUMBLY AND RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioner is the wife of Stephen Cole, formerly Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Darling and Albert Districts of New South Wales.

That the said Stephen Cole entered the Public Service on the ninth day of February, 1837, and retired through ill-health on the 11th day of June, 1868, being in the Public Service for over thirty years.

That your Petitioner has repeatedly addressed the Government of New South Wales, setting forth her husband's claims for pension and arrears under certain Acts of Parliament.

That her husband has sustained heavy losses arising from the action of the then Government in withdrawing such pension after having paid the same for two years and three months.

That your Petitioner, owing to the serious ill-health of her husband, and at his request, has ventured to bring the matter under the notice of your Honorable House, being fully assured that when the facts of the case become known your Petitioner can no longer be denied the recognition of those claims which for years and by every constitutional means in her power, by petitioning and otherwise, she has sought to obtain.

Your Petitioner therefore most humbly prays that your Honorable House will be pleased to cause inquiries to be made with a view to securing to your Petitioner's husband such relief as on examination may appear to be in accordance with the demands of justice and the merits of his claims.

And your Petitioner will ever pray.

Dated this seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

ANNE FRANCES LILBURN COLE.



1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**IMMIGRATION.**

(REPORT FROM AGENT FOR 1882.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 8 March, 1883.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, my report on Immigration for the year 1882.

Immigration has been conducted during the greater part of the year 1882, under the regulations which came into force on the 1st January, 1882. These were cancelled by the promulgation of other regulations, dated September 27th, 1882, under which the deposit for single women was reduced from £5 to £2 each.

Eight ships have arrived during the year, bringing a total of 3,233 individuals, of whom 27 per cent. were nominated in the Colony; the remaining 73 per cent. were selected by the Agent-General.

During the outward voyage the deaths which occurred on board the eight ships were those of three adults, thirty-four young children all under two years of age, and one child of five years of age; only on one occasion, however, was it found necessary to place a ship in Quarantine and then only for four days.

Although 527 single women (including a few widows and their children) were received at the Immigration Depot, only eighty-seven were willing to hire as domestic servants; these readily obtained wages at an average rate of nearly 10s. per week.

The Appendices herewith annexed give full information in detail relative to the immigration during the past year, viz. :—

- A.—General statistical information.
- B.—Nationality of immigrants.
- C.—Religious persuasions.
- D.—Educational attainments.
- E.—Trades and callings.
- F.—Distribution of the immigrants into the country districts by steamer and by rail.

I have, &amp;c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.



APPENDIX A.  
RETURN of "Assisted Immigration" to New South Wales, 1882.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of days on Voyage.	Births on the Voyage.		Deaths on Voyage.				Number landed.				Nominated in the Colony.	Selected by the Agent-General.	Total individuals landed.	Equal to statute adults.	Contract price per statute adult.	Amount paid for and by Immigrants on account of cost of their passage.	
				M.	F.	Above 12 years.		Under 12 years.		Above 12 years.		Under 12 years.							Amount paid in the Colony by depositors.	Amount paid in London to the Agent-General.
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
"Forfarshire" .....	22 Oct., 1881	16 Jan., 1882	86	...	2	1	...	2	2	117	125	78	84	122	285	404	314	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
"Hereford" .....	3 Feb., 1882	22 April, "	78	1	2	...	...	3	2	126	114	70	82	68	326	392	306½	15 2 0	99 0 0	1,190 10 0
"Samuel Plimsoll" .....	29 April, "	9 July, "	71	3	2	...	...	1	2	179	102	65	61	11	394	407	334	13 15 0	47 10 0	1,610 0 0
"Orontes" .....	18 May, "	19 Aug., "	93	2	7	...	...	2	2	157	130	65	62	161	258	414	339½	13 7 6	615 0 0	1,089 10 0
"Northern Monarch" .....	22 June, "	14 Sept., "	84	...	2	...	...	2	3	155	124	56	69	128	279	404	334	13 7 6	510 0 0	1,110 0 0
"Northampton" .....	20 July, "	21 Oct., "	93	2	...	...	...	3	1	160	121	41	47	155	216	369	320½	13 7 6	682 10 0	955 0 0
"Bann" .....	17 Aug., "	13 Nov., "	88	...	...	...	1	1	2	150	138	66	54	141	271	408	341	13 7 6	642 10 0	1,132 10 0
"Peterborough" .....	21 Sept., "	23 Dec., "	93	4	2	...	1	4	3	165	187	68	65	93	344	435	361½	13 7 6	400 0 0	1,460 0 0
				12	17	1	2	18	17	1,209	991	509	524	869	2,373	3,233	2,651	.....	3,258 10 0	9,937 10 0

Average length of passage from Plymouth, 85½ days.

Of the total of thirty-eight deaths on the voyage, thirty-four were those of infants of two years old and under.

Average contract price from England per statute adult, £13 14s. 1½d.

46½ Married couples .....	929
Single men .....	744
" women .....	527
Children .....	1,038
Total .....	3,233

Immigration Office,  
8th March, 1883.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.



APPENDIX C.  
Religious Persuasions.

Nationality.	Classification of Religions.																Totals.	Grand Totals
	Church of England.		Church of Scotland.		Wesleyan Methodists.		Other Protestants.		Roman Catholics.		Jews.		Other Persuasions.					
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
English .....	808	672	2	2	119	111	141	131	15	9	...	1	4	2	1089	928	2,017	
Irish .....	50	46	5	1	...	1	47	35	274	305	...	...	...	...	376	388	764	
Scotch .....	21	28	117	114	...	1	73	41	10	3	...	...	...	...	221	187	408	
Others .....	6	7	...	...	1	...	5	2	5	5	13	...	...	...	31	13	44	
	885	753	124	117	120	113	266	209	304	322	13	1	4	2	1,717	1,516	3,233	
	2,587				626				20									

Immigration Office,  
8th March, 1883.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX D.  
Educational Attainments.

Nationality.	Classification of Education.						Total.
	Under twelve years.			Over twelve years.			
	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	
England and Wales .....	554	14	175	27	6	1,241	2,017
Ireland .....	56	4	44	49	11	600	764
Scotland .....	91	7	51	5	2	252	408
Other countries .....	3	.....	4	1	.....	36	44
	704	25	274	82	19	2,129	3,233

Immigration Office,  
8th March, 1883.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

SUMMARY—1882.

APPENDIX E.  
TRADES AND CALLINGS.

Males.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United States and Canada.	Other Countries.	Totals.
1. Pastoral— Farming and general labourers.....	259	57	271	.....	5	592
2. Mining— General miners .....	17	15	3	.....	.....	35
Totals .....	17	15	3	.....	.....	35
3. Building trades— Builders .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Carpenters and joiners .....	109	21	12	.....	2	144
Masons .....	29	12	3	.....	.....	44
Bricklayers .....	35	1	4	.....	.....	40
Brickmakers .....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Plumbers .....	19	4	1	.....	.....	24
Painters .....	19	3	3	.....	2	27
Plasterers.....	11	2	.....	.....	.....	13
Totals .....	227	43	23	.....	4	297
4. Iron Trades— Patternmakers.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Engineers .....	8	1	.....	.....	1	10
Moulders .....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Fitters .....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Blacksmiths.....	13	4	2	.....	.....	19
Turners.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Brass finishers .....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3
Labourers.....	8	1	.....	.....	.....	9
Totals .....	48	8	2	.....	1	59

## APPENDIX E—continued.

Males.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	United States and Canada.	Other Countries.	Totals.
<b>5. Clothing Trades—</b>						
Tailors .....	7	3	4	.....	5	19
Boot and shoemakers .....	24	1	5	.....	.....	30
Hatters .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>6. Provision Trades—</b>						
Butchers .....	14	.....	1	.....	.....	15
Bakers .....	10	4	2	.....	.....	16
Grocers .....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>33</b>
<b>7. Various Manufacturing Trades—</b>						
Cabinetmakers .....	11	.....	.....	.....	1	12
Carriage builders .....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Zincworkers .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Tinsmiths .....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4
Saddlers .....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4
Puddlers .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>26</b>
<b>8. Miscellaneous Trades, including males above twelve years of age, accompanied by or coming to relatives ...</b>						
	86	15	12	.....	4	117
<b>Grand Totals of Males.....</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>324</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1,209</b>
<b>1. Females { Married women .....</b>						
Domestic servants .....	174	35	279	1	3	492
<b>2. Other callings, including females above twelve years of age, accompanied by or coming to relatives ...</b>						
	25	3	6	.....	1	35
<b>Grand Totals of Females...</b>	<b>199</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>527...991</b>

Immigration Office,  
5th March, 1883.

GEO. F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

## APPENDIX F.

RETURN showing the number of Assisted Immigrants who, at their own request, were forwarded into Country Districts by steamer and by rail.

Inland Towns.	Married People.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.	Totals.	Inland Towns.	Married People.	Children.	Single men.	Single Women.	Totals.
<b>NORTH.</b>											
Armidale .....	3	6	4	1	14	Burrawong .....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Branxton .....	1	1	.....	3	5	Bundanoona .....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Boggabri .....	1	6	.....	.....	7	Bowral .....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Bendemeer .....	1	2	.....	.....	3	Joadja Creek .....	11	23	6	1	41
Currahubula .....	.....	.....	1	1	2	Coona .....	3	1	2	.....	6
Dungog .....	.....	.....	1	1	2	Canberra .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Glen Innes .....	1	.....	2	.....	3	Campbelltown .....	3	2	2	3	10
Gunnedah .....	1	4	1	.....	6	Corowa .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Inverell .....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	Cootamundra .....	1	2	2	.....	5
Maitland .....	3	1	3	.....	7	Culcane .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Murrurundi .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Goulburn .....	2	5	12	5	24
Narrabri .....	.....	.....	2	1	3	Gundagai .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Nundle .....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	Hanging Rock .....	.....	6	.....	2	8
Quirindi .....	1	2	.....	.....	3	Hay .....	.....	1	3	1	5
Singleton .....	.....	.....	1	1	2	Jordan's Crossing .....	3	1	3	1	8
Scone .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Liverpool .....	1	14	5	1	21
Tamworth .....	1	5	2	2	10	Moss Vale .....	1	3	7	2	13
Uralla .....	.....	1	2	2	5	Minto .....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Wallsend .....	2	1	1	.....	7	Moama .....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Wallgett .....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	Mittagong .....	8	20	5	4	37
Waratah .....	1	4	1	1	7	Marulan .....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Whittingham .....	1	.....	.....	6	7	Narandera .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>109</b>	Pictou .....	2	5	1	.....	8
<b>SOUTH.</b>											
Albury .....	10	22	30	7	69	Parramatta .....	4	6	7	9	26
Braidwood .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Rocky Ponds .....	1	.....	2	.....	3
Bredalbane .....	1	1	.....	.....	2	Sutton Forest .....	4	.....	.....	.....	4
Binalong .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Tumberumba .....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Bringelly .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Wagga Wagga .....	.....	1	.....	2	3
	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Young .....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yass .....	1	1	.....	.....	2
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>59</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>318</b>						

## APPENDIX F—continued.

Inland Towns.	Married People.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.	Totals.	Coast Towns.	Married People.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.	Totals.
WEST.						COAST TOWNS.					
Billabong Creek .....	...	...	1	...	1	Bateman's Bay .....	1	3	...	...	4
Bathurst .....	1	1	3	3	8	Bega .....	4	9	7	3	23
Brewangle .....	...	...	3	...	3	Bermagui .....	1	2	2	...	5
Burwood .....	...	...	2	...	2	Cambewarra .....	...	...	4	...	4
Blayney .....	1	...	1	...	2	Camden Haven .....	1	1	6	...	8
Blacktown .....	...	...	1	...	1	Clarence River .....	1	5	...	...	6
Bowenfels .....	2	10	...	...	12	Clarence Town .....	...	...	2	1	3
Capertee .....	...	...	2	...	2	Grafton .....	3	5	5	1	14
Cowra .....	...	...	1	...	1	Lane Cove .....	1	...	8	7	16
Clarendon .....	...	...	2	...	2	Kempsey .....	...	...	4	...	4
Coonamble .....	3	...	2	4	9	Lismore .....	1	...	...	...	1
Dubbo .....	2	5	15	1	23	Lane Cove .....	...	...	7	...	7
Granville .....	3	7	...	...	10	Moruya .....	2	8	...	1	11
Katoomba .....	...	...	...	1	1	Morpeth .....	...	1	1	...	2
Louth .....	...	...	2	...	2	Macleay River .....	1	...	2	1	4
Lithgow .....	1	5	1	3	10	Manning .....	2	1	6	...	9
Mount M'Donald .....	...	...	1	...	1	Newcastle .....	8	19	12	3	42
Mount Victoria .....	1	...	...	...	2	Plattsburg .....	1	2	...	...	3
Mudgee .....	...	...	2	...	2	Richmond River .....	2	9	2	1	14
Nundle .....	...	...	...	...	...	Raymond Terrace .....	...	...	...	2	2
Orange .....	5	6	6	8	25	Rocky Mouth .....	...	...	3	...	3
Rockley .....	...	...	2	...	2	Shoalhaven .....	1	1	3	...	5
Riverstone .....	...	...	1	...	1	Shellharbour .....	1	4	3	1	9
Riverwood .....	1	...	...	...	1	Wollongong .....	5	9	3	2	19
Rooty Hill .....	...	...	1	5	6	Wardell .....	...	...	1	1	2
South Creek .....	3	6	1	1	11	Wandandran .....	...	...	1	...	1
Spring Grove .....	1	4	1	1	7	Totals .....	36	79	82	24	221
Wellington .....	2	...	2	1	3						
Woodford .....	...	...	2	1	3						
Windsor .....	...	...	3	1	4						
Nevertire .....	...	...	3	...	3						
Penrith .....	...	...	1	...	1						
Totals .....	26	41	60	30	160						

Immigration Office,  
8th March, 1883.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

## SUMMARY.

	Married Couples.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.	Totals.	Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.	Totals.
By Sea .....	36	79	82	24	257	Hired .....	53	95	106	11	318
By Rail—						To or with friends .....	60	102	150	105	477
North .....	18	36	36	19	127	Seeking employment	23	66	34	6	152
South .....	59	114	116	39	377	in districts selected					
West .....	26	44	60	30	186	by themselves .....					
Totals .....	139	273	284	112	947	Totals .....	136	263	290	122	947

Immigration Office,  
8th March, 1883.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**IMMIGRATION.**

(REPORT FROM AGENT FOR 1883.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 8 March, 1884.

I have the honor to submit, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, my Report on Immigration for the year 1883.

Twenty-one ships arrived during the year, bringing a total of 8,369 souls, of whom 31 per cent. were nominated in the Colony, the remaining 69 per cent. having been selected by the Agent-General.

During the outward voyage the deaths which occurred on board the twenty-one ships were those of 17 adults and 118 children, of whom 103 were of infants two years old and under.

Although 1,641 females were received at the Immigration Depôt, only 357 of that number were found willing to hire as domestic servants; these readily obtained wages at an average rate of 10s. per week.

The Appendices herewith annexed give full detailed information relative to the immigration during the past year, viz. :—

- A.—General statistical information.
- B.—Nationality of immigrants.
- C.—Religious persuasions.
- D.—Educational attainments.
- E.—Trades and callings.
- F.—Distribution into country districts by steamer and by rail.

I have, &amp;c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX A.

RETURN of "Assisted Immigration" to New South Wales, 1883.

Name of Vessel.	Date of Departure.	Date of Arrival.	Number of days on voyage.	Births on the Voyage.		Deaths on the Voyage.				Number landed.				Nominated in the Colony.	Selected by the Agent-General.	Total number of individuals landed.	Equal to statute Adults.	Contract price per statute adult.	Amount paid for and by immigrants on account of cost of their passage.					
				M.	F.	Above 12 years.		Under 12 years.		Above 12 years.		Under 12 years.							Amount paid in the Colony by depositors.	Amount paid in London to the Agent-General.				
						M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.											
	1882.	1883.																	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1. "Duchess of Argyle"	16 November.	5 February.	81	2	2	...	1	5	6	153	133	71	79	153	291	436	353	Each ship at £13 7s 6d	625	0	0	1,122	0	0
2. "Euterpe"	25 October.	6 "	104	...	1	...	1	3	5	118	136	61	48	111	260	363	305		271	10	0	1,080	0	0
3. "Roslin Castle"	30 November.	1 March.	91	...	1	1	1	4	4	155	102	47	52	144	221	356	303		605	0	0	826	0	0
4. "Nerbudda"	17 December.	28 "	101	2	4	...	...	12	8	167	131	60	60	134	298	418	353		577	0	0	1,163	0	0
5. "Allanshaw"	13 January.	2 May.	109	5	1	1	1	7	1	167	127	54	44	148	248	392	335½		677	10	0	1,012	0	0
6. "Lochee"	8 March.	19 "	72	1	2	1	...	1	1	187	136	53	40	108	308	416	362		450	0	0	1,182	0	0
7. "Ellora"	9 February.	11 June.	122	2	1	1	2	...	...	172	106	34	38	129	223	350	308		536	10	0	895	0	0
8. "Samuel Plimsoll"	6 April.	17 "	72	...	...	...	...	1	2	167	135	63	59	99	328	424	356		401	0	0	1,233	10	0
9. "Illawarra"	3 May.	29 July.	89	2	...	...	1	...	2	176	168	75	72	127	365	491	408½		444	10	0	1,361	10	0
10. "Cardigan Castle"	1 June.	20 August.	80	...	...	...	...	2	1	134	132	60	55	138	246	381	316		504	0	0	838	0	0
11. "Assayo"	2 "	3 September.	93	2	3	1	...	5	1	143	130	64	59	110	288	396	328		426	0	0	1,085	0	0
12. "Symrna"	29 "	29 "	92	...	3	...	...	...	1	168	134	52	59	122	289	413	348½		499	0	0	1,162	10	0
13. "Dharwar"	15 July.	30 "	77	2	3	...	...	4	6	157	131	47	72	122	290	407	343		452	10	0	1,087	0	0
14. "Gladstone"	3 "	7 October.	92	1	...	...	...	...	1	137	143	42	36	97	261	358	313½		377	10	0	1,056	10	0
15. "Ellora"	28 "	11 "	75	...	...	...	...	3	1	190	151	69	55	363	106	465	399½		442	0	0	1,422	0	0
16. "Dallam Tower"	9 August.	1 November.	84	2	1	...	...	3	...	162	138	62	55	71	346	417	350		235	10	0	1,315	0	0
17. "Star of India"	23 "	16 "	85	1	1	1	...	3	2	147	121	45	42	79	280	355	306		255	10	0	1,076	10	0
18. "Rialto"	8 September.	14 December.	97	1	3	1	...	4	2	155	104	45	57	92	272	361	302		339	0	0	731	10	0
19. "North"	22 "	24 "	93	1	1	1	1	4	2	171	113	46	50	96	291	380	328		370	10	0	803	0	0
20. "Pericles"	6 October.	24 "	79	1	3	1	...	...	1	186	150	62	56	91	361	454	384½		384	0	0	959	10	0
21. "Sydenham"	15 September.	25 "	101	1	1	...	...	3	5	158	97	42	39	103	239	336	288½		368	0	0	726	10	0
			(a)	25	31	0	8	66	52	3,370	2,718	1,154	1,127	2,637	5,811	8,369	7,091½	(c)	9,241	10	0	22,138	0	0
										(b) 135														

(a) Average length of passage from Plymouth, a fraction less than 90 days.

(b) Of the total of 135 deaths on the voyage, 103 were those of infants of two years old and under.

(c) Contract price per statute adult, £13 7s. 6d.

1,076½ Married couples .....	2,153
Single men .....	2,294
women .....	1,641
Children .....	2,281
Total .....	8,369

Immigration Office,  
8th March, 1884.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX B.

RETURN showing the Native Countries of the Assisted Immigrants who arrived in 1883.

England and Wales.										Scotland.				Ireland.								Other Countries.
Northern Counties.		Southern Counties.		Midland Counties.		Eastern Counties.		Wales.		Northern Counties.		Southern Counties.		Ulster.		Leinster.		Connaught.		Munster.		
Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	Counties.	Number of Souls.	
Northumber-land .....	86	Kent .....	201	Cheshire ..	123	Lincolnshire	61	Carnarvon-shire ..	25	Caithness ..	12	Edinburgh..	134	Donegal ....	83	Longford ...	19	Leitrim.....	27	Clare.....	300	
Cumberland ..	32	Sussex .....	137	Derbyshire ..	80	Norfolk.....	56	shire .....		Sutherland ..	4	Haddington ..	2	London .....		West Meath ..	7	Sligo .....	7	Kerry .....	51	
Westmorland ..	15	Surrey .....	183	Notting-hamshire ..	69	Hunting-donshire..	9	Denbigh-shire .....	11	Ross-shire ..	10	Berwick-shire .....	2	Derry.....	25	East Meath ..	20	Mayo.....	37	Cork .....	130	
Durham .....	159	Hampshire ..	120	Staffordshire	308	Cambridge-shire .....	18	Flintshire... ..	5	Nairn .....	1	Roxburgh-shire .....	21	Antrim .....	54	Louth.....	1	Galway.....	99	Waterford..	13	
Yorkshire .....	715	Berkshire ..	28	Warwick-shire .....	264	Suffolk .....	47	Merioneth-shire ..	14	Inverness-shire .....	8	shire .....	8	Fermanagh ..	76	King's County ..	37	Rosecommon	68	Tipperary...	216	
Lancashire .....	618	Dorsetshire ..	31	Worcester-shire .....	47	Bedford-shire .....	18	Montgo-merlyshire	6	Moray or Elgin ..	10	Selkirkshire ..	14	Tyrone .....	86	Kildare .....	10			Limerick...	141	
Isle of Man.....	42	Wiltshire ...	95	Leicester-shire .....	37	Hertford-shire .....	16	Cardigan-shire .....	1	Banff .....	14	Peebles ...	8	Down .....	44	Dublin .....	94					
		Somerset-shire .....	121	Rutland-shire .....	1	Essex.....	55	Radnorshire	1	Aberdeen ..	101	Lanarkshire ..	176	Cavan .....	86	Queen's County ..	10					
		Devonshire ..	129	Northamp-tonshire ..	30	Middlesex ..	734	Pembroke-shire .....	9	Kincardine ..	19	Dumfries-shire .....	11	Monaghan...	28	Carlow .....	17					
		Corwall ...	152	Bucking-shire .....	47			Cardigan-shire .....	1	Forfarshire ..	94	Ayrshire .....	58	Armagh.....	28	Wicklow ...	38					
		Jersey I. ...	22	Oxfordshire	28			Radnorshire	1	Fifeshire ...	88	Dumbarton ..	2			Kilkenny ...	44					
				Gloucester-shire .....	169			Carmarthen-shire .....	3	Kinross.....	2	Argyleshire ..	1			Wexford ....	7					
				Monmouth-shire .....	28			shire .....	3	Clackman-nan .....	6	Renfrew-shire .....	27									
				Hereford-shire .....	29			Brecknock-shire .....	6	Perthshire..	34	Stirling ...	39									
				Shropshire..	81			shire .....	6	Orkney and Shetland Islands ...	17	Linlithgow ..	9									
								Glamorgan-shire .....	49			Bute .....	1									
								shire .....	11			Kirkud-bright. ...	8									
								Anglesea ...	11			Wigtonshire	4									
	1,667		1,219		1,341		1,014		141		420		517		510		304		238		851	147

5,382

937

1,903

147

From England and Wales .....	5,382
„ Scotland .....	937
„ Ireland .....	1,903
„ Other Countries .....	147
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>8,369</b>

Immigration Office,  
8th March, 1884.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.



APPENDIX C.  
RELIGIOUS PERSUASIONS.

Nationality.	Classification of Religions.														Totals.	Grand Totals.	
	Church of England.		Church of Scotland.		Wesleyan Methodists.		Other Protestants.		Roman Catholics.		Jews.		Other Persuasions.				
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
English .....	1,887	1,483	56	31	492	409	395	343	80	71	32	14	51	38	2,993	2,389	5,382
Irish .....	106	132	56	41	10	21	3	1	769	762	...	1	..	1	944	959	1,903
Scotch .....	49	34	408	318	20	23	18	25	17	25	...	...	...	...	512	425	937
Others .....	16	20	4	2	2	3	19	15	17	17	13	14	4	1	75	72	147
	2,058	1,669	524	392	524	456	435	384	883	875	45	29	55	40	4,524	3,845	8,369
	6,442				1,758				169								

Immigration Office,  
8th March, 1884.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX D.  
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS.

Nationality.	Classification of Education.						Total.
	Under twelve years.			Over twelve years.			
	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	Cannot read.	Read only.	Read and write.	
England and Wales .....	1,267	7	429	66	5	3,608	5,382
Ireland .....	140	2	71	79	5	1,606	1,903
Scotland .....	212	2	106	4	3	610	937
Other Countries.....	29	.....	16	5	1	96	147
Totals .....	1,648	11	622	154	14	5,920	8,369

Immigration Office,  
8 March, 1884.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

APPENDIX E.  
TRADES AND CALLINGS.

Males.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Other Countries.	Totals.
1. Pastoral— Farming and general labourers .....	783	109	683	23	1,598
2. Mining— General miners .....	21	22	5	.....	48
3. Building trades— Builders .....	2	.....	1	.....	3
Carpenters and joiners .....	290	47	40	2	379
Masons .....	80	25	8	1	114
Bricklayers .....	108	3	3	1	115
Brickmakers .....	25	..	1	.....	26
Plumbers .....	80	13	6	3	102
Painters .....	83	10	8	1	102
Plasterers .....	44	10	4	..	58
Totals .....	712	108	71	8	899
4. Iron Trades— Patternmakers .....	3	1	2	..	6
Engineers .....	13	3	.....	.....	16
Moulders .....	9	2	1	.....	12
Fitters .....	21	7	.....	1	29
Blacksmiths .....	38	11	5	..	54
Turners .....	2	1	.....	.....	3
Brass finishers .....	8	3	1	.....	12
Labourers .....	15	2	.....	.....	17
Totals .....	109	30	9	1	149
5. Clothing Trades— Tailors .....	20	5	4	4	33
Boot and shoemakers .....	46	2	7	.....	55
Weavers .....	7	3	.....	.....	10
Hatters .....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
Totals .....	75	10	11	4	100

## APPENDIX E—continued.

Males.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Other Countries.	Totals.
6. Provision Trades—					
Butchers .....	45	3	1	3	52
Bakers .....	26	9	9	.....	44
Grocers .....	1	2	7	.....	10
Totals .....	72	14	17	3	106
7. Various Manufacturing Trades—					
Cabinetmakers .....	35	9	.....	2	46
Carriage builders .....	29	4	3	.....	36
Tinsmiths .....	12	.....	.....	2	14
Saddlers .....	18	1	1	.....	20
Totals .....	94	14	4	4	116
8. Miscellaneous Trades, including males above twelve years of age, accompanied by or coming to relatives	258	51	35	10	354
Grand Totals of Males .....	2,124	358	835	53	3,370
1. Females { Married women .....	594	134	762	29	1,077
2. Other callings, including females above twelve years of age, accompanied by or coming to relatives.....	77	13	30	2	122
Grand Totals of Females .....	671	147	792	31	1,641...2,718

Immigration Office,  
8th March, 1884.

GEO. F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

## APPENDIX F.

RETURN showing the number of Assisted Immigrants who, at their own request, were forwarded to Country Districts by steamer and by rail.

Inland Towns.	Married Couples	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.	Totals.	Inland Towns.	Married Couples	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.	Totals.
NORTH.						SOUTH.					
Armidale .....	30	43	48	6	157	Adelong .....	...	...	...	2	2
Barraba .....	...	...	2	1	3	Albury .....	6	15	40	10	77
Ben Lomond .....	...	...	1	...	1	Araluen .....	...	...	2	...	2
Bingera .....	...	...	1	...	1	Barmedman .....	...	...	1	1	2
Boggabri .....	2	4	...	...	8	Berrima .....	1	1	...	...	3
Branxton .....	1	4	...	...	6	Binalong .....	1	...	2	...	4
Broke .....	...	...	1	...	1	Bomen .....	1	1	...	...	3
Clarence Town .....	...	...	1	...	1	Bowral .....	2	11	3	4	22
Denman .....	...	2	1	...	3	Braidwood .....	...	...	1	...	1
Glen Innes .....	2	2	5	1	12	Bundanoon .....	1	...	...	...	2
Greta .....	1	1	...	...	3	Burrowa .....	3	1	...	1	8
Gunnedah .....	...	...	1	...	1	Campbelltown .....	1	9	10	5	26
Hexham .....	1	...	3	...	4	Carrathool .....	...	...	1	1	2
Inverell .....	1	3	6	2	13	Cooma .....	1	1	...	2	5
Kentucky .....	1	1	...	11	14	Cootamundra .....	...	...	4	7	11
Lambton .....	1	1	3	1	7	Cowabbie .....	1	...	...	...	2
Maitland .....	1	1	6	7	16	Deniliquin .....	1	1	2	1	6
Minmi .....	1	...	3	...	5	Douglass Park .....	2	10	1	1	16
Moroc .....	...	...	3	...	3	Étannogah .....	...	...	1	...	1
Morpeth .....	1	...	...	1	3	Fairfield .....	...	...	4	...	4
Murrurundi .....	...	...	1	...	1	Geranton .....	...	...	1	...	1
Muswellbrook .....	...	...	1	...	1	Goulburn .....	27	57	53	15	179
Narrabri .....	5	9	10	2	31	Gundagai .....	...	...	1	...	1
Plattsburg .....	1	5	1	...	8	Gunning .....	...	...	1	2	3
Paterson .....	1	...	...	...	2	Hanging Rock .....	...	...	1	...	1
Quirindi .....	...	...	1	...	1	Hay .....	2	11	9	5	29
Sandy Creek .....	...	...	...	2	2	Hillston .....	...	...	...	1	1
Scone .....	1	3	11	...	16	Illabo .....	...	...	2	...	2
Singleton .....	2	3	6	4	17	Jerilderie .....	1	...	2	...	4
Stroud .....	...	...	3	...	3	Joadja Creek .....	8	17	2	...	35
Tamworth .....	2	1	10	1	16	Junea .....	...	4	5	3	12
Tent Hill .....	1	4	...	...	6	Kangaroo Valley .....	...	1	6	...	7
Tenterfield .....	1	3	...	...	5	Kogarah .....	...	...	1	...	1
Uralla .....	...	...	2	1	3	Liverpool .....	5	5	8	4	27
Vegetable Creek .....	...	...	2	...	2	Macquarie Fields .....	...	...	1	...	1
Walcha .....	...	...	1	...	1	Marulan .....	3	10	1	...	17
Walgett .....	...	...	8	...	8	Menangle .....	1	2	3	...	7
Wallabadah .....	...	...	2	...	2	Menindie .....	...	...	...	2	2
Wallsend .....	10	26	23	2	71	Merrylands .....	2	5	1	1	11
Waratah .....	1	...	2	1	5	Mittagong .....	11	27	2	1	52
Werris Creek .....	...	...	6	...	6	Moama .....	...	...	1	...	1
Whittingham .....	...	...	2	...	2	Mossgiel .....	...	...	2	...	2
Willow Tree .....	...	...	1	...	1	Mossvale .....	1	...	11	2	15
Wootton .....	...	4	...	2	6	Murrumburrah .....	4	7	1	8	24
Warrah Creek .....	...	...	2	...	2	Mullengudgerie .....	...	...	1	...	1
	67½	120	179	46	480	Nattai .....	...	...	4	...	4
						Narrandera .....	...	...	6	2	8

## APPENDIX F—continued.

Inland Towns.	Married Couples	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.	Totals.	Inland Towns.	Married Couples	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.	Totals.
<i>SOUTH—continued.</i>						<i>WEST—continued.</i>					
Picton .....	...	...	4	...	4	Warren .....	1	1	3	...	6
Queanbeyan .....	1	1	1	...	4	Wellington .....	...	...	3	4	7
Tarrago .....	...	...	4	...	4	Windsor .....	1	2	3	...	7
Towrang .....	...	...	...	1	1	Woodford .....	1	...	2	2	6
Tumut .....	...	...	5	2	7	Yetholme .....	...	...	1	...	1
Wallendbeen .....	1	...	3	1	6	Totals .....	89½	180	326	63	648
Wagga Wagga .....	3	2	11	4	23	<i>COAST TOWNS.</i>					
Wentworth .....	...	...	2	2	4	Albion Park .....	...	...	2	...	2
Yambla .....	...	...	2	...	2	Ballina .....	1	2	1	...	5
Yass .....	...	...	1	1	2	Bateman's Bay .....	2	2	1	1	8
Young .....	1	...	1	1	4	Bega .....	5	4	17	3	34
Totals .....	92	199	232	93	708	Bellinger River .....	...	...	1	3	4
<i>WEST.</i>						Bombala .....	1	2	...	...	4
Bathurst .....	10	21	19	10	70	Broughton Creek .....	...	...	1	...	1
Blacktown .....	1	5	...	...	7	Bulli .....	...	...	3	...	3
Blayney .....	1	2	2	2	8	Camden Haven .....	...	...	2	...	2
Bolivia .....	2	4	6	...	14	Casino .....	2	7	3	3	17
Bourke .....	...	...	1	...	1	Clarence River .....	3	2	10	1	19
Bowenfels .....	1	...	3	1	6	Clyde River .....	...	...	1	...	1
Brewangle .....	...	...	1	...	1	Cobargo .....	...	...	1	...	1
Burwood .....	1	...	...	...	2	Codrington .....	...	...	1	...	1
Canowindra .....	...	...	1	...	1	Coraki .....	...	1	2	1	4
Canterbury .....	...	...	1	...	1	Eden .....	...	...	1	...	1
Carrick .....	...	...	1	...	1	Grafton .....	4	8	8	9	33
Capertee .....	2	2	9	...	15	Gerringong .....	2	3	...	...	7
Cobar .....	3	7	4	2	19	Gundwinda .....	...	...	1	...	1
Condobolin .....	...	...	3	...	3	Hamilton .....	2	2	...	...	6
Cowra .....	...	...	2	...	2	Hastings River .....	...	...	1	...	1
Croydon .....	...	...	1	...	1	Jamberoo .....	1	3	...	...	5
Dubbo .....	6	1	8	1	22	John's River .....	...	...	1	...	1
Eskbank .....	1	2	1	...	5	Kiama .....	6	20	15	11	58
Forbes .....	...	...	2	...	2	Kempsey .....	...	...	8	1	9
Granville .....	11	15	4	4	45	Lawrence .....	...	1	10	3	14
Gulgong .....	...	...	1	1	2	Limburner's Creek .....	...	...	1	...	1
Hartley Vale .....	1	4	1	...	7	Lismore .....	2	8	11	7	30
Katoomba .....	1	4	2	...	8	Macleay River .....	...	...	11	...	11
Kelso .....	...	2	...	1	3	Manning River .....	2	1	6	6	17
Lithgow .....	4	12	10	3	33	Merimbula .....	1	1	...	...	3
Maryvale .....	1	5	...	...	7	Milton .....	...	...	1	...	1
Mount Macquarie .....	...	...	5	...	5	Morpeth .....	4	1	4	2	15
Mount Victoria .....	...	...	2	...	2	Moruya .....	...	2	1	3	6
Mudgee .....	2	6	2	...	12	Newcastle .....	47	116	50	18	278
Nevertire .....	4½	7	11	1	28	Port Macquarie .....	...	...	2	...	2
Nyngan .....	1	6	37	1	46	Richmond River .....	3	2	26	...	34
Oberon .....	...	...	1	...	1	Rocky Mouth .....	...	...	5	...	5
Orange .....	4	14	16	12	50	Shoalhaven .....	...	...	2	2	4
Parramatta .....	14	22	21	10	81	Summer Island .....	...	...	1	...	1
Penrith .....	6	9	5	1	27	Swan Bay .....	...	...	1	...	1
Piper's Flat .....	...	...	1	1	2	Tarce .....	1	...	...	...	2
Richmond .....	2	7	3	3	17	Tathra .....	...	1	...	...	1
Rockley .....	...	3	...	...	3	Tweed River .....	1	...	12	...	14
Rookwood .....	1	4	4	...	10	Ulladulla .....	...	...	5	1	6
Rooty Hill .....	...	...	1	...	1	Waratah .....	1	...	2	1	5
Rylstone .....	4	6	13	3	30	Wardell .....	...	...	8	1	9
South Creek .....	...	1	2	...	3	Wollongong .....	5½	17	11	6	45
Wallerawang .....	2	6	5	...	15	Totals .....	96½	206	251	83	733
Warne .....	...	...	2	...	2						

Immigration Office,  
8th March, 1884.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

## SUMMARY.

	Married couples.	Children.	Single men.	Single women.	Totals.	Why proceeding.	Married couples.	Children.	Single men.	Single women.	Totals.
By Sea .....	96½	206	251	83	733	Hired .....	104	151	276	18	653
By Rail—						To or with friends .....	112½	298	340	267	1,130
North .....	67½	120	179	46	480	Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves.	129	256	272	...	786
South .....	92	199	232	93	708						
West .....	89½	180	226	63	648						
Totals .....	345½	705	888	285	2,569*	Totals .....	345½	705	888	285	2,569*

\* 2,569 individuals forwarded to 200 different localities.

Immigration Office,  
8th March, 1884.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1884.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# IMMIGRATION.

(REGULATIONS.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 6th November, 1883.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following Regulations for the promotion of Immigration.

ALEX. STUART.

## REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF IMMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1. All Immigrants shall be selected by the Agent-General, or by such persons as he may appoint for the purpose, under instructions from the Colonial Secretary, which instructions shall not be contrary to these Regulations.

2. The selection of Immigrants shall be limited to such adult persons as can pay towards the cost of their passage to the Colony the following sums respectively :—

Men—Four Pounds each ;

Women—Two Pounds each.

And such selection shall be made from the populations of England, Scotland, and Ireland (with the exception mentioned in clause 5), in such manner as shall prevent a preponderance of Immigrants from any one of the three Kingdoms according to the proportions shown to exist in the Colony by the Census Returns of 1881.

3. All Immigrants must be of sound mental and bodily health, and of good moral character, and shall consist either of married persons not exceeding forty years of age, children under three years of age, in charge of their parents, being carried free, and children between three and fourteen years at one pound each; or of unmarried men and women, not exceeding thirty-five years of age; and shall be selected from the classes of mechanics, farmers, miners, vine-dressers, labourers, and domestic servants, with a special view to the industrial callings of the Colony, and the fluctuations affecting those callings as reported from the Colony from time to time, but shall not exclude small working capitalists in any branch of Colonial industry.

4. The proportion of unmarried men shall not exceed one-third of the whole number of adult Immigrants.

5. A proportion of the Immigrants, not exceeding ten per cent. of the whole, may be natives of other European countries, who shall answer to the physical, moral, and industrial descriptions embodied in these Regulations.

6. The Immigrants shall be brought out in steamers of the Orient Company, or in other steamers or ships chartered by the Agent-General on behalf of the Government of New South Wales, under charge of a Medical Officer, and under such regulations as may be made for their moral and sanitary condition during the passage.

7. No aid or assistance will be allowed in respect of any person brought out as a cabin or intermediate cabin passenger, and no person who shall previously have been an assisted immigrant shall be granted aid for a passage under these Regulations.

8. Immigrants desiring to proceed into country districts within five clear days of their arrival will be allowed free passes by rail or steamer.

9. All deposits of money on account of the passages of Immigrants, except as provided for in next following section, shall be paid to the Agent-General in London, and shall be accounted for by him on behalf of the Government of New South Wales.

10. To meet the public convenience, persons resident in the Colony who may desire to introduce Immigrants in accordance with these Regulations shall be entitled to nominate such Immigrants and to deposit on trust with the Agent for Immigration at the Immigration Office, Hyde Park, Sydney, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. on each lawful day, and in the Country Districts with the Clerks of Petty Sessions, during the usual office hours, the necessary sum or sums. Such nominations will be subject however to the approval of the Agent-General, and the rules of selection prescribed by these Regulations, as in cases where no such nominations have been made.

11. The Clerks of Petty Sessions on receipt of any deposit under these Regulations will immediately remit the amount to the Agent for Immigration at Sydney, with a statement of the number and description of Immigrants whom the depositor wishes to introduce.

12. The passage certificate must be forwarded by the depositor to the nominee, who in every case must produce it within twelve months from the date thereof to the Agent-General in London.

13. Forms of application, as well as all other information for the guidance of depositors, can be obtained from the Clerks of Petty Sessions in the Country Districts, or in Sydney at the office of the Agent for Immigration.

14. In the event of any person or persons nominated in the Colony for a passage declining to emigrate, or not being able to comply with the conditions required by these Regulations, or in case the amount deposited shall exceed that required for the number of Immigrants actually introduced, the amount deposited, or the amount in excess, as the case may be, will be returned to the depositor upon the receipt in the Colony of the Agent-General's report recommending its repayment. But if any attempt of fraud or concealment be made by the depositor or by the nominee under the certificate, the deposit will be forfeited.

15. No money paid by persons resident within the three Kingdoms on account of any passage or passages will be returned should the person or persons making such payment not avail himself or themselves of the passage or passages so provided; but the Agent-General, in cases where circumstances satisfactorily explained may prevent embarkation on the ship first arranged for, may authorize a passage or passages by a succeeding ship.

16. Married couples and children, and single men, shall be entitled to remain on board five clear days after the ship drops anchor in Port Jackson.

17. Unmarried women shall be received into an Immigrants' Home in Sydney, and shall be allowed ten days to enable them to obtain suitable employment.

18. Should the age of any intending Immigrant exceed the limits prescribed in section 3 the sum payable on his or her account shall be fifteen pounds.

19. These Regulations shall take effect on and after the 6th November, 1883, and the Regulations published in the Government Gazette of the 27th September, 1882, are hereby cancelled.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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IMMIGRATION.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 January, 1884.*

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RETURN in part to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 23 October, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all minutes, letters, pamphlets, and other papers that have passed between the present Government and the Agent-General in reference to Immigration; also copies of all pamphlets issued by the Agent-General relating to the same.”

(*Mr. Garrard.*)

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No. 1.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary to Agent-General.

Sydney, 21 March, 1883.

IMMIGRATION vote doubled; extend operations. \* \* \*

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No. 2.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary to Agent-General.

Sydney, 11 June, 1883.

ENDEAVOURING arrange Orient Company for immigrants. Could you fill seven hundred monthly new regulations, reducing adult rates to four pounds, wives and single women two; extending ages forty. Domestic servants badly wanted.

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No. 3.

Telegram from Agent-General to Colonial Secretary.

London, 13 June, 1883.

Don't conclude with Orient Company without referring to me, difficulties emigrants by steamers serious; calling at intermediate ports objectionable. I cannot guarantee number you name; applications fluctuate. When you reduce rates make children one pound. One hundred and seventy single women left by last two ships; more by two ships leaving this month. Endeavouring to arrange despatch emigrants from Glasgow; will take little time. What rates do Orient propose charge?

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No. 4.

Telegram from Agent-General to Colonial Secretary.

London, 20 June, 1883.

HAVE noticed Press reports mortality amongst children emigrant ships. Propose after present engagements to lessen number families with young children in each ship. Do you approve?

## No. 5.

## Telegram from Colonial Secretary to Agent-General.

Sydney, 22 August, 1883.

RECENT immigration ships, unfortunate passages, stimulated into popular favour utilizing Orient boats; have arranged special direct monthly steamer *via* Cape. First four hundred, fifteen pounds; next two hundred, fourteen pounds ten shillings; over that, fourteen pounds; probable capacity, seven hundred statute adults. No other passengers except saloon. Second saloon fitted for females and families. Surgeon, Government appointment. Make no more sailing charters. Arrange first steamer about eight weeks after last present engagements; lessening risk double arrivals here.

## No. 6.

## Mr. G. Skelton Yuill to The Colonial Secretary.

Sydney, 22 August, 1883.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the following as my understanding of the terms proposed by you on behalf of your Government, and accepted by me on behalf of the Orient Steam Navigation Company (Limited), for the conveyance by steam of the New South Wales immigrants:—

1st. The Orient Steam Navigation Company (Limited) are to undertake the conveyance of the New South Wales immigrants from Plymouth, and are to provide a monthly steamer for the present requirements of the service, increasing the sailings as may be found necessary. This arrangement, however, is not to preclude the Government from despatching emigrant ships from Glasgow or other outport in United Kingdom, nor from any Continental port. In the former case, however, the Orient Company to have the option of supplying under this contract the required conveyance at such outport in the United Kingdom.

2nd. Such steamers are to come out from England by the Cape of Good Hope.

3rd. They shall be at liberty to call at Hobart (and) or Launceston, to land or receive mails, passengers, or cargo, but at no other Australian port without sanction of your Government.

4th. The New South Wales Government guarantee four hundred immigrants as a minimum number for each steamer.

5th. Payments to be made to the Orient Company as follows, viz.:—For the four hundred adults guaranteed £15 (fifteen pounds) per adult; any over four hundred and under six hundred, £14 10s. (fourteen pounds ten shillings); any over six hundred, £14 (fourteen pounds). A moiety payable in England on embarkation and the second moiety on all landed, after deducting in final settlement the former payment for any not landed.

6th. First steamer to be despatched about eight weeks after completion of Agent-General's present engagements by sailing vessels, or earlier if Agent-General and Company find it for mutual convenience.

7th. The Orient Company to be at liberty to take passengers in the saloon for their own account, and the quarter-deck to be reserved for their accommodation.

8th. The doctor in charge of the immigrants to be appointed by the Government, but to have the medical care of any saloon passengers and crew, on terms arranged with the Company; *\*and it is understood that the Orient Steam Navigation Company (Limited) are to provide free return passages to England for the surgeon and matron of each ship.*

9th. Steamers to be subject to no delay at Plymouth beyond the time required for actual embarkation, unless by special arrangement with the Orient Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

10th. Five lay days (Sundays excepted) to be allowed here for landing the immigrants, during which time, however, the steamer may discharge cargo.

11th. In the event of its being found necessary to enforce quarantine, it is understood that every exertion will be made to relieve the vessel as soon as practicable, even though it may be found necessary to detain the captain and crew in quarantine.

12th. In all other matters not above provided for the New South Wales Government charter shall obtain, except where it is found necessary to modify it to suit the change from sail to steam.

13th. The contract to remain in force until exhaustion of the present vote of Parliament for Immigration, and its continuance thereafter to be dependent on further vote of Parliament, and subject also to the service being performed satisfactorily to the Government, who shall otherwise have the power to terminate the contract by giving six months' notice.

In event of above terms accurately representing your views, I would venture to request an early confirmation of the agreement, so that full details may be sent to London by the Potosi's mail.

I have, &amp;c.,

G. SKELTON YUILL,

Manager in Australia, O.S.N. Compy. (Limited).

\* The words in italics were added by Mr. Yuill to his letter, in response to the Principal Under Secretary's letter following, of date 7 September, 1883:—

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 7 September, 1883.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 22nd ultimo, with reference to the conveyance by the Orient Steam Navigation Company of immigrants to this Colony, I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary approves of the terms therein submitted for the performance of the service, with the addition of a clause to the following effect, which has been omitted, although arranged for, viz.:—

"It is understood that the Orient Steam Navigation Company are to provide free return passages to England for the surgeon and matron of each ship."

I have, &amp;c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

## No. 7.

## Telegram from Agent-General to Colonial Secretary.

London, 24 August, 1883.

SENDING two ships per month regularly, with prospects of more. Believe risk less than with steamers conveying very large number. Request [suggest] you leave arrangements of details of Orient charter to me here. Am I to abandon Glasgow arrangements? Reply. \* \* \* \* \*

No. 8.

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No. 8.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary to Agent-General.

Sydney, 25 August, 1883.

CONTINUE Glasgow experiment moderately until result proved.

No. 9.

Telegram from Agent-General to Colonial Secretary.

London, 30 August, 1883.

Seven hundred adult emigrants in one steamer equal at least eight hundred and fifty souls, with crew and saloon passengers probably exceed one thousand; responsibility and risk serious; shall require two surgeons; think saloon passengers with emigrants objectionable; three ships September.

No. 10.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary to Agent-General.

Sydney, 31 August, 1883.

HAVE carefully considered these points; see no difficulty. Have one or two excellent surgeons here ready take appointment alone with a dispenser.

No. 11.

The Colonial Secretary to The Agent-General.

My dear Sir Saul,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 3 September, 1883.

IMMIGRATION.—All the points which you have written or telegraphed about have I think been fully considered, but as they were investigated so the objections seemed to lessen as to the substitution of steamers for sailing vessels. While men's minds were in doubt the unfortunate passages of the "Ellora," and "Allanshaw," and the former one of the "Northampton," rise strongly to every man's mind, and the general opinions here of the whole country, whose money is being spent, is in favour of employing the Orient steamers, in the hope that forty-five to fifty days passage will lessen the chance of disease, and the man who would now venture to uphold the 100-day passage of sailing ships would be denounced.

As to medical men, we have several first-rate young men here who will gladly take charge of the whole ship, we giving them an aid in the way of a dispenser. I suppose Dr. Sturt, to whom I gave a letter to you, will be glad to take one. I have appointed a Dr. Beattie, who will go home probably in the next Orient boat, for another. He has been in charge of our small-pox hospital, and has proved himself a valuable officer and an excellent organizer.

Dr. Huxtable, who has brought out the "Cardigan Castle's" immigrants, is also an applicant, but I have not yet determined whether to appoint him or not. The fact is that as each steamer will make two voyages a year, perhaps five in two years, it becomes a very handsome appointment, and ought to command first-class men. They will be each permanently attached to his ship, which of itself is an advantage.

The steamers carry no passengers except saloon, and the second saloon will be fitted up for single females and married women. The ventilation throughout the ship is perfect. I think it probable that we may find two matrons necessary, and with reasonable care I do not see that we need apprehend much damage to the morals of our single women. The shortness of the voyage is a safeguard in set-off against the larger number of crews and engineers.

The endless supply of water and abundance of fresh provisions are advantages not to be lost sight of. The cost is just about the same, perhaps 10s. per head more than you have been lately paying for ships, the saving in gratuities being considerable. I had hoped to have sent you a copy of the agreement, but Yuill, the agent, has not sent me the final revise. Moreover, you will have it I think by the San Francisco. I will write on Thursday next. I am also pushed to arrange for a stream of German immigration by the North German steamers. I am negotiating now for 200 every second month.

The Orient Company are ready to take up the Glasgow immigrants, making the run from Glasgow *via* Plymouth. There will be some little trouble at first, but the certainty of dates of sailing and arrival here will be found most beneficial; and as I know you will bring the valuable services of yourself and your staff to make it a success, I have no fear for the future.

Believe me, &amp;c.,

ALEX. STUART.

No. 12.

The Colonial Secretary to The Agent-General.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 5 September, 1883.

The increasing demand for reliable information concerning the Australian Colonies having engaged my attention, instructions have been issued to the Agent for Immigration to prepare and supply to journalists throughout the United Kingdom a monthly sheet, in the enclosed form, respecting the social and industrial condition and progress of the Colony.

2. I shall send you a supply of the monthly sheets by every San Francisco mail, as I have no doubt you will find them useful in affording information to persons wishing to emigrate.

I have, &amp;c.,

ALEX. STUART.

[Enclosure.]

No. 1.

AUSTRALIAN INFORMATION FOR BRITISH JOURNALISTS.

Immigration Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 9 August, 1883.

THE continually increasing demand for reliable information concerning the Australian Colonies has induced the Immigration Agent for New South Wales to arrange for supplying British Journalists, free of cost, with a Monthly Sheet of Information respecting the Social and Industrial Condition and Progress of the Colony, which, it is trusted, will prove acceptable for editorial purposes. A fresh sheet will be forwarded every four weeks, *via* San Francisco, and editors desirous of sending copies of their respective papers, showing the use made of the information supplied, will please address same to "The Immigration Agent, Sydney, New South Wales."

POPULAR



**POPULAR EDUCATION IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**—In 1882 the number of children receiving instruction in the Public Schools of the Colony was 167,989, out of an estimated population of nearly 800,000. This is exclusive of the number of children receiving home instruction.

**NEW SOUTH WALES STATISTICS.**—The total area of New South Wales is 316,320 square miles, with a population of 797,377. The amount of revenue in 1882 was £7,418,536, as against £6,714,327 in 1881, of which sum the proportion raised by taxation was £1,903,413, being at the rate of £2 7s. 8d. per head of population. The value of imports during 1882 was £21,281,130, or £26 19s. 3d. per head of population. The value of the exports during the same period was £16,716,961, or £20 19s. 3d. per head of population.

**RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**—The parent Australian Colony is thoroughly alive to the importance and value of a properly developed railway system, and every few months beholds the completion of the extension of an existing line, or the commencement of a new branch. At the close of 1882 there were 1,315 miles of railway actually completed, and 504 in course of construction. This is exclusive of railways to be formed at a cost of several millions during the next few years. The lines are mostly single, and are very substantially constructed. The stations are generally elegant and commodious structures of stone or brick, with spacious covered platforms, not unlike what travellers on the Midland Railway between London and Derby are familiar with. The number of railway passengers during 1881 was 6,907,312, showing the extensive use made by colonists of the travelling facilities provided them. About one-third of the journeys were made over the suburban lines running from Sydney, many of the city merchants and tradesmen having suburban villas, not unlike those which abound at Hammersmith, Richmond, Harrow, Muswell Hill, and other portions of the metropolitan suburbs.

**RAILWAY LABOUR IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**—The rapid development of the New South Wales railway system has created an extensive demand for railway labour of every description. Constant employment, at remunerative wages, can always be obtained by experienced navvies, the working day consisting of eight hours.

**STEAM TRAMWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**—Steam tramways, although only of recent introduction in Sydney, have already become so largely used as to exercise a perceptible influence on the habits of the residents in the colonial metropolis. Horse tramways, such as are used in London, were found impracticable, in consequence of the numerous heavy gradients encountered at different portions of each journey. The motors have been obtained principally from America, and are compact, light, and possessed of considerable strength. The carriages are something like those in use on the Paris suburban lines, being double decked, and the seats on the roof being under shelter. The Sydney tramways are, in fact, so many street railways, forming to Sydney what the Metropolitan District Railway is to London. At the close of 1881 there were 11¼ miles of tramway in actual use, the number of passengers during the year being 7,090,125, as against 2,086,897 during the previous year. In 1882 there was a further enormous increase, which is being maintained during the present year.

**THE LABOURING CLASSES IN SYDNEY.**—One of the principal features of industrial life in New South Wales is the absence of the despondent and careworn expression which seems to pervade the features of a crowd of working people in the British manufacturing districts. There is a general air of prosperity and contentment which invariably strikes a stranger, as does the absence of the squalid poverty which abounds in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, and other large centres of population. The scene in George-street, the leading Sydney thoroughfare, on each Saturday evening is eminently indicative of the well-to-do condition of the colonial artisan. The crowd is, in some respects, not unlike that which throngs the Whitechapel Road, Islington Upper-street, or the Watworth Road, on Saturday nights, but it consists of a far larger proportion of young people, who are well dressed, especially the females, the favourite colour of attire during the summer months being white, with coloured silk or satin sashes. Large numbers of the females employed in Sydney industrial establishments reside in the suburbs, riding to the city each morning by train, tram, or bus. Many bring with them dainty bouquets or nosegays, gathered from their own gardens. The wearing of garden flowers and ferns is general during the greater portion of the year.

**INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.**—Although New South Wales does not at present claim to be a manufacturing Colony, the number of manufacturing establishments is steadily on the increase. In connection with or dependent upon agriculture, there are 62 agricultural implement manufactories, 18 tobacco or cigar manufactories, 10 steam bakeries, 14 bone-manure manufactories, 77 sugar manufactories, 2 maize manufactories, and 10 jam manufactories, employing 2,720 hands, of whom 85 are females. The works in connection with the utilization of raw material of pastoral origin comprises 36 soap and candle manufactories, 7 woollen mills, 121 tanneries, 65 fell-mongeries, 14 salting and meat-preserving establishments, 43 boiling-down establishments, 60 wool-washing establishments, and 5 glue manufactories, employing 2,694 hands, of whom 157 are females. There are also 1 distillery, 3 sugar refineries, 50 breweries, 58 confectionery manufactories, 3 coffee, chocolate, and spice works, and 174 ginger-beer, aerated water, cordial, vinegar, ink, and blacking manufactories, employing 2,157 hands, of whom 59 are females. In connection with the building trades there are 412 brick-yards, 9 drain-pipe manufactories, 98 lime-kilns, 13 potteries, 12 tile-works, and 280 steam, water, and horse saw-mills, employing 5,453 hands, of whom only 4 are females. This latter number furnishes a significant contrast to what is found in English brick-yards, where female labour is largely employed, while in those of New South Wales it is completely unknown, only one female being returned as employed in brick-making. In addition to the foregoing, there are 85 iron and tin works, 55 iron, brass, and copper foundries, 58 machinists, engineers, &c., and 1 type foundry, employing 2,968 hands, of which only 2 were females. The miscellaneous manufacturing industries comprise 1 air-engine works, 16 account-book manufactories, 1 bag and sac manufactory, 12 basket manufactories, 25 bedding manufactories, 1 bone-charcoal works, 71 boot manufactories, employing not less than 6 hands, 2 brush manufactories, 7 cabinet works in which steam power is employed, 1 chemical works, 53 clothing manufactories, 173 coach and waggon works, 1 comb manufactory, 3 dairy-implement manufactories, 5 dry and floating docks, 10 dyeing works, 1 firework manufactory, 15 gas works, 2 glass-stainers, 2 glass-works, 2 glass-silvering works, 13 hat manufactories, 4 ice manufactories, 5 Indian-condiment manufactories, 2 iron-bedstead works, 2 kerosene-oil manufactories, 6 ladder and barrow works, 5 mast and block yards, 9 marble-works, 2 mill-belt manufactories, 2 organ-builders, 3 ornamental-plaster manufactories, 6 packing-case manufactories, 3 paper-box manufactories, 2 paper mills, 6 patent slips, 2 perambulator works, 1 pianoforte manufactory, 12 picture-frame manufactories, 45 printing establishments using steam or gas power, 3 portmanteau works, 5 railway-carriage works, 6 rope works, 229 saddle and harness manufactories, 11 sail manufactories, 1 salt-works, 3 scale-makers, 67 ship and boat building yards, 7 shirt manufactories, 14 smelting-works, 2 soap-powder works, 30 steam joinery works, 2 steam laundries, 16 stone-crushing works, 1 stone-dressing works, 2 surgical-instrument manufactories, 23 turnery works, 7 window-blind manufactories, 2 wire works, and 2 hair-jewellery manufactories. The number of hands employed in these is 13,837, of whom 2,096 are females. These figures are for the year 1881, since which time there has been a marked development of manufacturing enterprise, nor do they include the hundreds of workers employed in the numerous retail establishments throughout the Colony. As a rule wages are considerably higher than in England, and steady experienced workmen have no difficulty in obtaining employment. It is the professional class, such as clerks, book-keepers, shop assistants, and those who have not learned any handicraft, who form the bulk of the unemployed, of whom, at the present moment, there are comparatively few in the Colony.

**COAL PRODUCTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.**—The Colony is wonderfully rich in coal. The principal shipping port being Newcastle, at the mouth of the Hunter, about 75 miles north of Sydney. Its surroundings remind an English visitor of the leading features of an English coal-mining district. There are the same works at the pit mouth, the same co-operative stores, the same public-houses with the old characteristic signs, and the same broad-shouldered, thickly-clad, sleepy-featured pitmen. It is as if a portion of the Durham or Northumberland coal-mining region had become bodily transferred to the Australian coast. There are occasional disputes between employer and employed, but on the whole the relations between capital and labour are fairly harmonious. The coal measures embrace an area of about 23,950 square miles. The seams worked vary from 3 feet to 25 feet in thickness, are nearly horizontal, and are in some localities considerably above sea-level. There are at the present time forty-one collieries at work, employing in the aggregate above and below ground 4,125 miners and others. In addition to the foregoing there are two mines at which very valuable seams of petroleum oil, cannel coal, or kerosene shale are being worked. The number of men employed at these mines above and below ground is 231. Since 1865, when the working of these seams commenced, the output has been 241,284 tons, valued at £581,046. There are three principal coal-mining districts: the Hunter River and Newcastle Coal-field, situated to the north of Sydney; the Southern or Illawarra Coal-field; and the Western or Lithgow Coal-field, upon the Great Western Railway Line, about 95 miles west from the metropolis. Coal is also being worked near Berriana, between Illawarra and Lithgow;

Lithgow; and some seams are known to occur in the country lying between Lithgow and the Hunter River. Sydney, therefore, occupies an almost central position with regard to the coal-mining districts, and beyond these coal has been discovered in different parts of the Colony, viz., near Inverell, Denison town, Dubbo, Barraba, Clarence, &c.

**GOLD IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**—Notwithstanding that the search for gold has been carried on for thirty years in this Colony, new fields or new deposits are continually being discovered, some of them in localities which were supposed to have been thoroughly examined. Some of the fields recently discovered promise to equal in extent and richness any discovered in the early days; while the oldest fields, though apparently exhausted as far as the miner unaided by capital and skill is capable of exhausting them, yet contain deposits of gold which will yield a rich harvest to the skilled miner who shall bring to bear upon them appliances such as are being successfully employed elsewhere. Gold has always been found in association with certain formations, and the extent of country occupied by these is about 70,000 square miles—or nearly one-fourth of the whole area of the Colony,—a considerable portion of which has not yet been touched by the pick of the miner.

**THE IRON INDUSTRY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.**—The existence of extensive deposits of rich iron ores at Wallerawang, Lithgow, Mittagong, Mount Lambie, Berrima, Murrumbidgee, and in various other parts of the Colony, has been demonstrated—in many instances in the vicinity of coal and lime in abundance; but owing to the heavy cost of erecting smelting and other works, and the difficulty of securing the necessary skilled labour, very little has yet been done towards developing this important source of wealth. In fact, with the exception of the Fitzroy Works at Mittagong, which have been abandoned for some time past, the only works in the Colony are those of the Eskbank Iron Company, at Lithgow Valley, which were originated in 1875. These works consist of furnace, foundry and forge, and rolling mills; the two branches are connected by a horse tramway. Most of the plant, including a 24-ton fly-wheel, was made on the ground. The blast furnace is capable of producing 100 tons of gray, or 115 tons of white iron per week. Both pig and malleable iron are made, and large quantities of rails for tramways have been rolled. Upon this Company's property are iron ore, coal, fireclay, and moulder's sand. During the year 1881 the Eskbank Iron Company made pig iron to the value of £10,950; bar, angle, and rail iron to the value of £31,086; and castings, &c., to the value of £5,777. During the year the blast furnace was worked only five months and seventeen days. With the introduction of sufficient capital and experienced skill, a busy and prosperous future will become assured to the iron industry of the Colony.

**AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**—The area of land under grain crops in 1881 was 363,259 acres, the produce being as follows:—Wheat, 3,405,906 bushels; maize, 4,930,956 bushels; barley, 135,218 bushels; oats, 356,506 bushels; rye, 14,677 bushels; millet, 2,519 bushels; sorghum, 112 tons. The area of land devoted to hay crops was 146,610 acres, the produce being as follows:—Wheat, 42,378 tons; barley, 4,328 tons; oats, 100,773 tons; sown grasses, 51,053 tons. The area under green crop for cattle was:—Maize, 3,976 acres; barley, 2,774 acres; oats, 1,802 acres; rye, 521 acres; millet, 164 acres; sown grasses, 63,095 acres; sorghum, &c., 3,492 acres. The extent of land under potatoes was 15,944 acres, which yielded 44,323 tons, being an average of about 2½ tons to the acre. The area of land under tobacco culture was 1,623 acres, the produce amounting to 13,311 cwt. Sugar-cane covered an area of 12,168 acres, of which 4,984 acres were productive, and 7,184 unproductive. Sugar produced at the mills is stated to have amounted to 159,048 cwt., the weight of cane grown being 128,752 tons. The area of land occupied by vineyards for wine-making was 2,597 acres, the quantity of wine produced being 513,688 gallons, and of brandy 3,522 gallons. Wines for table use covered an area of 940 acres, and the quantity of grapes picked was 1,103 tons. There were also 490 acres of unproductive vines, the total area of land under vines being 4,028 acres. The cultivation of the orange occupied 6,301 acres, and the fruit produced amounted to 5,164,134 dozens. Gardens and orchards covered an area of 15,541 acres. All kinds of agricultural produce find a ready market, generally at very remunerative prices.

**SCARCITY OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**—There exists a considerable dearth of skilled agricultural labour in the country districts of the Colony, and it is stated that good farm hands can always obtain employment at rates far better than are procurable in British agricultural districts. Many of those who go out as agricultural labourers are not really such, having had no farming or pastoral experience, and, of course, have everything to learn in their adopted country.

**THE NEW SOUTH WALES BUILDING TRADES.**—The various building trades of the Colony are at the present moment enjoying a condition of almost unexampled prosperity, the demand for labour being considerably in excess of the supply, by reason of the enormous amount of building going on, not only in Sydney and its suburbs, but in all the leading townships, in which the rate of progress is really marvellous. The eight-hours system is enforced in all the trades, and it is very rarely that a building employé is seen at work after 6 p.m. The wages are high, and many of the better class of workmen are the owners of the cottages in which they reside, the purchase of land and the building of dwellings on the same being encouraged by the numerous facilities furnished by the various Land and Building Societies.

**SAVINGS BANKS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**—At the end of the year 1881 there were 40,532 depositors in the several branches of the New South Wales Savings' Bank, with an amount to their credit of £1,727,202. The Sydney depositors numbered 32,332, with £1,373,973 to their account; and depositors in country districts numbered 8,200, with £353,229 to their account. The amount at credit of reserved fund stood at £158,100. As compared with the amount of deposits in the previous year, there was an increase of £237,842. On the 1st January, 1881, the business of the Savings' Bank opened with 36,929 depositors. Old accounts closed during the year numbered 8,273, and there were 11,876 new accounts opened during the same period. The increase on the previous year in the number of depositors was 3,603. At the end of the year 1881 there were 208 Government Savings' Banks in existence throughout the Colony. These Banks commenced the year with 24,602 accounts, which were increased during the year by the opening of 17,516 new accounts, making a total of 42,118. From this we deduct 10,266 accounts closed during the year, and we have 31,852 accounts remaining at the end of the year 1881. The balance due on accounts on the 1st January, 1881, amounted to £586,496. The total deposits of the year, including interest, amounted to £860,702, making a total of £1,447,198. The withdrawals in the year amounted to £475,697, which leaves a balance of £971,501 to credit of depositors on the 31st December, 1881. This shows an increase of £385,005 on the balance of the previous year. These figures show the steady progress of provident habits among the industrial classes of this Colony.

**ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**—The number of stations for the transmission of telegrams during 1881 was 318. The number of messages sent was 1,607,206, the value of which came to £125,336. The number of miles of wire was 14,278. The total cost of construction amounted to £492,211.

**SUNDAY SCHOOLS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**—The total number of Sunday Schools in the Colony at the end of the year 1881, in connection with the various denominations, was 1,405. The number of teachers was 9,289, and the children on the registers 101,092. The average attendance is shown to have been 75,672. Official statistics show a steady increase in the number of children receiving instruction in these schools.

**A HAPPY COUNTRY.**—There are no work-houses in New South Wales.

**WAGES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**—The average rates of wages in New South Wales during 1881 were:—Waggon-builders, 1s. to 1s. 3d. per hour; carriage builders and painters, 10d. to 1s. 6d. per hour; mill sawyers, 9d. to 1s. 3d. per hour; compositors, 1s. to 1s. 1d. per 1,000; bookwork, 1s. per 1,000; stonemasons, 10s. to 11s. per day; stonemasons' labourers, 7s. to 8s. per day; plasterers, 11s. to 12s. per day; plasterers' labourers, 7s. to 9s. per day; bricklayers, 10s. to 12s. per day; bricklayers' labourers, 7s. to 9s. per day; carpenters, 9s. to 11s. per day; joiners, 10s. to 11s. per day; painters and shipwrights, 9s. to 11s. per day; saddlers, 45s. to 55s. per week; tailors, per week, piecework, 50s. to 70s.; shoemakers, per week, 35s. to 50s.; shipsmiths, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per hour; dressers, 8d. to 11d. per hour; furnacemen, 10d. to 1s. 1d. per hour; iron-turners, engine-fitters, copper-smiths, general fitters, and most of the skilled hands in the metal trades, from 10d. to 1s. 4d. per hour; strikers, 8d. to 10d. per hour; coal-miners, 10s. to 15s. per day. In most of the trades above-mentioned the rates of wages have been maintained for several years, and at present the tendency is to rise. In all the trades the working day consists of eight hours.

**AGRICULTURAL WAGES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**—Married couples for stations, £60 to £75 per annum; farm labourers, £30 to £45; bullock-drivers, £40 to £52; horse-team drivers, £40 to £65; boundary riders, £40 to £52; stockmen, £40 to £75; shepherds, £35 to £40; useful boys, £16 to £30. These wages are usually in addition to rations and lodging accommodation.

WAGES OF DOMESTIC SERVANTS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—The demand for good domestic servants is always in excess of the supply, and the scene at the Immigration Depot at Sydney, after the arrival of an immigrant vessel, is often very suggestive—there being sometimes as many as fifteen or twenty mistresses competing with each other for the services of each domestic waiting to be engaged. In a few minutes all the females desirous of obtaining situations are engaged at rates varying from 9s. to 13s. per week. The average rates of wages in 1881 were, per annum:—Cooks, £30 to £75; laundresses, £32 to £45; house and parlour maids, £26 to £35; general servants, £26 to £45; nursemaids, £26 to £35; grooms and coachmen (in town), £45 to £65; grooms, £52 to £65; gardeners (country), £52 to £60; gardeners (town), £72 to £80.

No. 13.

The Colonial Secretary to The Agent-General.

New South Wales,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 5 September, 1883.

Sir,  
Referring to my letter of this date, I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of Australian information for British journalists for the month of September.

I have, &c.,

(For the Colonial Secretary),

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

No. 2.

AUSTRALIAN INFORMATION FOR BRITISH JOURNALISTS.

Immigration Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 6 September, 1883.

THE continually increasing demand for reliable information concerning the Australian Colonies has induced the Immigration Agent for New South Wales to arrange for supplying British journalists, free of cost, with a monthly sheet of information respecting the social and industrial condition and progress of the Colony, which, it is trusted, will prove acceptable for editorial purposes. A fresh sheet will be forwarded every four weeks, *via* San Francisco, and editors desirous of sending copies of their respective papers, showing the use made of the information supplied, will please address same to "The Immigration Agent, Sydney, New South Wales."

TRADE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.—The commercial and industrial importance of the eldest of the Australian Colonies is shown by the fact that the total trade of New South Wales, for the year 1882, amounted in value to £37,998,091. Of this sum the imports, principally from the United Kingdom, represent £21,281,130, and the exports £16,716,961, the whole showing an increase of more than four and a half millions over the previous year, and of eight millions over 1880. Such facts speak for themselves. The carrying trade is confined almost exclusively to British and Colonial vessels, Sydney forming as it were the commercial metropolis of the southern hemisphere. The amount of trade per head of the population is estimated at £47 13s. In 1881 the amount was £43 18s. 10½d. The importation of articles of luxury, such as pictures, art furniture, curios, statuary, &c., is largely increasing, a sure indication of general prosperity and advancing taste.

RAILWAYS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—The material progress of the Colony is not inaptly represented by the rapidly increasing mileage of railway. The total number of miles of railway in New South Wales at the close of 1882 was 1,315, against 995 miles during the previous year. There are also 504 miles in course of construction, and numerous routes for other lines are being surveyed. This is no mean achievement for a country containing less than a million inhabitants.

THE ORANGE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—What apple culture is in England, that of the orange is in New South Wales; the Parramatta district, near Sydney, being to Australia what Kent, with its countless luxuriant orchards, is to the United Kingdom. The scenery of the Parramatta River is not unlike that of the Thames above Richmond, only more romantic and beautiful, especially during spring-time, when the wonderful profusion of wild flowers imparts an additional charm to the picture. Even the masses of rock, which in many places rise boldly from the edges of the stream, are decked with bright-coloured clusters of Australian native flowers of the most lovely and varied description. The trees also claim a large share of admiration, not only from the lover of the beautiful in nature, but also from the utilitarian; for they include the orange, with its bright green foliage and dainty white flowers or rich golden fruit, both often being seen on the tree at one and the same time. The orange is not only a picturesque adjunct to the garden, but also more than repays the trouble and cost of cultivation. From a tree, appropriately known as the "poor man's profit," there was gathered this year an orange weighing 30 ounces, and measuring 16½ inches in diameter. Of course this was an exceptional, but rich and luscious oranges are as plentiful in the Parramatta district as blackberries in an English country lane during autumn-time.

TIN AND TIN-MINING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—Although the existence of tin was discovered by the late Rev. W. B. Clarke, an eminent colonial geologist, so far back as 1853, it was not worked until about ten years ago, since which period there have been exported from the Colony 48,055 tons of fine tin in ingots, in addition to 14,212 tons of ore, representing a total value of £4,339,577. The number of miners employed in 1881 was estimated at 4,530, of whom were Chinese. In addition to the alluvial deposits of tin ore there are numerous valuable lodes, but the latter have not yet been worked to any extent, on account of the capital and skill necessary for their proper development. The alluvial deposits first worked were found in beds of existing creeks, but more recently tin ore has been found in large quantities in beds of old rivers or creeks, at depths varying from a few feet to 150 feet. In some cases these deposits are covered by basalt. The extent so far as known of our stanniferous deposits is at least 5,440,000 acres; but it will probably be found more extensive than this, as Mr. H. Y. L. Brown, geological surveyor, has recently discovered tin ore at the "Granite Diggings," in the north-western portion of the Colony, in the direction of Queensland. The tin-bearing localities hitherto worked are situated about the high lands of the Great Dividing Range in the Northern and Southern Districts. Several lodes of "cassiterite" have been opened, as at Tingha, Elsmore, Newstead, The Gulf, Jingellic, &c.; they occur chiefly in euritic and micaceous granites. But nearly all the ore hitherto raised is stream tin, obtained from the Tertiary and Quarternary drifts, where these are composed of the detritus from the stanniferous granites. Gold, wolfram, metallic bismuth, and carbonate and sulphide of bismuth are occasionally found with the tin ore; sulphide of tin rarely. The concretionary variety of tin oxide called "toad's-eye" tin occurs in the Pliocene gold drifts at Greynell. From this it will be perceived that there exists in the Colony abundant scope for tin-mining enterprise.

FRUIT-GROWING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—The Sydney fruit market furnishes a tempting sight to those newly arrived in the Colony, especially during the summer months, although the supply is well maintained throughout the year. In addition to large quantities of peaches, nectarines, apricots, loquats, grenadillas, and other semi-tropical fruits, which flourish admirably in the open air in New South Wales, there is an abundant supply of apples, pears, and gooseberries, to say nothing of strawberries, cherries, and grapes of the most luscious description. At one time the supply of apples and pears was obtained principally from Tasmania, but of late years the fruit has been grown in perfection in the Goulburn, Bathurst, Orange, and other inland districts of the Colony, although the art of fruit-growing is practically in its infancy in this part of Australia. Much of the land around Sydney, especially in the direction of Parramatta, is devoted to orange culture, and thousands of cases of the rich golden fruit are annually exported to Victoria, South Australia, and other Colonies, even to New Zealand. Orange culture in New South Wales is often a very profitable occupation. The older trees often attain a height of from 30 to 36 feet, and from one of these as many as 12,000 oranges may be gathered during a single year. These at 6d. per dozen would represent £25 as the annual value of each tree. The progress of orange culture has increased considerably of late years, in consequence of the suitability of the climate for the proper ripening of the fruit. The Mandarin orange tree grows to the height of from 20 to 30 feet, a single tree yielding as many as 350 dozen oranges in a single year. The naval orange is a luscious fruit, brought originally from Brazil by the late Sir F. Forbes, first Chief Justice of New South Wales. Seville oranges are grown in perfection in the Hunter River district, one of the most fertile in the whole of Australia. Parramatta forms, however, the great centre of New South Wales orange-growing industry, and a visit to one of the immense orangeries here furnishes a glorious spectacle not easily effaced from the memory.

**SAPPHIRES IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**—The New South Wales sapphires, in common with those from other parts of Australia, are usually rather dark in colour; they, however, are found varying from perfectly colourless and transparent, through various shades of blue and green, to a dark and almost opaque blue. One or two green-coloured sapphires or oriental emeralds are almost always met with in every parcel of a hundred or so specimens; also blue and white parti-coloured *asteria* or sapphires, which show a six-rayed star of reflected light, are by no means uncommon. Sapphires are almost invariably met with by the miners as an accompaniment of alluvial gold. They are widely distributed over the New England District, as at Bingera, county of Murchison, and near Inverell, Rose Valley, Swanbrook, Vegetable Creek, and Nowstead, county Gough, with tin, adamantine spar, zircons, topaz, and bismuthite; in Cope's Creek, county Hardinge; Oban, county Clarke; Nundle Creek and Peel River, county Parry; Dundee, Ben Lomond, Mann's River, Gwydir River; in the county of Sandon, at Uralla; on the Namoi River; on the Abercrombie River; blue and green sapphires near Mount Werrig, with pleonaste, zircons, gold, &c., county of Georgiana; on the Cudgegong River, county Phillip; at Two-mile Flat, Bell's River, and Pink's Creek, county Roxburgh, with white topaz, almandine garnets, epidote, spinelle, chrysoberyl, chrysolite, hyacinth, &c.; at Tumbarumba, county Wynyard, with tinstone and other minerals; in the Shoalhaven River, county St. Vincent; and the Snowy River, county Wallace. These places will readily be found on any modern map of the Colony.

**THE EARLIEST DISCOVERIES OF COAL IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**—The existence of coal in New South Wales appears to have speedily followed the settlement of the Colony, namely, in August, 1797, and the following reference is made to the event by Mr. Collins, in his account of the establishment and progress of New South Wales. Mr. Collins says:—"Mr. Clark, the supercargo of the 'Sydney Cove,' having mentioned that, two days before he had been met by the people in the fishing-boat, he had fallen in with a great quantity of coal, with which he and his companions had made a large fire and slept by it during the night, a whaleboat was sent off to the southward, with Mr. Bass, the surgeon of the 'Reliance,' to discover where an article so valuable was to be met with. He proceeded about 7 leagues to the southward of Point Solander, where he found in the face of a steep cliff, washed by the sea, a stratum of coal, in breadth about 6 feet, and extending 8 or 9 miles to the southward. Upon the summit of the high land, and lying on the surface, he observed many patches of coal, from some of which it must have been that Mr. Clark was so conveniently supplied with fuel. He also found in the skeletons of the mate and carpenter of the 'Sydney Cove' an equivocal proof of their having unfortunately perished, as was conjectured. By the specimens of the coal which were brought in by Mr. Bass the quality appeared to be good; but from its almost inaccessible situation no great advantage could ever be expected from it, and, indeed, were it even less difficult to be procured, unless some small harbour should be near it, it could not be of much utility to the settlement." During the following month of the same year—i.e., in September, 1797—coal was found to the north of Sydney. According to Mr. Collins, "Lieutenant Shortland proceeded with a whaleboat as far as Port Stephens. On his return he entered a river, which he named Hunter River, about 10 leagues to the southward of Port Stephens, into which he carried 3 fathoms water in the shoalest part of its entrance, finding deep water and good anchorage within. The entrance of this river was but narrow, and covered by a high rocky island lying right off it, so as to leave a good passage round the north end of the island between that and the shore. A reef connects the south part of the island with the south of the entrance of the river. In this harbour was found a very considerable quantity of coal of a very good sort, and lying so near the water-side as to be conveniently shipped, which gave it in this particular a manifest advantage over that discovered to the southward. Some specimens of this coal were brought up in the boat." In 1799 it seems to have become customary to send regularly to the Hunter River for supplies of coal, and under the heading of April, 1799, Collins has the following entry in his journal:—"The discovery of vast strata of coal must be reckoned among the new lights thrown upon the resources of the Colony. The facility that this presents in working the iron ore (some of this iron ore, which has been smelted in England, has been reported to be equal, if not superior, to Swedish iron), with which the settlement abounded, must prove of infinite utility whenever a dockyard shall be established here; and the time may come when the productions of the country may not be confined within its own sphere." In the early days of the Colony the Hunter was for some time known as the Coal River. In September, 1800, another entry records the discovery of coal, although in this case the seam appears to have been valueless:—"It having been reported that coal had been found upon the banks of George's River, the Governor visited the place, and on examination found many indications of the existence of coal, that useful fossil, of which, shortly after, a vein was discovered on the west side of Garden Island Cove." The Australian Agricultural Company, formed in 1826, with a capital of £1,000,000, and a free grant of 1,000,000 acres of land, gave the first impetus to the great coal trade now carried on in the Colony. The charter possessed by the Company conceded to them the sole right to work the Newcastle coal-beds. This monopoly expired in 1847."

**THE CLIMATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.**—The climate of New South Wales appears to be much misunderstood in England, where it is frequently represented as being unendurably hot. The climate varies considerably, according to the character of the districts. On the mountains and tablelands it is cool in summer and cold in winter, while in the coast districts it is moderately warm during the winter, and something like an English July during the remainder of the year. In Sydney sunburnt faces are as uncommon as in London, but in the country brown features are plentiful among those working in the open air. The general healthfulness of the climate is beyond question, and many who left Europe by the advice of their physicians have obtained a new lease of life, thanks to the dryness of the atmosphere, which has a most beneficial influence on those suffering from chest and similar diseases.

**WHO SHOULD AND WHO SHOULD NOT EMIGRATE TO NEW SOUTH WALES.**—It is a great mistake to assume that emigration to Australia furnishes a remedy for loose or idle habits. To send thither the spendthrift or the dishonest in the hope that change of scene and surroundings may aid in the work of reformation is too frequently a futile task. Australia is not the place for any who are afraid of honest work; neither is it a country to which professional men should make their way without sufficient inducement. Those most likely to do well in New South Wales are skilled mechanics and experienced agricultural labourers, men who do not mind living in the country, far away from the tempting surroundings of the colonial metropolis. Of clerks, bookkeepers, shop assistants, and the like, there is always a supply in excess of the demand, the consequence being that the earnings of this class are generally much lower than those of the ordinary mechanic, while the hours of employment are considerably longer.

**INDUSTRIAL OPENINGS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**—Among the official publications issued by the New South Wales Government is one of the most useful and interesting character, by Mr. Thomas Richards, the Government Printer, entitled "New South Wales in 1881," from which we extract the following passage:—"The large capitalist who desires to invest in pastoral pursuits can secure a fine property in the settled districts, which, with sound judgment, he may convert into a valuable estate. The small capitalist can find openings as a pioneer in the west. The dairy farmer can obtain a holding in any of the coast districts, where he may produce butter and cheese, eggs and bacon, lamb and veal, for the metropolitan market. The agriculturist can find a home on the banks of the coast rivers and on the table-lands of the south or the north. The grazier can combine agriculture with the fattening of stock on the western slopes. The vigneron can bring the juice of the grape to perfection in south-west, west, and north. There are immense areas open to all, over which as yet primeval verdure reigns. The development of the agricultural interest of the Colony by every legitimate means is the question which should be studied above all others. Pastoral industry, mining enterprise, manufactures, and commerce, are making more progress than the plough; yet, in a great and undeveloped territory, the cultivation of the soil is of supreme importance, and the growing of cereals, fruits, and economic plants will doubtless soon receive greater attention from the colonists than they have hitherto done."

**THE RIVERS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.**—The Murray River, which takes its rise in the south-eastern corner of New South Wales and makes its way to the coast of South Australia, has, in the former Colony, a length of 1,120 miles. The Murrumbidgee, taking its rise not very far north of the source of the Murray, is about 1,350 miles in length, receiving the waters of the Lachlan, 700 miles, and flowing into the Murray at Balranald. The Darling, 1,160 miles, has its source at the northern end of the Great Range, and flows north-west to the Queensland boundary, then west, and afterwards south and south-west, reaching the Murray at last at Wentworth, about 100 miles from the junction of the Murrumbidgee. The affluents of these great streams are numerous. The longest flow into the Darling, namely, the Macintyre, 350 miles; the Gwydir, 445 miles; the Namoi, 600 miles; the Castlereagh, 365 miles; the Macquarie, 750 miles; and the Bogan, 450 miles. The country watered by these rivers is grandly fertile, and embraces an area of several million square miles. The rivers  
and

and harbours abound with various orders of shell-fish, of which the prawn, lobster, and oyster are the chief. The oyster-beds of Hunter River, Clarence River, Manning River, Cook's River, Clyde River, Camden Haven, and many other places, yield a lavish supply of the "fruit of the rock," and there is an export trade to the adjacent Colonies. The Hon. Thomas Holt, a prominent colonist, has formed extensive claires at George's River, about 7 miles from Sydney, where there is abundance of mud, fresh and salt water, and tranquility to ensure the success of the experiment. The extreme prices for oysters ruling in England ought to make this branch of the resources of the Colony more noticeable, and it may therefore not be long before Sydney oysters will be sold in London, where their delicious flavour will remind lovers of the bivalve of the famous "natives" now so scarce and dear.

**NEW SOUTH WALES NATURAL HISTORY.**—The indigenous flora and fauna of New South Wales excite much attention in scientific circles, owing to many of the species being quite different from those found in other parts of the world. An eminent naturalist has reckoned that there are 690 distinct species of birds in Australia, being more than the number found in Europe, and nearly as many as inhabit and visit North America. In Gould's work on the "Birds of Australia" are figured many of the most beautiful kinds inhabiting the continent, such as the paradise bird, lyre-bird, mound-builder, and a large number of parrots and pigeons. Scientists have experienced difficulty in classifying several of the Australian animals, and the species to which some of them belong were thought by geologists to be long ago extinct. The *Ceratodus Fosteri*, remarkable for its affinity to the reptile and the fish species, and the Port Jackson shark with its tessellated teeth, are now often sought after as scientific curiosities by foreign naturalists.

**THE JOINERY INDUSTRY IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**—There are in the Colony several large joinery works, fitted with the best labour-saving machinery and the most modern appliances used in the trade. The establishments of Messrs. Hudson Brothers, Messrs. Goodlet & Smith, and Mr. John Booth, at Sydney, employ a large number of hands to meet the requirements of colonial contractors. At Messrs. Goodlet & Smith's establishment about 100,000 feet of timber are sawn weekly, nine-tenths of which consist of colonial hardwood, cedar, beech, and pine. Nearly every sort of building materials is manufactured by the firm. They have two large potteries, where sewage pipes from 3 to 24 inches in diameter, building and paving brick, and all descriptions of stoneware are made. The total number of sawmills, &c., rose from 112 in 1871 to 213 in 1880.

**THE ENGINEERING AND SHIP-BUILDING INDUSTRIES OF NEW SOUTH WALES.**—Mort's Dock and Engineering Works, about 2 miles from Sydney, form the most extensive undertaking of the kind in the Australian Colonies. The dock is 390 feet in length, and can receive vessels drawing 21 feet of water. Adjoining it there are workshops covering an area of 5 acres, in which, when at full swing, 700 hands are employed in the iron and brass foundries, boiler, locomotive, engine, and ship-building works comprised in this important concern; and many of the locomotives supplied to the Government in the Colony have been turned out of this establishment. A fine steamer, "Governor Blackall," of 500 tons, was also constructed and fitted out in it for the Queensland Government; also two beautiful steamers, "Thetis" and "Ajax," for the New South Wales Government. The works and patent ship of the Australasian Steam Navigation Company occupy 6½ acres, and also employ hundreds of men. The fleet of the Company is now so large that the works are always busy. There are many other rising foundries, such as those of Vale, Chapman, Davey, and Lutton & Sons. The increase in the number of iron, brass, and copper foundries since 1871 is forty-four. The building of the larger class of vessels is carried on in the rivers of the coast. The ships and boats are faithfully built, and the woods of the Colony are well adapted for the purpose. Colonial builders cannot compete with the cheap craft of other countries, but when quality is looked for they have the best chance. In 1871 there were built in the Colony twenty vessels, with a total of 1,798 tons, and in 1880 the number was forty-one vessels, of 2,799 tons. Only eighty-one ship and boat builders, employing 416 hands, are returned for 1880, against eighty-six establishments in 1871, but the productive resources of the smaller number have become largely increased.

**POPULATION OF NEW SOUTH WALES.**—The estimated population of New South Wales on June 30, 1883, was 840,614. On December 31, 1882, the number was 817,648, consequently the increase during the six months was 22,966.

**WEEKLY POSTAL SERVICE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA.**—The New South Wales Government has entered into a contract with the Orient Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of mails between Sydney and London. The service is to be fortnightly, and to alternate with the P. and O. service. The contract is to be for three years, subject, however, to alteration in case the Colony joins the Postal Union. The mails will be conveyed overland between Sydney and Melbourne. The time allowed for the conveyance of mails between Melbourne and London and *vice versa* is thirty-nine days.

**BRITISH EMIGRANTS IN AUSTRALIA.**—The antipodes still form the paradise of good domestic servants, who can always command excellent situations at good wages, especially in Sydney, where some of the best families are compelled to employ coloured labour in the absence of any other. Recently the emigrant vessel "Cardigan Castle" arrived in Sydney Harbour with fifty single men and thirty married couples, and when those who desired to proceed to their friends or to seek employment for themselves had done so, there remained for hire at Fort Macquarie only two married couples and ten single men. The former were engaged at £65 a year, with rations and lodgings, and in one instance a bonus of £5 for twelve months' faithful service. The latter readily found employment at £52 a year, also with rations and lodging, excepting one who is to receive £35 a year. Some of the immigrants proceeded to Goulburn, Katoomba, Bathurst, Walgett, Narrabri, Stroud, Hanging Rock, Glen Innes, Wellington, Shoalhaven, and other places, for which they were supplied with free railway or steamer passes.

**IMPROVED ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION.**—The Government of New South Wales have completed arrangements with the Orient Company for the use of their magnificent steamers, when required, for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney. This practically signifies the disuse of sailing-vessels for emigration purposes, so far as New South Wales is concerned. The route will be by the Cape of Good Hope, whereby the discomforts of the Red Sea will be avoided; at the same time the passage will occupy little more than one-third of the average period consumed by sailing-ships in making the voyage from Plymouth to Port Jackson. The new arrangements will come into force immediately, and those desirous of profiting by them should make application to the Agent-General for New South Wales, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-st., London, S.W.

#### No. 14.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Manager, in Australia, of the Orient Steam Navigation Company.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 15 September, 1883.

With reference to the conveyance by the Orient Steam Navigation Company of immigrants to this Colony, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the Government desire to appoint Dr. Sturt, now in England (if he elects to take it), Dr. Beattie, and Dr. Huxtable, three of the surgeons for their immigrants; and to request that you will be good enough to arrange for the passages of the two latter gentlemen to England, so as to enable them to take charge of the early despatched steamers.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

#### No. 15.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary to Agent-General.

Sydney, 22 September, 1883.

SENDING by Orient boats Government medical officers for immigration, each taking full charge.

No. 16.

Telegram from Agent-General to Colonial Secretary.

London, 25 September, 1883.

ORIENT contract. My last charter 17 October. First steamer middle December. Shall have to charter another sailer to meet engagements, to sail 12 November. Are you bound to provide 700 adults for each steamer?

No. 17.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary to Agent-General.

Sydney, 28 September, 1883.

BOUND only 400; larger number reduces cost. Dr. Beattie proceeds "Garonne" to-morrow as first surgeon; others follow. Reason fixing Orient two months, preventing last sailer and first steamer arriving together.

No. 18.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary to Agent-General.

Sydney, 3 October, 1883.

ALTHOUGH minimum 400 named, Government intended full complement if available, inducing Orient run large boats. Navvies, miners, labourers, domestic servants greatly required. Late arrivals all absorbed.

No. 19.

Telegram from Agent-General to Colonial Secretary.

London, 4 October, 1883.

Two ships this month, two November; full number steamer. Regret you are sending doctors. Hope Beattie is to act under my instructions.

No. 20.

The Colonial Secretary to The Agent-General.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 4 October, 1883.

My dear Samuel,

I have just time to add a line to the Garonne's mail to say that we fully intend that the Orient boats should have a full complement of immigrants. I reckon 700 to 800 statute adults as probably a complement; whereas I understand that the Orient Company think you have instructions only to send the minimum.

Our object in having a minimum was that if immigrants were scarce the loss to the Government would be limited.

We absorb all you now send out, which is about 1,200 per month, without making any impression on the market. We shall be at a block with railways and other public works if we do not get labour.

To return to immigration, Dr. Beattie, who has been in charge of some of our important hospitals and of our Quarantine, goes home in this ship as surgeon of the first of the steamer immigration line. You will find him a thoroughly efficient and intelligent officer who thoroughly understands his business, and I am anxious that the service be a success, and I feel that he is a man in whom both Government and country have confidence.

I remain, &c.,  
ALEX. STUART.

P.S.—I have specially asked Dr. Beattie to talk to you about what we consider deficient arrangements at Plymouth.—A.S.

No. 21.

The Colonial Secretary to The Agent-General.

New South Wales,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 4 October, 1883.

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith copies of Australian information for British journalists for the month of October.

I have, &c.,  
(For the Colonial Secretary),  
CRITCHETT WALKER,  
Principal Under Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

No. 3.

AUSTRALIAN INFORMATION FOR BRITISH JOURNALISTS.

Immigration Office, Sydney, New South Wales, 4 October, 1883.

THE continually increasing demand for reliable information concerning the Australian Colonies has induced the Immigration Agent for New South Wales to arrange for supplying British Journalists, free of cost, with a Monthly Sheet of Information respecting the Social and Industrial Condition and Progress of the Colony, which, it is trusted, will prove acceptable for editorial purposes. A fresh sheet will be forwarded every four weeks, per Orient steamer, and Editors desirous of sending copies of their respective papers, showing the use made of the information supplied, will please forward same to "The Immigration Agent, Sydney, New South Wales." This address will be quite sufficient. The postage fee on each paper so forwarded is One Penny.

AGRICULTURE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.—The comparative insignificant statistics of agriculture in New South Wales have aided in creating a false impression respecting the true character of the agricultural resources of that Colony, some writers who have never visited the antipodes maintaining that agriculture on a profitable scale is impossible in New South Wales, by reason of the unfavourable climate, which is not sufficiently moist. This, however, is a great mistake, the limited agricultural development of the Colony being the result of two causes; the first being the novel fact that, owing to the nearness of the Dividing Range, a chain of mountains which divide the eastern coast districts from the interior, to the seaboard, the large rivers of the Colony, receiving nearly the whole of the interior waters through numberless tributaries, flow inland, and make their way to the other side of the continent. No wide streams flow towards the coast to serve as cheap



cheap highways for the products of the agriculturist. The railway becomes a good substitute for the river, but until recently the lines did not reach a single agricultural area. In the second place, the gold discovery dealt a heavy blow to so plodding an industry as agriculture. If the reader will picture to himself an inland territory as large as Great Britain and France, without rivers to the ocean of any considerable length, and with comparatively few railways, over which a population of two to the square mile is scattered, most of whom have no taste for agriculture, and are too well off in many other ways to be forced to embark in it, he will not be surprised that the whole area under cultivation in New South Wales, well adapted though it is for nearly every kind of growth, does not exceed 706,498 acres. In 1861 there were only 297,000 acres under crop, so that the land in cultivation has increased only 409,498 acres in twenty years. During the last decade five times more land has been enclosed than the total quantity from the foundation of the Colony up to 1871. With increased facilities for agricultural settlement, it is hoped that farmers and agricultural labourers will become tempted to seek their fortunes in a country where honest industry invariably reaps a good reward.

**CATTLE.**—There are over two million head of cattle in New South Wales.

**SHEEP.**—The number of sheep in New South Wales is estimated at about 36,000,000.

**FLORICULTURE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**—Flower gardening is a favourite occupation in New South Wales, where the saying of Douglas Jerrold, to the effect that if the earth were tickled with a hoe it would laugh with fruit and flowers, becomes a literal truth. The geranium in many Sydney gardens forms a large luxuriant bush, covered with masses of richly-coloured flowers, remaining in bloom the greater part of the year, the colonial winter being very short, and not sufficiently severe to kill hardy annuals left in the open garden beds.

**COPPER AND COPPER-MINING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**—The copper lodes in the Colony were first opened about twenty-five years ago, the most important mine at present being the Great Cobar Mine, which is also the most distant from the seaboard, being 497 miles west of Sydney. The quantity of ore already smelted at this mine is 69,118 tons, producing 9,182 tons of fine copper. In 1881, 21,552 tons of ore were smelted, producing 2,568 tons of copper. The lode occurs in Silurian slates; it varies in width up to 100 feet. On the surface appear the outcrops of two adjacent parallel lodes; it is believed, however, that all three form one lode, being only separated by pieces of ground known to miners as "horses." At Nymagee, in the Cobar District, a large and valuable copper lode is now being extensively worked. In the same district, the Girilambone Copper-mine, situated 60 miles east of Cobar, has been opened. This mine is only 1½ mile from the proposed line of railway to Bourke. About 90 miles south of Cobar is the Mount Hope Copper-mine. Besides copper, gold and tin have been discovered in the country lying between the Lachlan and Bogan Rivers, which will doubtless become a most important mining district. Copper lodes have also been opened and more or less worked in years past at Peelwood, Cow Flat, Wiseman's Creek, Thompson's Creek, Carangara, Ophir, Calia, Canoblas, Carcoar, Icely, Molong, Goodrich, Balara, Snowball, Frogmore, and near Goulburn; the existence of other lodes are known of in the Wellington, Murrumbidgee, Bombala, Braidwood, Grafton, and Albert Districts. Gold, silver, lead, zinc, and bismuth are sometimes found in the copper ores. During the last two or three years several rich copper lodes have been discovered in the vicinity of Blayney, and close to the Great Western Railway-line. Considering the extent of copper-bearing country, the progress hitherto made in copper-mining has not been too considerable. The want of success which has attended the attempts to develop the copper lodes of New South Wales has, it is feared, in many cases been due to want of skill on the part of those engaged in the attempt; but with increased experience, and the example of well-managed copper-mines to serve as a guide, a bright future should be awaiting this branch of Colonial mining industry.

The salubrity of the New South Wales climate is illustrated by the fact that some of the most robust and healthy colonists were originally invalids from Europe, who were directed to proceed to the Colony as a last resource, for the purpose of checking the progress of pulmonary disease.

**THE TIMBERS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.**—The widely-spread impression that New South Wales is destitute of timber useful for industrial purposes is shown to be erroneous by the magnificent collection of specimens of indigenous woods prepared by direction of the Colonial Government for the Calcutta Exhibition. It includes various kinds of cedar, boxwood, gum, wattle, myrtle, and pine; also of ironbark, native willow, myall spearwood, and other kinds known only by name to Europeans. Many kinds of native wood are valuable for fancy work, and would prove a valuable addition to the resources of British manufacturers of artistic furniture. For instance, the wood of the myall is used for cabinet work, pipes, picture-frames, veneer, &c. Several years ago a suite of drawing-room furniture, made from colonial timber, was exhibited in London, where it was much admired by reason of the beautiful colour and grain of the various woods. Similar timber can be obtained in large quantities at low rates in the New South Wales country districts, and it is strange that English furniture-makers have not more largely availed themselves of this source of supply. Colonial cedar is as beautiful in appearance as the best Spanish mahogany, and is much used for building purposes throughout the Colony, the wood being cheap, durable, and easily worked. Red pine, the wood of which is beautifully mottled, and striped with black, white, and yellow, is used in many places in a similar manner.

**PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN SYDNEY.**—If the progress and prosperity of a city can be in any way indicated by the appearance and general character of its public buildings, the metropolis of New South Wales must be exceptionally favoured, several of the Government offices being most imposing structures, eminently suggestive of the material well-being of the Colony. Some idea of the expenditure in this direction is afforded by the fact that returns recently printed for the New South Wales Parliament show that the total amount expended on public buildings, fortifications, furniture, &c., completed and in progress, under the supervision of the Colonial Architect, between 1862 and 1880 inclusive, amounted to £3,598,568. In 1871 the amount expended through the Colonial Architect's Department was £67,651, whilst in the year 1880 it amounted to £633,274, or an increase of over half a million of money. During the year 1881 the works entrusted to the same officer amounted in value to nearly a million of money, and consisted in the erection of post and telegraph offices, light-houses, court-houses, police stations, fortifications, asylums, and other public buildings throughout the Colony. Amongst the largest works in progress are additions to the General Post Office, the completion of the new offices for the Department of Lands, and the erection of a new asylum at Callan Park, near Sydney. The architecture of the new public buildings is of a character commensurate with the growing wealth and importance of the Colony, and these structures are acknowledged to be a credit alike to architect and builder for appropriate design and substantial construction. The new Public Offices in Sydney erected for the Departments of the Colonial Secretary and the Minister for Public Works would be an ornament to any European capital, and their well-chosen and elevated position and noble façades elicit general admiration, especially from European and American visitors.

**WAGES AND COST OF LIVING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**—In some countries wages may be higher than in New South Wales, and in others living may be as cheap, or the climate as favourable, but there is none where those who live by the sweat of their brow can realize so nearly as in New South Wales the paradise of their class, namely, the union of high wages with short hours, good living, and a fine healthful climate. The Colony, it is true, is distant from the great seats of manufacture, but a liberal tariff, low freights, quick transit, and good discounts enable the merchants of Sydney to land most of the articles of commerce at their selling prices in the places of shipment. It is necessary to import some flour, but it can be procured from the adjacent Colony of South Australia, which also exports a large quantity profitably to England. The tea, coffee, and rice ports of the East are far nearer to Port Jackson than they are to the ports of Europe. As for animal food, meat is obtainable at prices which would delight the European housewife. There are vast stores of coal cropping out on plain, valley, and mountain, and along the coast-line of the Colony. With the exception of three-pence a pound upon tea, and three farthings a pound upon foreign sugar, there are no Customs duties upon the necessaries of life which the workman need pay. It should also be mentioned that the eight-hour system is adopted in almost every description of handicraft, the longer hours of labour being confined principally to tradesmen, shop assistants, and employés in certain mercantile establishments.

**THE PRINTING TRADES IN SYDNEY.**—The advance in the colonial printing trades is most remarkable. Several well-equipped establishments in Sydney do mercantile work, lithography, and letter-press in a style which leaves nothing to be desired; and artistic chromography is now pursued in a manner alike indicative of the spirit and good taste of the enterprising firms that have introduced it. Many people in the old world are naturally shy of a new country, but when they see some of the best colonial newspapers, equal in typographical merit to their own, or some of the exquisite Christmas cards of local design and finish, they naturally feel assured that refinement is going hand in hand with colonization,—that the country has been stripped of its primitive terrors, real and imaginary,—and that the enterprising and thrifty may proceed thither in search of profitable employment for capital and labour, with a certain prospect of finding it.

**POLITICAL PROGRESS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**—In an excellent descriptive account of New South Wales by Mr. Thomas Richards, the Government Printer of that Colony, by the Government of which it has been published, we are informed that the history of the political progress of the Colony is brief but remarkable. Questions which have not yet been settled in the old world have been disposed of in New South Wales peacefully and with ease and rapidity, owing perhaps to there being fewer vested interests to combat here than in other countries. In 1824 the liberty of the Press and the first instalment of the right of trial by Jury were obtained. 1836 the principle of religious equality was settled. In 1842 the right of municipal election was exercised for the first time. In 1843 the Legislative Council was made partially elective. In 1855 an Act conferring a Constitution on the people of New South Wales received the Royal Assent. In 1856 the first Ministry under Responsible Government was sworn in. In 1858 manhood suffrage was adopted. During the last quarter of a century the people of New South Wales have had a form of government uniting with the vital principles of the British system the free play of democratic power. The efficacy of the three elements corresponds with their usefulness, for the Queen's Representative is the first in dignity, the Legislative Council is the first in stability, and the Legislative Assembly is the first in power. Members of the Legislative Council hold their seats for life; Members of the Legislative Assembly are elected under a Triennial Act. Both Houses closely follow, in all possible respects, the practice of the British Parliament. There is a New South Wales Hansard, the proceedings in both Chambers being fully reported, and a perusal of the leading speeches will suffice to show that despite the absence of the strong party lines which forms such a marked feature in English parliamentary life, there is no lack of debating power, often rising to the level of that found in the House of Commons.

**AUSTRALIAN OPALS.**—The precious opal of New South Wales has the milky body colour usually possessed by this mineral, and the same brilliant play of colours; the dominant colours of the scintillations are metallic green, pink, and red. Some of the best specimens form, when polished, very fine gem-stones; but here, as elsewhere, the valuable specimens obtained bear but a small proportion to the whole. The best have been obtained from Rocky Bridge Creek, Abercrombie River, county Georgiana; the matrix is a fine-grained bluish-gray amygdaloidal trachyte, some 30 feet thick, which is so much altered that it can be abraded by the thumb-nail; the opal has filled by infiltration certain of the vesicular cavities and crevices in this rock; it is associated with much common opal free from any play of colour and hyalite.

**NEWSPAPERS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**—Almost every township, however small, has its own newspaper; and in some districts, where the population is not much larger than that of a good-sized English village, there are sometimes two if not three rival journals. As a rule they are well conducted, and often contain admirably-written leading articles, but advertisements form the principal feature in each. The Sydney weekly papers are much larger than those with which readers of English newspapers are familiar, resembling in size the *Queen* or *Field*. As all newspapers printed in the Colony are carried free, if posted within seven days of the date of publication, the Post Office employes find the newspaper branch by no means one of the most lightly worked; and the scene at the General Post Office on Friday afternoons, or on the day of the departure of the English mail, instinctively reminds the Londoner of that formerly witnessed in St. Martin's-le-Grand before the establishment of district offices.

• THE taxation of New South Wales averages £2 7s. 8d. per head of population.

**DAIRY-FARMING IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**—Although many parts of the Colony are admirably adapted for dairy-farming purposes, the industry is practically in its infancy, although the market for dairy produce is practically inexhaustible. This seeming apathy is a result of the readiness with which remunerative employment can be obtained in other directions. In fact, New South Wales is a country of unutilised opportunities, especially for dairy farmers practically acquainted with the teachings of the Islington shows. Butter can be made more cheaply than in England, and obtains a much higher price. The same may be said of milk, eggs, and cheese. The milk is conveyed to Sydney in refrigerating cars by rail, save where no railway communication exists, when it is made into butter equal in quality and appearance to the best produced in Devonshire.

**FAT CATTLE IN NEW SOUTH WALES.**—The display of fat cattle at the Smithfield Club Show at Islington Agricultural Hall is frequently rivalled by the bucolic exhibits at Singleton and other up-country districts in New South Wales, some of the oxen being as large and of as fine quality as any that gained a leading prize in London or Birmingham, showing something of the real capabilities of the Colony as a stock-breeding country.

**AN ANTIPODEAN NEWCASTLE.**—The principal coal-port of Australia is situated at the mouth of the Hunter River, about 75 miles north of Sydney, to which city it stands second in commercial importance, although its rise has been so recent as to be within the memory of comparatively young men. The first commercial recognition of the port, which is named Newcastle, after its busy prototype on the Tyne, to which town it presents many points of resemblance, was in 1846, when the first Sub-collector of Customs was appointed. Yet in 1882, less than forty years afterwards, the Customs collections were £68,249, a large sum for a young port in a free-trade country. In 1861 the annual export of coal from the port amounted to 131,263 tons; in 1882 it had reached 1,080,446 tons. In 1861 the Newcastle imports amounted to the value of £35,932; in 1882 they had reached £632,073; the exports during the same year being valued at £618,586. The progress of the port is further illustrated by the fact that the cost of the various harbour works, including breakwaters, wharfs, cranes, dredging and dredging plant, has been little short of £700,000. In this is included between 300 and 400 feet of continuous wharfage, on which are erected seven steam cranes, and noble works at Bullock Island, where a mile of wharfage has been constructed, and on which are erected eight hydraulic cranes, six of them capable of lifting 15 tons each, and two 25 tons each. Seven million tons of silt have been lifted from the harbour and thrown into the sea. A great natural obstruction, known as the "Horseshoe," has been dredged away, and where there was formerly at low tide but a depth of 10 feet of water there is now 21. There are also 23 feet of water across the harbour over a sandbank formerly dry at low water. The advantages of these improvements are shown by the circumstance of 50,000 tons of shipping being at one time, last year, safely moored in the port, into which the noblest vessels may come and anchor with perfect safety by day or night. From 1877 to 1882 nearly £70,000 has been spent on asylums, court-house, police and telegraph offices, hospital, and fortifications, which, with the amount expended by private enterprise in every direction, shows how strong is the spirit of enterprise in New South Wales.

**POPULAR FALLACIES CONCERNING AUSTRALIA.**—It is not an uncommon thing for Australian colonists visiting this country to be gravely asked whether children born of white parents in New South Wales or any of the adjoining colonies are black. There has never been the slightest tendency in that direction. It might as well have been asked whether the Moorish invasion of Spain led to the offspring of African parents being born white. Labourers working in the open air, especially in the country districts, are liable to become sunburnt, as in this country, during the summer months, but to a less extent, in consequence of the shorter hours of labour. As a rule, children born in New South Wales are more plump and healthy-looking than are the majority of children in our manufacturing districts. An English witness, who was recently examined before a Royal Commission in Sydney, spoke very emphatically on this point, stating that he was much impressed with the absence of the stunted, shrivelled child forms with which he had been familiar in the English cotton-manufacturing districts. In the Public Schools the healthy appearance and general intelligence of the scholars are very conspicuous. They are generally well dressed, much better and more comfortably than children of a similar class in England, and are more free from disease of almost every description.

**THE SOIL OF NEW SOUTH WALES.**—The soil of the Colony is of the richest description in many places, especially in the river valleys, several of which are among the most fertile in the world, as in the Hunter River District, where there is a constant succession of crops all the year round. Almost every kind of fruit and vegetable cultivated in Europe can be grown to perfection, as can most descriptions of semi-tropical produce.

**NEW SOUTH WALES SCENERY.**—Words cannot do justice to the wondrous charm of New South Wales scenery, which, in many places, combines the grandly romantic with sylvan beauty in a fashion which would delight the eye of an artist in search of the picturesque. In the writings of visitors, who have not had time to become acquainted with the real attractions of the Australian landscape, we frequently find allusions to the brown, dried-up appearance of the country, the absence of herbage, and the want of variety in the foliage of the forest; but there are periods when the same may be said of English scenery. During the greater part of the year, save on the great plains of the distant interior, the grass is as bright and green as in an English park, while the rich profusion of native flowers, of every size and hue, testifies to the luxuriant character of the soil. A trip up the Parramatta or Lane Cove Rivers, near Sydney, is suggestive of the appearance of the Thames above Richmond, only the scenery is more varied and charming.



**THE QUEEN CITY OF THE PACIFIC.**—The title bestowed on the metropolis of New South Wales is not undeserved, for Sydney is one of the most beautifully situated cities in the world, and is without a rival in the southern hemisphere. The late Anthony Trollope was enraptured with its picturesque surroundings, which he declared he had never beheld surpassed in the course of his extensive wanderings. Of the harbour, on the shores of which the city is situated, he says:—"I have seen nothing equal to it in the way of landlocked scenery, nothing second to it \* \* \* \* The sea runs up in various bays, or coves, indenting the land all round the city." Of this city, justly described as "a southern Venice, built upon waters as blue as those of the Adriatic, and under skies as sunny as those of Naples, framed in a picturesque magnificence of headland and a glen which Venice lacks," the same writer observes, and very truly, "that it is one of those places which, when a man leaves it, knowing he will never return, he cannot leave without a pang or a tear." Neither pen nor pencil can render justice to the beautiful surroundings of the city, which suddenly unfold themselves like a dream of fairyland to the startled gaze of the immigrant, as, riding proudly between the giant headlands which form the entrance to Sydney harbour, the ship which has conveyed him in safety from British shores peacefully drops anchor in Neutral Bay.

**THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM IN AUSTRALIA.**—The eight-hour system is general in the building and other trades of New South Wales, and its adoption is annually celebrated by a working-class holiday.

**PROPOSED EMIGRATION OF ENGLISH POOR TO AUSTRALIA.**—There can be no greater mistake than the idea that emigration forms an effectual means of diminishing the amount of British pauperism. The poverty, vice, and crime, which is found existing in Sydney, despite the many surrounding ameliorating influences, is directly traceable to the manner in which people who have no taste for honest labour, and will not work if they can possibly help it, are shipped off by friends or charitable individuals to Sydney, or some other colonial port, in the hope that change of scene and associations will effect a change of life and habits. It is generally the other way. The warm sunny climate, and the readiness with which money for lodgings and drink can be obtained, have a fatal influence on the naturally idle and unthrifty, who generally sink from bad to worse, occasioning endless trouble and expense to the land of their adoption. Industrious mechanics and artisans can readily obtain employment, especially in the country, as can agricultural labourers of every description. Of these New South Wales and the sister colonies can absorb any number, especially the former, which, under improved administration, is enjoying a degree of commercial and industrial prosperity which may well excite the envy of older communities. In almost every branch of manufacturing industry are to be found openings for the profitable employment of capital and labour, combined with the certainty of remunerative reward.

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No. 22.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary to Agent-General.

Sydney, 17 October, 1883.

MUCH measles "Ellora." Health Officer destroys all bedding. Immigrants claim compensation under clause 5, page 3. Issue new edition, adding "except such as Health Officer deems necessary to destroy."

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No. 23.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Manager, in Australia, of the Orient Steam Navigation Company.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 18 October, 1883.

I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary approves of the appointment of Dr. John M. Booth as a Surgeon-superintendent of the immigrant steamers for the conveyance of immigrants to this Colony by the Orient Steam Navigation Company, and to request that you will be good enough to arrange for the passage of Dr. Booth to England.

I have, &c.,  
CRITCHETT WALKER.

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No. 24.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary to Agent-General.

Sydney, 15 December, 1883.

WERE any pamphlets ever issued by you re Immigration?

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No. 25.

Telegram from Agent-General to Colonial Secretary.

London, 15 December, 1883.

As near as I can hurriedly tell, over 100,000 pamphlets and circulars have been issued by me. Placards at nearly every country railway station, and, with permission of Postmaster-General, bills are posted in every post-office throughout the kingdom; about 21,000. Large number of people now applying for passages under our Regulations.

NOTE.—The Agent-General has been asked to supply copies of pamphlets issued by him relating to Immigration. These will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

IMMIGRATION.

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 April, 1884.*

RETURN (*in completion*) to an Order of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 23rd October, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all minutes, letters, pamphlets, and other papers that have passed between the present Government and the Agent-General in reference to Immigration; also copies of all pamphlets issued by the Agent-General relating to the same.”

(*Mr. Garrard.*)

The Colonial Secretary to The Agent-General.

Sir, New South Wales, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 22 December, 1883.

In transmitting to you the enclosed copy of an Order made by the Legislative Assembly on the 23rd October last, for “copies of all minutes, letters, pamphlets, and other papers that have passed between the present Government and the Agent-General in reference to Immigration; also copies of all pamphlets issued by the Agent-General relating to the same,” I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to furnish me with copies of the pamphlets therein mentioned.

I have, &c.,

For the Colonial Secretary,  
CRITCHETT WALKER,  
Principal Under Secretary.

[*Enclosure.*]

10. IMMIGRATION (*Formal Motion*):—Mr. Garrard moved, pursuant to Notice, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, copies of all minutes, letters, pamphlets, and other papers that have passed between the present Government and the Agent-General in reference to Immigration; also copies of all pamphlets issued by the Agent-General relating to the same.  
Question put and passed.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 29 February, 1884.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your despatch of the 22nd of December last, transmitting to me copy of an order made by the Legislative Assembly on the 23rd of October last, for “copies of all minutes, letters, pamphlets, and other papers that have passed between the present Government and the Agent-General in reference to emigration, also copies of all pamphlets issued by the Agent-General relating to the same,” and asking me to furnish you with copies of the pamphlets therein mentioned.

I transmit herewith a copy of the pamphlet marked A, of which very many thousands have been distributed, together with the “Information” circular marked B. With

[765 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £18 15s.]

With the object of giving general information respecting the Colony I have in addition to the above made use of the pamphlet prepared and printed in Sydney for the Amsterdam Exhibition, and I have further issued large numbers of "New South Wales in 1881," of which you will remember in my letter of the 12th of July, 1883, I asked for a supply of copies revised up to date.

I enclose a copy of a handbook on New South Wales, prepared and issued by the Society for promoting Christian knowledge, marked D, the information for which was furnished by me, and more than 20,000 have been circulated.

I am now preparing a new handbook, and will send copies so soon as they are ready.

I may mention incidentally, as bearing upon the subject of the dissemination of information respecting the Colony, that, apart from the distribution of the foregoing documents, the Treasurer's financial statements of both Mr. Watson and Mr. Dibbs have been very widely distributed.

I enclose some of the placards which are posted throughout the United Kingdom, and also copy of a special bill, which, by the permission of the Postmaster-General, has been posted up at over 21,000 Post offices in the United Kingdom.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

[Enclosures.]

A.

NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA.—GENERAL INFORMATION FOR INTENDING EMIGRANTS AND OTHERS.

New South Wales was the first colony established in Australia, the earliest settlers having landed in 1788.

Sydney, the capital, is situated on the shores of Port Jackson, one of the finest and most beautiful harbours in the world, which affords facilities for shipping unsurpassed anywhere. Large ships can lie alongside the quays or wharves, to discharge and take in cargo, and the splendid docks and workshops are of sufficient magnitude to enable repairs of any kind to be made to the largest ships visiting the port.

In June, 1881, the population was estimated at 751,468, of whom 411,149 were males, and 340,319 were females. The estimated area of the Colony is about 207,000,000 acres, or about three times the size of Great Britain and Ireland.

*Climate and health.*—Situated in the temperate zone, the climate approximates generally to that of Southern Europe. There are, however, all varieties of climate to be met with, from frost and snow (part of the year) on the higher ranges in the south and west, to a tropical though dry heat in the interior. Along the sea coast the climate is generally uniform. The range of the thermometer is much less than in any country within the same parallels of latitude in the northern hemisphere. The European constitution readily adapts itself to the climate. The air is clear, the light brilliant, the sky for the greater part of the year almost cloudless, and the nights most enjoyable. In vital statistics the Colony compares favourably with most parts of the world, and instances of great longevity are not uncommon. Observations taken at the Sydney Observatory during the year 1879 show the mean maximum temperature to be 68° 2', and the mean minimum to be 56° 0'. January and February are the hottest months, July the coldest, March and December, May and September, June and August, are of nearly equal temperature, and April is the same as the mean of October and November.

The chief productions for exportation are wool, preserved meats, tallow, oil, gold, silver, copper, tin, antimony, kerosene shale, &c. Coal is abundant and exported largely.

The ports of Newcastle to the north, Wollongong, Bulli, and those to the south of Sydney afford great facilities for the shipment of coal. The quantity exported during 1879 amounted to 1,500,000 tons.

The coal is of superior quality, well adapted for steam, gas, and household purposes, and finds a ready sale in San Francisco, China, and other eastern ports.

*Agricultural resources.*—There are large tracts of rich soil which are adapted for profitable cultivation. The law offers every facility for the acquirement of land upon very easy terms; any one, even minors, if not under 16 years of age, can select land, the best available, from 40 to 640 acres, at 20s. an acre, of which a fourth is to be paid down, the remainder, bearing 5 per cent. interest, is payable after the expiration of five years, by annual instalments at the rate of one shilling per acre, or the whole balance, at the option of the occupant. A further 10s. an acre is to be expended on improvements (a term very liberally construed) within a period of five years, during which time the purchaser must also reside. Upon completion of the conditions required by the Land Act the selector becomes entitled to the freehold. The operations of agriculture or husbandry are never suspended by winter, and crops of some kind or other may be produced in succession from January to December. The area of land taken up for cultivation is steadily increasing. In March 1880 there were 39,918 holders of land, exclusive of pastoral tenants, holding 22,721,603½ acres, of which 635,611 acres were under cultivation, 17,578,389 acres being enclosed, though not under cultivation.

*Natural divisions of the country.*—The natural great divisions of the country are the eastern seaboard territory, the central range, and the western plains. The seaboard districts undulate with hill and valley, and possess on the alluvial flats the richest soil, adapted to every kind of cultivation. Much of this portion rests on a vast basin of coal. The central division is rich in minerals. Passing off the coal areas a region is reached in which are tracts abounding with gold, copper, lead, tin, and other minerals. Diamonds and other gems have been found. The extensive plains in the interior, forming the third great natural division, are specially adapted for pastoral pursuits. Millions of sheep and cattle feed there on the natural grasses of the country.

The following tabular statement will show the extent and progress made by the Colony up to 31st December, 1879 :—

Area in square miles.	Estimated mean population.	Revenue.	Proportion of Revenue raised by Taxation.	Rate of taxation per head of population.	Value of Imports.	Value of imports per head of the population.	Value of Exports.	Value of exports per head of the population.	Total value of trade, imports, and exports.
310,937½	714,012	£ 4,475,059	£ 1,272,721	£ s. d. 1 15 7½	£ 14,198,847	£ s. d. 19 17 8½	£ 13,086,819	£ s. d. 18 6 6½	£ 27,285,666

Value of trade per head of the population.	Miles of railway open	Miles of railway in course of construction	Miles of telegraph lines open.	No. of acres under crop.	No. of horses.	No. of cattle.	No. of sheep.	No. of plgs.	Estimated population.	Public debt.	Rate of indebtedness per head of population.
£ s. d. 38 4 3½	736	286	7,517½	635,641	360,038	2,014,210	29,043,392	256,026	734,282	£ 14,937,419	£ s. d. 20 6 10½

*Gold-mining.*—The Government is empowered to proclaim Crown Lands to be gold-fields, and to grant what are called "miner's rights," on the payment of a small fee, which enables any person to search or dig for gold. Leases of auriferous tracts of alluvial ground, and quartz reefs, and portions of river beds, for limited periods may be granted at annual rents under special conditions as regards labour and machinery.

*Manufactories.*—The total number of manufactories, works, &c., in the Colony, which were in operation during the year 1879 were 2,499, giving employment to 24,564 persons, of whom 2,697 were females.

The

The following statement will show the cost of clothing and living in April, 1883 :—

Current Prices of Clothing in Sydney for Persons of the Labouring Class.

Clothing, Women's.		s.	d.	s.	d.	
Blankets .....	6 0 to 15 0					per pair.
Bonnets, straw .....	1 0 ,, 3 0					each.
Calico, unbleached .....	0 3 ,, 0 6					per yard.
" white .....	0 4 ,, 0 7½					"
Dresses, merino or alpaca ..	7 6 ,, 16 6					each.
" print .....	2 6 ,, 7 0					"
Flannel .....	0 8 ,, 1 6					per yard.
Mattresses .....	7 6 ,, 15 0					each.
Pallasses .....	7 0 ,, 12 0					"
Petticoats, calico .....	1 6 ,, 4 0					"
" flannel .....	3 0 ,, 7 0					"
Shooting, gray calico .....	0 7½ ,, 1 6					per yard.
" white .....	0 9 ,, 2 0					"
Shifts .....	1 6 ,, 4 6					each.
Shoes .....	4 6 ,, 6 0					per pair.
Stays .....	2 6 ,, 5 6					each.
Stockings .....	0 9 ,, 2 0					per pair.

Clothing, Men's.		s.	d.	s.	d.	
Boots, strong .....				6 6		per pair.
Caps .....				2 0		each.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Coats, shepherds' .....	10 0		to 16 0		each.
Frocks, duck .....	2 9		" 3 9		"
Handkerchiefs, cotton .....	0 4		" 0 6		"
Hats, felt .....	2 0		" 4 6		"
" Manilla or Panama ..	2 6		" 6 0		"
" straw .....	1 0		" 3 0		"
Shirts, Crimean .....	3 6		" 6 6		"
" white cotton .....	3 0		" 4 6		"
" coloured or striped					"
cotton .....	2 0		" 3 6		"
" flannel (under), or					"
merino .....	3 6		" 6 0		"
Shoes, strong .....	4 6		" 5 6		per pair.
Socks, cotton .....	0 6		" 0 10		"
" woollen .....	1 0		" 1 6		"
Stockings, cotton .....	1 0		" 2 0		"
" woollen .....	1 6		" 2 6		"
Trousers, common (tweed) ..	6 0		" 12 0		"
" duck .....	2 6		" 3 0		"
" moleskin .....	5 6		" 7 0		"
Vests, common (tweed) ..	4 0		" 6 6		each.
Suits, drill or moleskin ..			25 0		"
" tweed or cloth ..	20 0		" 40 0		"

Provisions—Retail Prices Current Rates.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Bacon .....			0 10		per lb.
Blue .....			1 0		"
Bread .....			0 4		per 2 lb. loaf.
Butter, fresh .....			1 6		per lb.
" salt .....			1 0		"
Candles, mould .....			0 5		"
Cheese, English .....			1 6		"
" New Zealand .....			1 0		"
" American .....			1 3		"
" Colonial .....			1 3		"
Coffee .....			1 6		"
Eggs .....			1 3		per dozen.
Flour { 1st .....			14 0		} per 100 lbs.
{ 2nd .....			12 0		
Milk .....			0 6		per quart.
Meat, beef, fresh .....	0 4		to 0 6		per lb.
" salt .....	0 4		" 0 6		"
" mutton, fresh .....	0 4		" 0 6		"
" salt .....	0 4		" 0 6		"
" pork .....	0 4		" 0 8		"
" veal .....	0 4		" 0 8		"
Mustard .....	1 0		" 2 0		"
Oil, kerosene .....			2 4		per gallon.
Oatmeal .....			0 4		per lb.
Pepper .....			1 0		"
Potatoes .....			7 0		per cwt.
Rice .....			0 3½		per lb.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Sago .....			0 6		per lb.
Salt .....			6 0		per cwt.
Soap .....			28 0		"
Starch .....			0 6		per lb.
Sugar .....	0 3		to 0 4		"
Tea .....	1 6		" 2 6		"
Tobacco, American .....			3 6		"
" Colonial .....			2 6		"
Honey .....			0 10		"
Hay, oaten .....			180 0		per ton.
" lucerne .....			170 0		"
" grass .....			100 0		"
Maize .....			7 0		per bushel.
Oats .....			4 6		"
Bran .....			1 6		"
Pollard .....			1 8		"
Chaff .....			8 0		per cwt.
Coal .....			24 0		per ton.
Wood .....			20 0		"
Apples .....	1 6		to 2 0		per dozen.
Bananas .....			1 6		"
Oranges .....			2 0		"
Turnips .....			3 0		per doz. bunches.
Onions .....			0 2		per lb.
Cabbages .....	6 0		" 12 0		per dozen.
Carrots .....			3 0		per doz. bunches.
Parsnips .....			3 0		"

The following are the current prices paid for labour in some of the principal trades of the Colony, which of course vary somewhat in different districts :—

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Coach-trimmers .....	1 0		to 1 3		per hour.
Coach-smiths .....	1 0		" 1 3		"
Body, carriage, makers .....	1 0		" 1 2		"
Wagon-builders .....	1 0		" 1 3		"
Wheelwrights, city .....	1 0		" 1 3		"
Carriage-painters .....	0 10		" 1 2		"
Sawyers in mill .....	0 9		" 1 3		"
Compositors .....	1 0		" 1 1		per 1,000.
" (jobbing) .....	50 0		" 60 0		per week.
Stonemasons .....	11 0		" 12 0		per day.
Stonemasons' labourers .....	7 0		" 8 0		"
Plasterers .....	11 0		" 14 0		"
Plasterers' labourers .....	7 0		" 9 0		"
Bricklayers .....	12 0		" 13 0		"
Bricklayers' labourers .....	8 0		" 10 0		"
Carpenters, city .....	10 0		" 12 0		"
" suburbs .....			13 0		"
Joiners .....	10 0		" 12 0		"
Painters .....	10 0		" 12 0		"
Shipwrights .....	9 0		" 12 0		"
Labourers .....	7 0		" 9 0		"
Saddlers .....	40 0		" 50 0		per week.
Tailors (paid by the piece)					"
can average about .....	50 0		" 70 0		"
Shoemakers, ditto, ditto ..	35 0		" 50 0		"

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Shoemakers (jobbing) .....	50 0		to 60 0		per week.
Shipsmiths .....	1 0		" 1 6		per hour.
Bookwork .....	1 0		" 1 0		per 1,000.
*Dressers .....	0 8½		" 1 0		per hour.
*Furnace-men .....	0 10		" 1 3		"
*Iron-turners .....	1 0		" 1 5½		"
*Engine-fitters .....	1 1½		" 1 5		"
*Coppersmiths .....	1 1		" 1 6		"
*General fitters .....	1 0		" 1 2		"
*Blacksmiths .....	1 0		" 1 7		"
" strikers .....	0 9		" 0 10½		"
*Iron-moulders .....	1 0		" 1 4		"
*Boiler-makers .....	1 0		" 1 5		"
*Pattern-makers .....	1 0		" 1 4½		"
*Boiler-makers' assistants ..	0 9½		" 0 10½		"
*General labourers in iron					"
works .....	0 8½		" 0 10½		"
*Engine-drivers .....	0 9½		" 1 4		"
*Brass-moulders .....	1 2		" 1 3		"
*Brass-finishers .....	1 0		" 1 4		"
*Machine men, in fitting					"
shop .....	0 10		" 1 2		"
*Coal-miners .....	10 0		" 15 0		per day.
Sawmill hands .....	0 9		" 1 0		per hour.

\*Not at present in demand (April, 1883).

The above trades connected with the Iron and Engineering Departments work eight hours a day, with one or two breaks.

Building trades—All labour is paid by day of eight hours.

The

The following quotations are inclusive of rations or board in town or country :—

	£	s.	£	s.	
Married couples for stations, without enclosure	52	0	to	80	0 per annum.
Farm labourers	40	0	„	52	0 „
Bullock-drivers	40	0	„	52	0 „
Blacksmiths (country)	75	0	„	80	0 „
Horse-team drivers	40	0	„	65	0 „
Boundary-riders	40	0	„	52	0 „
Stockmen	40	0	„	75	0 „
Shepherds	35	0	„	45	0 „
Road-makers	0	6	„	0	8 per day of 8 hrs.
Grooms	40	0	„	60	0 per annum.
Gardeners (country)	40	0	„	52	0 „
Gardeners (in town)	52	0	to	65	0 per annum.
Bakers	1	10	„	3	0 per week.
Butchers	1	10	„	3	0 „
Cooks (private houses)	30	0	„	65	0 per annum.
„ (hotels)	45	0	„	75	0 „
Laundresses	32	0	„	45	0 „
House and parlour maids	26	0	„	35	0 „
General female servants	26	0	„	45	0 „
Nursemaids	26	0	„	35	0 „
Grooms and coachmen (in town)	45	0	„	65	0 „
Useful boys on stations	16	0	„	30	0 „

Current Rate of Wages, without Board or Lodging :—

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Wheelwrights (country)	7	0	to	7	0 per week.
Railway labourers	7	0	„	7	0 per day.
Gangers	8	6	„	8	6 „
Brickmakers	22	6	to	25	0 per 1,000.
Potters	50	0	„	60	0 per week.
Pipemakers	50	0	„	50	0 „
Tinsmiths	50	0	„	70	0 „
Galvanized iron workers	50	0	„	60	0 „
(The two trades last-mentioned work ten hours to the day.)					
Lumpers and wharf labourers :—					
Day work for handling general cargo	1	0	„	1	0 per hour.
Day work for handling coal	1	3	„	1	3 „
Night work	1	6	„	1	6 „
Plumbers	10	0	to	13	0 per day.
Gas-fitters	9	0	„	11	0 „
(These two trades work eight hours to the day.)					
Coopers				12	0 per day.
				or	£3 per week of 56 hours.
Coopers, on piece, as follows :—					
Wine casks, 450 gallons				46	0
Oil casks				20	0 per tun.
Tierces	3	(old)	to	3	6 (new) each.
Hogsheads				8	0 each.
Ten-gallon kegs				3	0 „
Five „ „	2	0	to	2	3 „
Two „ „				1	6 „
Tallow casks	13	6	„	15	0 per tun.

House Rent :—

	s.	d.	s.	d.	
Small cottages in Sydney and in suburbs—					
3 or 4 rooms and kitchen	10	0	to	12	0 per week.
Small houses—					
In suburbs, 3 or 4 rooms, with kitchen, &c.	14	0	„	18	0 „
In Sydney, larger houses, from	18	0	„		per week upwards.
Board and lodging for single men, from	14	0	„	18	0 per week.

*Persons suitable for the Colony.*—From the foregoing statements it will be seen that whilst the rates of wages are much higher, the cost of living is less than in England. A constant demand exists for female domestic servants, of whom those thoroughly acquainted with their duties, as well as farm labourers and shepherds, readily obtain employment. Any requirement for governesses, tutors, or clerks, is amply met by persons trained to those avocations in the colony. Industrious and energetic men going to New South Wales with a small capital, and understanding farming and the management of stock, may look for a bright future; many who have taken up land as conditional purchasers are now in positions of independence.

*Immigration.*—The Agent-General of New South Wales is authorized by the Colonial Government to provide passages, under existing Regulations, for emigrants of the undermentioned classes, viz. :—Married couples, not exceeding 40 years of age, with or without children, £6 each couple; children of 3 years and under 14, £1; children under 3, free; and for unmarried men of limited age, £4 each. *Single females* (who may obtain high wages, and for whom there is a great demand in the Colony), £2 each. The emigrants are to be approved by the Agent-General, and must consist of farmers, mechanics, domestic servants, labourers suitable for country pursuits or to the industrial requirements of the Colony, and small working capitalists.

*Social and Political.*—The forms of Parliamentary and municipal government have been modelled on those of England, and the franchise for the former is based on manhood suffrage. By the Electoral Act, passed in the session of Parliament (1880), the number of Members in the Legislative Assembly has been increased from 73 to 108. It is the aim of Colonial statesmen to keep representative Government in New South Wales in harmony with the spirit of the British Constitution, as well as the procedure of the British Houses of Parliament. Justice is impartially administered throughout the Colony in accordance with the forms and practice of the Courts of Law in the United Kingdom.

With regard to the intellectual progress of the Colony the question of national education has of late years been the subject of important legislation.

Children of all classes, without distinction, can obtain the highest education, the most liberal provision being made with this object by Parliament.

Education, by an Act of Parliament, has been placed under a Minister for Public Instruction. In addition to primary schools, the Act provides also for the establishment of high or grammar schools, for both sexes, in all the principal centres of population throughout the Colony, as an intermediate stage between the primary schools and the University. The whole educational fabric is crowned by the University of Sydney, incorporated in 1851, and seven years afterwards placed on the same footing as the Universities within the United Kingdom. A chancellor, vice-chancellor, and elective senate of sixteen members constitute the governing body; the studies are directed by seven professors and lecturers. The endowment amounts to an income of £5,000 per annum. Considerable sums have been given by private individuals for endowments, scholarships, exhibitions, for annual and other prizes.

*Government Railways.*—The facilities for communication may be taken as a fair test of the progressive tendencies of New South Wales. There were on the 1st September, 1880, 849½ miles of railway open.

The Southern line has been completed and opened for traffic to the border town of Albury, on the River Murray, which river separates New South Wales from Victoria; only about 3 miles on the Victorian side remain to be finished to join New South Wales with the Victorian railway. When this is done, Sydney and Melbourne, the capitals of New South Wales and Victoria, will be connected, and the journey will occupy only about twenty hours.

Railways are also being rapidly pushed on which will open up the great districts lying to the north and west. At the present time the railway has been opened for traffic 228½ miles to the north, and 251 miles to the west, while 340 miles on the west and 257 on the north are projected and in course of construction.

The lines working up to the present time return interest on the capital invested in the cost of their construction at the rate of about 4 per centum per annum.

*Telegraphs.*—Communication with the country districts is effectively maintained also by a complete postal and telegraphic system, which has of late been largely extended, and which will be further improved as the work of railway extension proceeds. There are 12,423 miles of telegraph wire open in the whole Colony, and post-offices are established wherever the circumstances of the people require it.

The charge in the Colony for a telegraph message is 1s. for every ten words, exclusive of the address, the latter being free. An uniform rate of 2d. is the postal charge for letters not exceeding half an ounce in weight, conveyed to any part of the Colony, excepting the city of Sydney, and within a radius of 10 miles thereof, for which the postage charge is 1d. Newspapers are sent free of charge.

*Customs*

## Customs Duties.

		s.	d.			s.	d.
Ale, in wood or jar	per gallon	0	6	Paints	per ton	40	0
" in bottle	"	0	9	Paper, writing or fancy	per lb.	0	1
Bacon	per lb.	0	2	" brown and wrapping	per cwt.	3	4
Bags	per dozen	1	0	Pepper	per lb.	0	2
" gunny	"	0	6	Pickles, quarts	per dozen	1	0
Beer, in wood or jar	per gallon	0	6	" pints or smaller quantities	"	0	6
" in bottle	"	0	9	Porter, in wood or jar	per gallon	0	6
Biscuits	per lb.	0	1	" in bottle	"	0	9
Blasting powder	"	0	1	Powder, blasting	per lb.	0	1
Blue	"	0	1	" sporting	"	0	3
Bottled fruits, quarts	per dozen	2	0	Preserved fish	"	0	1
" pints and smaller packages	"	1	0	" vegetables	"	0	1
Candles	per lb.	0	1	Preserves	"	0	1
Cement	per barrel	2	0	Rice	per ton	60	0
Cheese	per lb.	0	2	Rope	"	40	0
Chicory	"	0	3	Sacks	per dozen	1	0
Chocolate	"	0	3	Sago	per lb.	0	1
Cigars	"	5	0	Salt fish	"	0	1
Cocoa	"	0	3	Salt	per ton	20	0
Coffee	"	0	3	Saltpetre	"	20	0
Comfits	"	0	1½	Sashes	each	1	0
Confectionery	"	0	1½	Sauces, quarts	per dozen	1	0
Cordage	per ton	40	0	" pints	"	0	6
Corn flour	per lb.	0	1	Sheepwash tobacco	per lb.	0	3
Corrugated iron, in bars, bundles, or sheets	per ton	40	0	Shot	per cwt.	5	0
Crystals, soda	"	20	0	Shutters	each	1	0
Dates	per lb.	0	1	Snuff	per lb.	2	0
Doors	each	1	0	Soda crystals	per ton	20	0
Dried fish	per lb.	0	1	Sarsaparilla, if not exceeding 25 per cent. proof spirit	per liquid gallon	4	0
Dried fruits	"	0	2	Spices	per lb.	0	2
Fish, dried	"	0	1	Spirits (on all kinds of spirits imported into the Colony, the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer) the proof gallon	12	0	
" preserved	"	0	1	Spirits (on all spirits and spirituous compounds imported into the Colony, the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer) the liquid gallon	12	0	
" salt	"	0	1	Spirits, methylated	per gallon	2	0
Flour, corn	"	0	1	Sporting powder	per lb.	0	3
Fruits, bottled, quarts	per dozen	2	0	Spruce or other beer, in wood or jar	per gallon	0	6
" pints and smaller quantities	"	1	0	" in bottle	"	0	9
Fruits, dried	per lb.	0	2	Starch	per lb.	0	1
Galvanized iron, in bars, bundles, or sheets, or corrugated	per ton	40	0	Succades	"	0	1½
Galvanized manufactures	per cwt.	3	0	Sugar, raw	per cwt.	5	0
Ginger	per lb.	0	1	" refined	"	6	8
Gunny bags	per dozen	0	6	" molasses and treacle	"	3	4
Hams	per lb.	0	2	Tea	per lb.	0	3
Hops	"	0	3	Timber, dressed	per 100 feet super	2	0
Iron, galvanized, in bars, bundles, or sheets, or corrugated	per ton	40	0	" rough and undressed	"	1	0
Iron wire	"	20	0	" sashes, doors, shutters	each	1	0
Jams	per lb.	0	1	Tobacco, manufactured, and snuff	per lb.	2	0
Jellies	"	0	1	" unmanufactured	"	1	0
Maisena	"	0	1	" sheepwash	"	0	3
Malt	per bushel	0	6	" cigars	"	5	0
Methylated spirit	per gallon	2	0	Treacle	per cwt.	3	4
Molasses	per cwt.	3	4	Turpentine	per gallon	1	0
Mustard	per lb.	0	1	Varnish	"	2	0
Nails	per ton	40	0	Vinegar	"	0	6
Nuts of all kinds (except cocoa-nuts)	per lb.	0	1	Wines, sparkling	"	10	0
Oilmen's stores, sauces and pickles, quarts	per dozen	1	0	" other kinds	"	5	0
" pints	"	0	6	Wire iron	per ton	20	0
" and smaller quantities	"	0	6	Woolpacks	each	0	3
Oils, except specially exempted	per gallon	0	6				
Opium (including all goods, wares, and merchandise, mixed or saturated with opium, or with any preparation or solution thereof, or steeped therein)	per lb.	10	0				

Information concerning emigration, or any other matter in relation to the Colony, may be obtained upon personal or written application at the Office of the Agent-General for New South Wales, 5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W.

SAUL SAMUEL,  
Agent-General.

## DEMAND FOR LABOUR IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

Extract from the "Sydney Morning Herald," November 9th, 1883.

OUR correspondent informs us that the scarcity of labour in the Queanbeyan district is so great as to be alarming, that the people are begging and praying to get work of any kind done. If the Queanbeyan district presented an isolated instance of the state of the labour market it might be hoped that the inconvenience would be but temporary, but from other districts of the Colony complaints have frequently come of late regarding the scarcity of labour. The exigencies of the season are probably to some extent the cause of this; but it is no doubt in the main due to the progress the Colony is making in material wealth. To state the case shortly: The industrial progress of the Colony is hindered by the want of greater population. The labour and capital expended do not give the highest attainable results for want of others to participate in the natural increment of wealth that arises from such expenditure. Part of the fruits of this expenditure is lost to the State for want of garnering. And yet, in Sydney, at the present moment, a petition prepared by the idle is being signed by the thoughtless, praying that State-aid to immigration may forthwith cease. Ships come, each with a cargo of humanity sufficient to populate a small township; the new comers are absorbed into the community without making any perceptible difference, and employers are left to search for labour in vain. The losses to the community from the great dearth of labour must be very great, although they are not directly seen. Population and wealth increase at a greater ratio year by year. The population last year was increased by 36,000 souls, about 4.6 per cent.; the import and export trade increased by more than £4,500,000. The population of Victoria during the same period increased by 24,000, about 2.7 per cent., her import and export trade showing an increase of £1,971,000. The increase of population is necessary to ensure the stability of the general prosperity. That there are in New South Wales innumerable unexplored avenues for industrial enterprise is a fact that is continually being brought into notice. But in the already known and tried avenues there is a want of that vitality which labour alone can give. Under such circumstances the duty of the Government is clearly

clearly marked. They have done much to increase population from external sources ; but they have by so doing stimulated in a greater ratio the general prosperity of the country and thus have raised up fresh and increased demands for labour. There is no reason to suspect that the Government will lose sight of the necessity for continuing to increase the population by a system of aided immigration ; but perhaps the state of the labour market may help them to see that their immigration policy may be carried on, if judiciously, upon a larger scale.

[Information circular.]

B.

### NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION.

#### ASSISTED PASSAGES FROM PLYMOUTH TO SYDNEY.

THE Agent-General for New South Wales is authorized by the Colonial Government to grant passages to eligible applicants on the terms and conditions stated in this circular.

#### *Authorized Regulations.*

1. All emigrants from the United Kingdom and other parts of Europe are to be selected and approved by the Agent-General in London, or by such persons as he may appoint for the purpose.

2. Approval of such emigrants is limited to married persons not exceeding 40 years each, with or without children, and to unmarried adult males and females not exceeding 35 years of age. The persons to be introduced are to be of sound mental and bodily health, and of good moral character, to consist of farmers, mechanics, domestic servants, any description of labourers suitable for country pursuits, to be chosen with a special regard to the industrial requirements of the Colony ; and small working capitalists.

3. A proportion of the emigrants, not exceeding 10 per cent. of the whole, may be natives of other European countries, but they likewise will be required to answer to the physical, moral, and industrial descriptions prescribed in these regulations.

4. All emigrants, after having received "embarkation orders," shall present themselves on the date and at the port named therein, for the purpose of giving facility to the arrangements for their embarkation.

5. Married couples, their children, and single men, will be allowed to remain on board five clear days after the ships drop anchor in Sydney Harbour.

6. Unmarried women, upon arrival, will be received into an Emigrants' Home in Sydney, and allowed to remain therein, should they desire to do so, for ten clear days, to enable them to obtain suitable employment.

7. Emigrants desiring to proceed to the country districts of the Colony within four clear days of their arrival, will be allowed free travelling passes by railway for that purpose.

8. Emigrants shall be subject to the regulations under the Queen's Order in Council, dated 7th January, 1864, prescribing rules for preserving order, promoting health, &c., on board passenger ships ; also to such further regulations as the Agent-General may make and prescribe for their moral and sanitary condition during the passage. In any case where a person beyond the limited age is approved for a passage the sum of £15 must be paid.

9. Payment of the following rates must be made to the Agent-General before embarkation :—

Married couples, not exceeding 40 years, each person	£6 per couple.
Single adult males " 35	4 each.
Children of 3 and under 14 years of age " "	1 "
Children under three years of age " "	Free.
Single females, not exceeding 35 years, are taken at a reduced rate of	£2 each.

10. To meet the public convenience persons resident in the Colony, who may desire to introduce immigrants in accordance with these regulations, shall be entitled to nominate such immigrants, and to deposit on trust with the Agent for Immigration at the Immigration Office, Sydney, and in the country districts with the Clerks of Petty Sessions, the necessary sum or sums. Such nominations will be subject, however, to the approval of the Agent-General, and the rules of selection prescribed by these regulations, as in cases when no such nominations have been made.

11. In the event of any person or persons nominated in the Colony for a passage declining to emigrate, or not being able to comply with the conditions required by these regulations, or in case the amount deposited shall exceed that required for the number of immigrants actually introduced, the amount deposited, or the amount in excess, as the case may be, will be returned to the depositor upon the receipt in the Colony of the Agent-General's report recommending its repayment. But if any attempt at fraud or concealment be made by the depositor or by nominee under the certificate, the deposit will be forfeited.

#### *Personal Outfit and Luggage.*

Emigrants must provide their own outfit, which will be inspected before embarkation by an officer of the Agent-General. Each person must possess not less than the following :—For male adults : 2 complete suits of strong external clothing, 6 shirts, 6 pairs stockings, 2 pairs new shoes, and 2 flannel or guernsey shirts. For female adults : 6 shifts, 2 flannel petticoats, 6 pairs stockings, 2 pairs strong shoes, and 2 strong gowns ; one of which should be of a warm material. For each child : 9 shirts or shifts, 4 flannel waistcoats, and 1 warm cloak or outside coat ; 6 pairs stockings, 2 pairs strong shoes, and 2 complete suits of external clothing. Each person must also have 2 lbs. best yellow soap, 2 lbs. marine soap, and not less than 4 towels and 3 sheets, together with the necessary brushes and combs for cleanliness. New bedding (except sheets) and mess utensils will be provided by the Agent-General. Two or three coloured shirts for men, and an extra supply of flannel for women and children are very desirable.

The quantity of luggage for each person of 12 years of age and upwards must not exceed 20 cubic feet, or half a ton in weight ; children of 1 and under 12 years will be allowed half that quantity. All articles should be carefully packed in one or more strong boxes, not exceeding 12 cubic feet each. Larger packages and extra luggage, if taken, must be paid for. Mattresses, beds, or pillows, of any description, firearms, and offensive weapons, wines, spirits, beer, gunpowder, percussion caps, lucifer matches, articles of food of a perishable nature, or that require cooking, or anything of a dangerous or noxious character, cannot be taken. Emigrants must look carefully after their luggage, both in travelling to the port of embarkation, and after arrival there, as neither the Agent-General, his officers, nor the Colonial Government, can be responsible in any way for loss thereof, or damage thereto, on land or at sea. All packages are examined at the Depot before being shipped.

#### *Information for Emigrants.*

1. None but first-class steamers or sailing ships are engaged, and these are despatched from Plymouth or other port according to arrangement. At Plymouth there is a depot fitted expressly for the reception of emigrants, who are lodged and fed free of charge from the date named in their "embarkation orders" until they embark. Emigrants must travel to Plymouth or other port, as the case may be, at their own expense. The Agent-General has, however, made arrangements, whereby they can proceed by various railways at reduced fares.

2. The Agent-General has also arranged with the London Branch of the Bank of New South Wales to issue drafts, payable on demand in Sydney, in exchange for money, to emigrants proceeding to New South Wales. These drafts may be procured, *free of cost*, from the Bank authorities, at the depôts, before embarkation. Persons having money with them are strongly advised to avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered, and so make themselves secure against loss, to which they are liable in carrying money either on their persons or in their baggage.

3. The ships are fitted with studied regard for the health and comfort of the emigrants, and for the preservation of good order amongst them. Berths are available for married couples and their children under 12 years. Single adults are provided with separate accommodation according to sex. The unmarried females, for whom a great demand exists in New South Wales, are placed under the care of a matron. An experienced surgeon accompanies each ship.

4. The emigrants are victualled on board in messes of about eight adults in number, and are provided with a more liberal dietary scale than that allowed under the Act of Parliament. Children between 1 and 12 receive half-rations in addition to an allowance of jam or marmalade, preserved soup, egg, and milk. A special dietary is provided for children above 4 months and under 1 year. There is also an abundant supply of medical comforts, such as arrowroot, sago, wine, stout, preserved soups, broths, &c., for use in cases of sickness. Emigrants receive fresh baked bread daily, made from a portion of their flour. Mattresses, bolsters, blankets and counterpanes, canvas-bags to contain clothing, &c., knives and forks, spoons, plates, drinking-mugs, teapots, sugar-boxes, and wash-bowls are provided by the Agent-General. 5.

5. The Agent-General desires it to be understood that he cannot undertake to provide assisted passages to families consisting of a large number of young children.

6. On reaching the colony the emigrants are at perfect liberty to choose their own employment, and to make their own bargains for wages. Ladies and other employers of known respectability only are permitted by the authorities to attend at the depôt for the purpose of engaging female servants.

7. When once a passage has been provided the amount paid by the emigrant cannot be returned in the event of a refusal to proceed.

8. Land in New South Wales may be obtained on very favourable terms.

9. The Agent-General finds it necessary to caution emigrants arriving at the railway stations or shipping wharves, at Plymouth or Glasgow, against accepting information or guidance from strangers or persons not connected with the depôt.

For further information application should be addressed, prepaid, to

The Emigration Department, New South Wales Government Offices,  
5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W.

SAUL SAMUEL,  
Agent-General.

#### D.

### COLONISTS' HANDBOOKS. No. 3.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES.

Containing Statistical and other information from Government Sources, and useful Counsels to Emigrants.

Published under the direction of the Tract Committee.

#### THE CHURCH AND EMIGRATION.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY has issued the following circular letter on the subject of the Church and Emigration:—

"My Reverend Brethren and my Brethren of the laity,—I am anxious to direct attention, from a Christian point of view, to the vast movement of people which has for some years been going on between Europe and the British Colonies, and especially between England and America.

"Official returns show that during the first nine months of the present year 313,716 emigrants left the ports of Great Britain, nearly 200,000 of whom were British subjects. The destination of more than 155,000 of these emigrants was North America.

"It has been proposed that a systematic endeavour should be made to establish more direct communication than at present commonly exists between the Church at home and the Church in our Colonies and in America, with a view to the Christian welfare of the vast population which is continually passing westward from our shores.

"The proposal is in accordance with the recommendations adopted by the Lambeth Conference of 1878. It has obtained the hearty consent of many of the bishops and clergy of the Anglican Communion in our Colonies and in the United States, and I am anxious to commend it to the notice of the parochial clergy of England.

"The scheme, which is still in its infancy, is at present under the management of a joint committee appointed by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. Its objects, in outline, are as follows:—

"(a) To supply the parochial clergy of England with accurate information respecting the various fields for emigration, including special reference to the religious and educational advantages which they severally possess.

"(b) To publish, in a cheap form, a series of simple hand-books for the use of emigrants to our different Colonies and to the United States, containing, together with other intelligence, correct information as to the clergy, churches, Sunday and day schools, &c., in the various places in which emigrants are now settling.

"(c) To make such arrangements as may be found possible for the due care of Emigrants from England on their arrival in our Colonies and in the United States. This would include the provision of commentary letters from the parochial clergy in England to the clergy in whose neighbourhood the emigrants propose to settle.

"Full information respecting the scheme can be obtained on application to the Rev. J. Bridger, Emigrants' Chaplain, St. Nicholas' Church, Liverpool, to whom all communications on the subject should be addressed.

"It is, I think, impossible to exaggerate the importance of this subject, and I therefore commend it to the earnest and prayerful attention of my brethren the parochial clergy of England and the laity of our Church.

"Lambeth Palace, Dec. 20, 1881.

"A. C. CANTUAR."

#### IMPORTANT TO FEMALE DOMESTIC SERVANTS.

SINCE this pamphlet was printed the Government of New South Wales has intimated to the Agent-General, that in consequence of female domestic servants being in great demand in the Colony, the rate of passage-money for single females under 30 years of age is reduced to £2 each. This includes the cost of bedding and mess utensils, which articles become the property of the emigrant.—Page 12 must, therefore, be read with this correction.

### A FEW WORDS TO EMIGRANTS.

#### CHAPTER I.

1. It may be taken for granted that the reader of this little book has, for some reason or other, made up his mind to emigrate—to leave, either alone or with his wife and children, his own country and his present way of living, and to seek a new country and enter upon a new way of living elsewhere. He will find in this book, in simple form, a large amount of accurate information on New South Wales, which is one of the countries offering itself to his choice. This information is supplied by the kindness of the New South Wales Government, and may be thoroughly relied upon.

We propose to introduce this by a few friendly suggestions to the emigrant on his *reasons for emigrating*, the *qualifications essential to his success*, his *choice of the country best suited to him*.

2. *Reasons for emigrating.*—Every emigrant, of course, proposes to "better" himself. He wishes to find *better*—that is more regular and constant—work; or *better* wages, or a *better* position—that is a position in which he may be his own master, and have his own land or his own business; or a *better* climate—*i.e.*, a climate more suited to his health. He may have found the competition and the struggle too severe in the old country, and have failed to find anything to do, and he looks, perhaps, for an opening where men are scarcer. Last of all, he may be one who, through idleness, or folly, or vice, or crime, has lost his money, his friends, his character, and has ruined all his chances of success and happiness in this land, and who wishes to lead a better life, and thinks he will have a better chance of a fresh start in a new country. All these classes of persons proposing to emigrate may be nearly sure of finding what they want in one part or another of the earth's surface. Many people, however, emigrate from England every year who have no good reason for doing so with hope of success. Some are actuated by mere restlessness and love of change; others have been deceived by highly-coloured reports, or unwisely suppose that they are sure to succeed, because some one else, whose circumstances may be quite different, has succeeded. One of the objects of this book is to enable its readers to judge beforehand whether there is any good reason for hoping that they would succeed if they were to emigrate. We desire to prevent disappointment as well as to give sound advice.

3. *Qualifications of an emigrant.*—Probably those who thus wish to leave their country are not men of large capital. Capital, whether large or small, is of course, a very valuable qualification for an emigrant. But it may be said generally that the classes of emigrants, with or without capital, to whom the Colonies offer the best promise of success, are *farmers, agricultural labourers, and mechanics*. Besides farmers and agriculturists, it should be pointed out that *domestic servants* of good character can almost always find employment in the Colonies. The want of female labour is strongly felt in a new Colony, and such labour is accordingly valuable and well paid. It may be observed as a fact, whatever may be the worth of it, that a large proportion of girls of good character, emigrants from England, marry soon after their arrival; though it would, of course, be rash to go out with such a view. There is a "Woman's Emigration Society," which especially concerns itself with the interests of women who desire to emigrate. The hon. secretary is Mrs. Walter Browne, 38, Belgrave-road, London, S.W., who will gladly give information on the subject. *Strong arms and quick hands* are of themselves good capital in most new countries, especially if they are accompanied by a shrewd head, which knows how to use them. But the most important of all are the moral qualifications. The emigrant must have a *cheerful industry* ready to turn itself to anything, not above any kind of honest work; he must have *patience* to wait for success, and *courage* to persevere in spite of difficulties and occasional failures; he must have *temperance* and *sobriety* to keep his body and mind fit for his work; he must have *frugality*, to lay by for bad seasons, or sickness, or old age; and he must have *self-dependence*, as he will have to think and act for himself far more in a new country than in an old.

4. *Choice of a new Country.*—But though persons with such qualifications as those spoken of may be encouraged to emigrate, it is rash and foolish to think that any country out of England will give equal advantages to all classes of emigrants, or to suppose that it does not much matter where a person goes, whether to Canada, or the United States, or Australia, or New Zealand, if only he emigrates. Many have come back to this country bitterly disappointed, and have said that



that emigration is a mistake; whereas the mistake has been their own, in not considering carefully where they would find the circumstances best suited to them. Emigration is a step generally taken once for all. It can only be retraced with great loss and difficulty, and therefore the greatest care should be used that it be not a false step. An intending emigrant should not be satisfied with hearing that So-and-so went out to Australia and made his fortune. He must consider his own wants, and what his means and powers are; and then find out where he can employ those means and powers to the best advantage. Now there is a large number of new countries open to a man, each of them, perhaps, having something to recommend it. How can he find out which will suit him? If he has sensible friends who have already gone out, who know what he is and what he can do, they may be able to advise him. But, failing this, there are in London representatives of nearly all the English Colonies and dependencies, and the foreign countries which have openings for emigrants. Most of these publish short papers, giving the latest information about the state of the countries which they represent, showing what inducements are offered to emigrants in the way of free grants of land or a free or assisted passage, what tradesmen or mechanics are most likely to find employment, what is the current rate of wages, what food is to be had, and what is the price of it and of the other necessaries of life. Besides this present book others will shortly be issued from the same source, with information about other countries. Government or other official advertisements are from time to time inserted in the newspapers, asking for mechanics or men skilled in certain trades, who are especially wanted in one Colony or another, and pointing out the advantages offered in the way of a free or assisted passage, and the wages to be earned. Articles are occasionally printed in the *Times* and other newspapers by persons who have visited or resided in some of the countries open to emigrants, from which much may be learned about the prospects of trade, or agriculture, or other industries in those countries. If the person intending to emigrate has not the opportunity of seeing these papers, and does not himself know how to get the information which he needs, he should not hesitate to go to the clergyman of his parish, or any clergyman of whom he knows anything, and ask his assistance in learning what he wants. A list will be found at p. 15, of some of the principal Colonies and other countries suitable for emigration, with the names and addresses of the agents, who could be written to for information. The Rev. J. Bridger, Emigrants' Chaplain, St. Nicholas' Church, Liverpool, will also answer as far as possible inquiries addressed to him by intending emigrants, or by clergy on their behalf.

5. *The Emigrant leaving home and on the voyage.*—Let it be supposed that the emigrant has chosen his new country, and secured his passage. From the information he has obtained he will, according to his means, have provided himself with the most useful tools, utensils, and other necessaries for his new home. He should certainly not forget to take a *Bible* and *Prayer Book*, and two or three other good books. He will have time to use them on the voyage out. He will find it very useful to provide himself with a letter of commendation from his clergyman to be presented to any clergyman who may be nearest to the spot in which he settles. A form for such a letter will be found at p. 16 of this book. A clergyman would readily copy it out and fill up the blanks; or he might get a form from the society which publishes this book, the address of which is to be found on the title-page. With such a letter, which he should take care to use at once, he will always make sure of a friend ready to welcome him on his arrival, and a friend who is likely to be well-informed, and sure to be disinterested and trustworthy. He may also have the advantage of a chaplain on the ship. Let him by all means make a friend of him. He will certainly have many idle hours on his hands during the voyage, and will find himself in the midst of very varied company, some of it not very good. If he has any money, or money's worth, he will very likely be invited to gamble it or drink it away on the ship or as soon as he lands; or he may be persuaded to join in some speculation or scheme or adventure, honest or dishonest, in which he is told that he is sure to make his fortune, but in which he will have to begin by parting with what he has. He must take care not to be caught in any of these traps. He will have many opportunities of showing that he is made of good stuff by obeying all rules and regulations made by the ship's officers. Let him determine to show himself always for the side of order, good humour, unselfishness, friendliness. Above all, if he has the happiness of being a religious man, let him not be ashamed of it, but so show it that he may encourage others.

6. *Arrival.*—On his arrival and during his land journey the emigrant may be beset by so-called agents. It is to be hoped that he will have made up his mind beforehand where to go and what to do, and that he will not allow himself to be turned aside from his plan. He should push forward to his destination, so as to waste no time or money on the way. He will find it quite long and costly enough. If he should be in any doubt he should look out for a clergyman who will be sure to advise him well.

7. *Health.*—The climate and the open air life he will lead will be in favour of the emigrant's health. But he may be far away from any doctor or medicine, and illness to himself or his family would be a far more serious calamity than in the old country. A few hints will be found at page 15, attention to which may save him from some dangers.

8. *Education.*—The emigrant with a family should not be so cruel to his children as to allow them to grow up without education. Happily in New South Wales, as is shown at page 15, there is an opportunity of giving this advantage in life to all of them.

9. *The Emigrant as a Member of Society and of the State.*—There may be some temptation to a man who has come to win a living and a home for himself and his family in a new land to think of that, and that only, and to forget that he is a part of a new society, and a new nation. He should, of course, not waste his time or neglect his business. But it is not good for man to live alone. Men are made for mutual help, and to form societies. They can do things when they are working together that none can do alone. The new-comer ought, therefore, from the first, to try to establish and maintain friendly intercourse with his neighbours; to take and give help; to interest himself in all that concerns and interests them; to use his vote, if he has one, or whatever power he has, for the good of the State to which he belongs, and of his fellow-citizens; to do all he can to support and maintain a good and orderly Government; to show himself a *true patriot*, by helping to get righteous laws and worthy institutions, and to form good customs for those that shall come after him.

10. *The Emigrant as a Churchman.*—In whatever other sense he is a churchman, there can be scarcely a doubt that the reader has received baptism from the Church, and thus been made a "member of CHRIST" and of His Church. He has, perhaps, been married in church. He has grown up within sight or sound of a parish Church, and has had the right to the services of his clergyman—one who really belonged to him and in whom he had a right—whether he chose to use them or not. He will not find an *established* church in his new country. He will not find the old ivy-grown village church, or the handsome town church, with its bright decorations and beautiful singing, and its doors open to all. But he will find the CHURCH everywhere—that great body, with its bishops and clergy, who have had their commission handed down to them from CHRIST Himself, who minister the sacraments which He ordained and all other means of grace. As a churchman, the emigrant should not think that the "Church" is only a religion for England, and that he must look out for another religion in New South Wales or other places. Let him be staunch and faithful to his Church and its LORD. He will find that he has his bishop and his church clergyman wherever he goes (see "Church and Religion," p. 14). And if the latter lives a long way off, and there is no church building and no regular service yet established where he is, he should join with those living near him to get one as soon as they can. Till they get their own church and regular service they should arrange to meet in each others' houses Sunday by Sunday, and read through the service together. He will be a true friend to his neighbours who has the courage to start this habit. Let the Sunday be regularly and religiously observed. It has been found by experience to be almost as great a temporal blessing as it is a spiritual. Our advice would be:—Go regularly to church, and especially to the Holy Communion. Take the earliest opportunity of having your children baptised. Let your children go to Sunday School, if there be one within reach; if not, teach them the catechism and give them a Bible lesson at home. Have your children confirmed as soon as they are old enough. Gather your family together for family prayer every morning and evening. Never omit your own daily private prayer (for some prayers for your own use see pp. 16, 17) and the daily reading of the Bible, if it be but a few verses. Bring up your children in the habit of prayer and Bible reading. Support and help your bishop and clergy in all their efforts for your own and your neighbours' good. Religion will bring brightness and comfort to your own heart and home, and a strong Church will be a strong backbone to the nation.

## CHAPTER II.

### *New South Wales.*

1. *Description.*—New South Wales was the first colony established in Australia, the earliest settlers having landed in 1788. Sydney, the capital, is situated on the shores of Port Jackson, one of the finest and most beautiful harbours in the world, which affords facilities for shipping unsurpassed anywhere. Large ships can lie alongside the quays or wharves to discharge and take in cargo, and the splendid docks and workshops are of sufficient magnitude to enable repairs of any kind to be made to the largest ships visiting the port. The eastern boundary of New South Wales is washed by the Pacific Ocean, and extends about 800 miles. From Cape Howe, in 37° 23' south latitude, and 150° 8' east longitude, a land line  
and

and then the River Murray as far as the 141st meridian divide the Colony from Victoria on the south. The 141st meridian, commencing at the River Murray, and extending to the 29th parallel, separates the Colony from South Australia on the west. The 29th parallel, as far as the Macintyre River, and then that river, the Dumaresq, and a spur of the Main Range coming to the coast in latitude 28° 7', constitute the frontier of the Colony, dividing it from Queensland on the north. The greatest length of New South Wales is 900 miles; its greatest breadth about 850 miles; mean breadth, 600 miles. The superficial area is 310,937½ square miles. That is to say, the Colony is as extensive as the German Empire and Italy combined, or as France and the United Kingdom. It is nearly four times the size of the neighbouring Colony of Victoria.

2. *Population.*—The first Census, taken in 1821, gave the population of New South Wales as 29,783 persons, and the returns from the Census of 1881 show that it has increased in the sixty years to 751,468. The general results of the last two Censuses show the population to be distributed as follows:—

	1871.	1881.
Sydney.....	74,423	103,379
Suburbs.....	60,324	120,832
Country Districts.....	369,234	527,257
Total.....	503,981	751,468

and to have increased since 1871 by 247,487, being 49·10 per cent. in ten years, or 4·91 per cent. annually. This per-centage is much greater than the increase in the undermentioned countries during ten years, as will be seen from the following figures:—United States, 30·13 per cent.; Canada, 14·23; and Great Britain, 10·57 per cent. The largest increase in the United States during any decennial period from 1790 has never exceeded 37 per cent. From the above table it will be seen that the increase in Sydney during the decade has been 28,956, or 38·90 per cent.; in the suburbs, 60,508, or 100·13 per cent.; in the country districts, 158,023, or 42·79 per cent. Males have increased at the rate of 49·20, and females 48·98 per cent. The male population now exceeds the female by 70,830 persons. The Census, October, 1881, was: total, 751,468; of these 411,149 were males, and 340,319 females.

3. *Government.*—The history of the political progress of the Colony is brief, but remarkable. Questions which have not yet been settled in the Old World have been disposed of in New South Wales peacefully, and with ease and rapidity, owing, perhaps, to there being fewer vested interests to combat here than in other countries. In 1824 the liberty of the Press and the first instalment of the right of trial by Jury were obtained. In 1836 the principle of religious equality was settled. In 1842 the right of municipal election was exercised for the first time. In 1843 the Legislative Council was made partially elective. In 1855 an Act conferring a Constitution on the people of New South Wales received the Royal Assent. In 1856 the first Ministry under responsible Government was sworn in. In 1858 manhood suffrage was adopted. During the last quarter of a century the people of New South Wales have had a form of government uniting with the vital principles of the British system, the free play of democratic power. The efficacy of the three elements corresponds with their usefulness, for the Queen's representative is the first in dignity, the Legislative Council is the first in stability, and the Legislative Assembly is the first in power. Members of the Legislative Council hold their seats for life; members of the Legislative Assembly are elected under a triennial Act. Both Houses closely follow, in all possible respects, the practice of the British Parliament.

4. *Climate.*—Situated in the temperate zone, the climate approximates generally to that of Southern Europe. There are, however, all varieties of climate to be met with, from frost and snow (part of the year) on the higher ranges in the south and west, to a tropical though dry heat in the interior. Along the sea-coast the climate is generally uniform. The range of the thermometer is much less than in any country within the same parallels of latitude in the northern hemisphere. The European constitution readily adapts itself to the climate. The air is clear, the light brilliant, the sky for the greater part of the year almost cloudless, and the nights most enjoyable. In vital statistics the Colony compares favourably with most parts of the world, and instances of great longevity are not uncommon. Observations taken at the Sydney Observatory during the year 1879 show the mean maximum temperature to be 68° 2', and the mean minimum to be 56° 0'. January and February are the hottest months, July the coldest, March and December, May and September, June and August, are of nearly equal temperature, and April is the same as the mean of October and November.

5. *Means of Communication.*—Internal communication is well provided for. All the large rivers flow away from the coast, so that roads and bridges have had to be provided to meet the wants of a population scattered over a surface as spacious as that of two great European countries. At the Census of 1841 there were only twenty-six towns and villages named in the returns, now there are over 900 post towns in the Colony. The main roads of the Colony are:—

- I. The Main Southern Road, extending from Sydney to Albury, a distance of 380 miles, with its various branches through all the southern districts of the Colony.
- II. The Main Western Road, extending from Sydney to Bourke, a distance of 600 miles, with its various branches connecting the centres of the western districts.
- III. The Main Northern Road, commencing at Morpeth, on the Hunter River, 100 miles from Sydney, and extending a distance of 400 miles to the Queensland boundary, with branches connecting the towns and villages in the northern districts.

Besides these, there are other principal roads with many branches in various parts of the Colony. Between 4,000 and 5,000 miles of metalled road have been formed, chiefly since the introduction of responsible Government. There are now 10,000 miles of road in various stages of improvement. The Commissioner and Engineer of Roads has also in his department the supervision of the expenditure upon 19,000 miles of the subordinate roads of the Colony. On these roads there are bridges which, if placed in a line, would cover a length of 45 miles; and there are more than 100 ferry-punts, four of which are worked by steam power. The first railway line was opened in New South Wales over a quarter of a century ago, and notwithstanding the difficulties that had to be encountered in crossing mountain barriers and the construction of lines south, west, and north simultaneously, the extension to the southern border at Albury was completed early in 1881. The lines open for traffic on December 31st, 1880, were 849½ miles, as against 358 in 1871. During the year 1881 about 150 miles more have been opened, being a longer distance than in any previous year, and making the total nearly 1,000 miles. Between 1855 and 1870, a period of fifteen years, only 339 miles of lines were open for traffic—an average of 22½ miles a year; since that time 661 miles have been completed, of which no less than 398 have been opened during the last four years, the decade thus showing an average of 66 miles, and the latter period an average of 100 miles per annum. The construction of the railway lines up to 1880 created a debt of £11,778,819, or £13,866 a mile.

### CHAPTER III.

#### *Agriculture.*

*Land in Cultivation—Dairy Farms—Economic Plants—Wheat—Maize—Oats—Barley—Sugar-cane—Wine—Oranges—Sericulture.*—At the northern boundary of the Colony is a district watered by three rivers—the Tweed, Richmond, and Clarence—with an area approaching 4,000,000 acres, pronounced by authorities to be generally suitable for the cultivation of maize, sugar, the vine, silk, cotton, arrowroot, coffee, tea, and semi-tropical fruits of nearly every kind. Lower down are four rivers, called the Bellinger, Macleay, Hastings, and Manning. These rivers water an area of 3,000,000 acres adapted for maize and sugar. Next comes the Hunter River: On the Lower Hunter corn and lucerne hay are grown in large quantities. On the Upper Hunter the vine and most cereals thrive. In the county of Cumberland, on the alluvial flats of the Hawkesbury and Nepean Rivers, the principal crops are hay and corn. Once wheat was the chief crop, but in this, the metropolitan county, grazing has become more profitable. Passing Sydney, districts are soon reached sown with imported grasses, on rich sedimentary deposits. From the Illawarra district, great in dairy produce, down to the southern boundary, a length of about 200 miles, the coast may be said to abound in fertile land adapted for dairy farms. The extensive district near Bega, a town 255 miles from Sydney, boasts of a soil and climate which have won for it the title of "the garden of Australia." Thus, the localities destined to supply the great ports of the future with milk, butter, cheese, eggs, ham and bacon, lamb and veal, are all within easy reach by sea or rail. The new Coast Railway line from Sydney to Illawarra in the south, and the extension of the Great Northern line to the metropolis, will greatly facilitate the obtaining of food supplies in Sydney. Beginning a tour northwards through what may be called the middle area of the Colony, the traveller at once falls in with the most remarkable range of mountains in Australia. This range, though taking an erratic course, extends northerly along the whole length of the Colony. It divides the inland waters into an easterly and westerly flow,

flow, and culminates 60 to 150 miles from the coast. In the south it gives the high lands of Monaro, Braidwood, Bungendore, Yass, and Goulburn, with an area of about 15,000,000 acres, in a climate with a temperature resembling that of England. Over this wide surface wheat and all English cereals, fruits, and vegetables thrive. The range makes a dip northerly, and does not rise again to any great prominence until the Liverpool Range is reached. On the table-lands of New England and Tenterfield, about 3,000 feet above the sea, the English climate, shorn of its severity, is again met with. Here there is an area of about 14,000,000 acres, suited to English cereals and fruits. The western slopes of this Great Dividing Range, for a breadth of from 100 to 150 miles, are suitable for wheat and the vine. A very large part of the territory is splendidly adapted for the vine and the silk industry. The mulberry tree, in all its varieties, thrives everywhere. Tobacco can be grown in different parts of the Colony. If the foregoing outline is compressed into a schedule, the soil and climate of New South Wales is found to be suitable for the cultivation of—

- |                            |                                     |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Wheat,                     | Coffee,                             |
| All other English cereals, | Tea,                                |
| Maize,                     | Tobacco,                            |
| The Vine,                  | Cotton,                             |
| Sugar,                     | Fruits of the temperate region,     |
| Silk,                      | Fruits of the semi-tropical region. |

Some parts of the Colony favour the growth of the olive, cinchona, indigo, and rice. Mr. Theodore Piessé, of Messrs. Piessé & Labin, perfumers, of London, in an Exhibition Lecture which he delivered at the Technical College, Sydney, strongly recommended the cultivation in Australia of perfume-giving plants, and especially of the orange and other members of the citron tribe, of roses and of lavender, in order that English perfumers may not be obliged to depend upon France for their supply of essences; and he demonstrated that the climate of New South Wales is highly favourable to the industry, and that it would be exceedingly profitable. At first sight the comparatively insignificant statistics of agriculture in New South Wales may cause surprise; but there are two circumstances which afford a good apology. The first is the novel fact that, owing to the nearness of the Dividing Range to the seaboard, the large rivers of the Colony, receiving nearly the whole of the interior waters through numberless tributaries, flow inland, and make their way to the other side of the continent. No wide streams flow towards the coast to serve as cheap highways for the products of the agriculturist. The railway becomes a good substitute for the river, but until recently the lines did not reach a single agricultural area. In the second place, the gold discovery dealt a heavy blow to so plodding an industry as agriculture. If the reader will picture to himself an inland territory as large as Great Britain and France, without rivers to the ocean of any considerable length, and with comparatively few railways, over which a population of two to the square mile is scattered, most of whom have no taste for agriculture, and are too well off in many other ways to be forced to embark in it, he will not be surprised that the whole area under cultivation in New South Wales, well adapted though it is for nearly every kind of growth, does not exceed 706,498 acres. In 1861 there were only 297,000 acres under crop, so that the land in cultivation has increased 409,498 acres in twenty years. During the last decade five times more land has been enclosed than the total quantity from the foundation of the Colony up to 1871. The following table shows the increase in agricultural holdings during the last ten years:—

Year.	Number of occupiers of land (exclusive of those for pastoral purposes).	Total extent of holdings.	Extent of land in cultivation.	Extent of land enclosed but not in cultivation	Extent of land unenclosed.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1872 ...	29,174	7,655,067½	417,851½	3,921,505	3,515,711
1881 ...	39,992	27,765,318½	706,498½	21,351,433½	6,707,386½

“Squatters” are giving way to graziers, and the system of land and stock farming is an order of progress both natural and advantageous. It is worthy of remark, however, that the present agricultural area, according to population, is much larger per head than that under cultivation in Great Britain. The total average number of sheep, cattle, and horses possessed by each holder is only 770 head, showing that the live stock is not owned by a few large capitalists, but distributed amongst a number of small proprietors. Of 37,887 freeholders in New South Wales, 34,567 hold less than 70 acres each. The yields from the various crops hereinafter described represent what the soil can produce with farming, generally of the rudest kind, and which is seldom pursued under the guidance of experienced enterprise, much less with a knowledge of the principles of scientific tillage and agricultural chemistry. It is easy to see that agricultural settlement is the great want of the Colony; and one of the most useful questions to consider, although a difficult one to solve, is how best to swell the ranks of husbandry. A nation may become great in manufactures and commerce, but the safest foundations of progress rest in the earth. People the interior with tillers of the soil, and forthwith towns and villages, with all their arts, will grow of themselves. Land can be obtained on easy terms; labour is in great demand; the railways are being extended north, west, and south, and feeding lines carried into the most promising country in various directions; taxation is light, living cheap, and life and property safe; whilst men of every race and creed can enjoy in New South Wales an atmosphere of sober industry, enlightened enterprise, orderly government, and complete toleration, beneath a genial sky, and on a virgin soil. Wheat is the crop that occupies the largest number of acres. The following figures show the area and produce for the year ended 31st March:—

	Acres.	Bushels.
1872 .....	154,030½	2,229,642.
1881 .....	252,540½	3,708,737.

The average per acre in New South Wales considerably exceeds that of the great wheat-producer of the Colonies, South Australia. The fine quality of Australian wheat is known, and New South Wales can claim to produce some of the best samples. At an Intercolonial Exhibition in Melbourne, Messrs. Watson Brothers, of Young, in one of the Southern, and Messrs. Lewis Brothers, of Tamworth, in one of the Northern, districts, secured the first prizes for wheat; and for flour the produce of wheat grown in New South Wales, in competition with growers from South Australia, Victoria, and Tasmania, Watson Brothers have taken a first prize on every occasion that they have exhibited, and hold three gold medals and four first prizes for flour. Wheat is grown in most of the districts of the south-west, north, and west. Maize shows a smaller area but a larger yield than wheat. This crop is mainly cultivated on the coast rivers, the return ranging in some localities up to 80 and 100 bushels an acre. Occasionally a flood rushes down these rivers, and in a few hours destroys the labour of months; but the soil is so good that one fine season enables the farmer to recover the losses of two or three bad ones. The fine quality of the corn which commands the Colonial markets is illustrated by the manufacture of a maizena, known as “Munn’s,” for which the enterprise of the late Mr. T. S. Mort obtained a place equal to that of the best American. Ward’s corn flour also holds a good position in the market. Samples of maize grown in the Colony, and exhibited at the Philadelphia International Exhibition, were pronounced by American experts to be the best they had ever seen. Corn-meal is largely used by Americans, but the majority of Australians cannot be induced to make it an article of human diet. Oats and barley are chiefly cultivated for green food, and as hay for horses and cattle. Sown grasses will inevitably take a leading rank in the returns, when science and more system are brought to bear on the management of stock. The area cultivated for green food for cattle has greatly increased during the past ten years. The cultivation of sugar-cane was commenced about the year 1868. In the Clarence District the area under cane has increased year by year, and in 1882 the production of sugar in that district would, but for very unfavourable weather, have been from 10,000 to 12,000 tons. On the Richmond small mills have been at work since 1873, and during 1881 a large mill was erected by the Colonial Sugar Company, for the supply of which cane is being planted extensively by the farmers. At the Tweed River another large factory has been worked, and the district is making good progress in the industry. Another small river between the Richmond and Tweed is now being opened up, and some extensive patches of rich scrub land on the coast are being cleared with a view to cultivation. No Chinese or coloured labourers are employed in the production of sugar, all the work being done by about 2,000 hands, who are engaged during the season, which lasts from three to four months. The area at present under cane is:—In the Clarence, 7,250 acres; Richmond, 3,400 acres; Tweed, 1,225—or a total of 11,875 acres, of which about 3,000 acres have been planted during 1881. The sugars of New South Wales, having had the advantage of being treated

treated by experienced refiners, speedily gained ground in the market, and there is a good demand for them at prices ranging from £30 to £10 a ton. The crops of sugar-cane were increased during the decade as follows:—

	Productive. Acres.	Unproductive. Acres.	Produce. lb.
1872.....	1,994½	2,399	2,780,288
1881.....	4,465½	6,506½	16,352,336

The cultivation of the vine is already a leading industry in the Colony. There are several districts of sufficient area and combining the necessary conditions of soil, climate, and aspect to produce wine enough to supply the whole of Europe. The advantages which New South Wales possesses on so large a scale for prosecuting the leading rural industries are further indicated in agriculture by the large extent of its territory that is adapted for the production of silk. Every variety of the mulberry finds a congenial *habitat* in the Colony; and the silkworm family not only thrives, but remains free from the diseases which make such fearful havoc amongst its members in some of the chief seats of the industry in other parts of the world. Attempts have been made to establish sericulture in this Colony, but as yet without attaining much commercial success. That the Colony will, however, one day figure as an exporter of raw silk is certain; it is only a question of population and time. The large variety of fruits that thrive in the Colony affords another illustration of the diversity of soil and climate that the country enjoys. The vine is the most important product, and next comes the orange, of which fruit a large quantity is exported to the neighbouring Colonies. Some of the orangeries in the vicinity of Parramatta are remarkable for their yield and extent, good trees producing about 100 dozen oranges yearly. The supply of fruits to the various markets is abundant and cheap. Gardens and orchards occupied 14,520½ acres in 1872, and 18,539½ in 1881.

#### CHAPTER IV.

##### Crown Lands.

*Progress in Settlement—Land Laws—Ringbarking—Conditional Purchases—Land Sales.*—The Constitution Act, which came into operation in 1856, and which is still in force, conferred full power on the Government of the Colony to alienate and otherwise dispose of the public lands. This gave great satisfaction, as it was generally considered that the lands were not fairly apportioned. A small population thus came into uncontrolled possession of a vast and rich estate, and there soon arose a conflict to determine how it should be administered. Numerous schemes were proposed, and at length, in the exercise of its new powers, the Legislature passed two Acts, which were assented to on the 18th October, 1861, and which, with some subsequent amending Acts, are still in force. The principal Acts are known respectively as the Crown Lands Alienation Act and the Crown Lands Occupation Act. By the second section of the latter Act the Orders in Council, under which the Crown Lands were formerly administered by the Crown, were repealed, with certain reservations respecting rights which had accrued in regard to some existing leases. Referring to the Land Laws, Mr. Watson, in his late Financial Statement, said:—"Those who remember what the interior was twenty years ago, and what it is now, will not hesitate to admit that the change is marvellous; for on every hand are to be seen settlements and improvements, which are mainly attributable to the Land Law of 1861, which the wisdom and exertion of my colleague (Sir John Robertson) brought into existence. Since that law was passed, towns have become cities, villages have grown into thriving towns, and many places where there were only wayside inns and blacksmiths' shops have developed into villages of considerable importance." Under the Imperial Regulations of March, 1843, which the laws of 1861 superseded, the price of country lots was £1 an acre, payable in full within one month; and no lands could be alienated beyond certain boundaries, or before survey, or otherwise than at a land sale, except lots previously offered at auction. The principles which distinguish the existing policy are, free selection before survey over all unreserved lands, and deferred payments. Since 1861 the Land Laws have been amended in some important particulars. The term "person" in the original Act had been made so elastic by judicial interpretation that selections were taken up in the names of children, some of them in arms. To set this right, and to discourage "dummying," that is, selection by agents for the benefit of employers, were the main objects of the Act of 1875. It has also been enacted that "vicarious selection" shall be accounted a misdemeanour, punishable by imprisonment with hard labour for any term not longer than two years; and that no conditional purchase shall be made by any person under sixteen years of age. The maximum area which one individual can select has been increased from 320 to 640 acres, and so soon as conditions of residence and improvements are fulfilled, further areas of 640 acres can be selected; and moreover, adjoining land to the extent of three times the area of the purchase or purchases can be taken up by the free selector under pre-emptive lease, at an annual rental of £2 for each selection of 640 acres, making a total area of 2,560 acres. Applications for conditional purchases must be for not less than 40 acres nor more than 640 acres, and must be accompanied in each case with a deposit of 5s. per acre. The balance of the purchase money, 15s. per acre, may rest for three years without interest; and if not then paid, or within three months thereafter, may be deferred from year to year, subject to interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Conditional purchasers may pay instalments of 1s. per acre per annum, and may make two or more such payments in any year, until the debt, principal, and interest shall have been extinguished. Under the original Act of 1861 and the Amending Act of 1875, the period of residence required for a conditional purchase was three years, and the value of improvements to be made £1 per acre. Under the Act of 1880 the period of residence has been extended to five years, and the value of improvements reduced to 10s. per acre. Provision has also been made for the purchase, under right of improvement, by pastoral tenants of limited portions of their runs. An Act was passed in 1881 to regulate Ringbarking on Crown Lands, and to limit claims for compensation for the same under section 15 of the "Lands Acts further Amendment Act of 1880." This Act prohibits ringbarking on Crown Lands by lessees without authority under the hand of the Minister, and imposes penalties for illegal ringbarking. Claims to compensation for ringbarking must be sustained by proof that its effect has been to increase the value of the land to any purchaser, conditional or otherwise. The compensation for ringbarking is fixed at 1s. 3d. per acre, payable on the certificate of a surveyor duly authorised in that behalf. The progress of free selection has been very great. The number of selections from 1861 to the end of 1880 being 141,329, and the area selected 15,677,070 acres. The gross amount realised was £5,867,912 9s. 8½d.; the amount of deposits received, less refunds, £3,923,548; balances, £793,116; and interest, £1,146,248. Crown Lands are also sold by auction; and land so offered for sale, but not disposed of, can, except in towns, be selected without competition, at the upset price at which it was last submitted.

*Minerals.*—Nothing could better show the richness of the mineral resources than the number of discoveries made by unscientific persons. In this country the range of industry above ground is so wide, and its rewards so easily obtained, that it is not surprising the miners have not yet penetrated far into the dark bowels of the earth. As the alluvium became less rich—or rather the areas worked became exhausted—mining for gold in the quartz commenced to be more extensively followed. There are thousands of miles of territory known to be auriferous not yet prospected. The yield of gold during the following years has been:—

	Oz.	£
1871.....	323,610	1,250,465
1880.....	118,600	441,543

The charge for a "miner's right" is only 10s. a year. Leases of auriferous land are granted at the rate of £1 an acre per annum. The extensive surface to be tested, and the infancy of mining enterprise, leave us in the dark as to the actual auriferous wealth of the Colony. Should it correspond with experience, the numberless reefs will give employment for an indefinite period. Coal is one of the most abundant and valuable of the minerals of New South Wales. For hundreds of miles the coast districts may be said to be one vast coal-field, and the metropolis stands in the middle of the coal area. During the years 1871–80 the quantity of coal raised amounted to 13,137,615 tons, of the value of £7,147,369. The approximate coal area of the Colony is 23,950 square miles. New mines are being constantly opened, and many leases of coal lands have lately been applied for. 4,651 miners find employment in the various collieries. The approximate extent of the stanniferous or tin area is 8,500 square miles. The area occupied under mineral lease and license to search for tin nearly doubled during the last year. There are about 2,200 persons employed in mining for tin. The number of known copper lodes is very large, and they are to be found in nearly every part of the Colony. New mines are being opened, and smelting works erected, but most of the deposits at present being worked are some distance from railways and markets. That the production of copper is making rapid strides is shown by the fact that the yield for 1880 is nearly four times that of 1871. The approximate extent of the copper area is 6,713 square miles. Important deposits of iron ore are found in close proximity to coal and limestone in several parts of the Colony. There was no mining for iron in 1871, but in 1880,

2,322 tons were obtained, of the value of £15,355. The principal silver mines are in the Northern District, and in these mines gold is found associated with the silver. The aggregate quantity of lead exported from the Colony was 138 tons 19 cwt., of the value of £3,400, obtained during the last five years, about £890 worth having been mined during 1880.

*Emigration.—Regulations for the management of Immigration.*—1. All immigrants shall be selected by the Agent-General,\* or by such persons as he may appoint for the purpose, under instructions from the Colonial Secretary, which instructions shall not be contrary to these Regulations.

2. The selection of immigrants shall be limited to such adult persons as can pay £5 towards the cost of their passage to the Colony, and shall be made from the populations of England, Scotland, and Ireland (with the exception mentioned in clause 5), in such manner as shall prevent a preponderance of immigrants from any one of the three kingdoms according to the proportions shown to exist in the Colony by the Census Returns of 1881. But in the case of families, children under three years of age, in charge of their parents, shall be free, and children between three and fourteen years shall be admitted at half the amount payable by adults.

3. All immigrants must be of sound mental and bodily health, and of good moral character, and shall consist either of married couples not exceeding thirty-five years of age (with or without children), or of unmarried men and women, not exceeding thirty years of age; and shall be selected from the classes of mechanics, farmers, miners, vine-dressers, labourers, and domestic servants, with a special view to the industrial callings of the Colony, and the fluctuations affecting those callings as reported from the Colony from time to time, not excluding small working capitalists in any branch of Colonial industry.

4. The proportion of unmarried men shall not exceed one-third of the whole number of adult immigrants.

5. A proportion of the immigrants, not exceeding 10 per cent. of the whole, may be natives of other European countries, who shall answer to the physical, moral, and industrial descriptions embodied in these Regulations.

6. The immigrants must be brought out in ships chartered for that purpose by the Agent-General on behalf of New South Wales (except as provided for in next following section), and under such Regulations as he may make and prescribe for their moral and sanitary condition during the passage, subject to the approval of the Colonial Secretary.

7. The Agent-General may, however, make special arrangements at any time for the embarkation of immigrants at a foreign port, adopting all due precautions to ensure the application of these Regulations, as far as may be practicable, in any such case.

8. No advantage will be allowed in respect of any person brought out as a cabin or intermediate cabin passenger.

9. All deposits of money on account of the passages of immigrants, except as provided for in next following section, shall be paid to the Agent-General in London, and shall be accounted for by him on behalf of the Government of New South Wales.

10. To meet the public convenience, persons resident in the Colony who may desire to introduce immigrants in accordance with these Regulations shall be entitled to nominate such immigrants and to deposit on trust with the Agent for Immigration at the Immigration Office, Hyde Park, Sydney, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2:30 p.m. on each lawful day, and in the country districts with the Clerks of Petty Sessions during the usual office hours, the necessary sum or sums. Such nominations will be subject, however, to the approval of the Agent-General, and the rules of selection prescribed by these Regulations, as in cases when no such nominations have been made.

11. In the event of any person or persons nominated in the Colony for a passage declining to emigrate, or not being able to comply with the conditions required by these Regulations, or in case the amount deposited shall exceed that required by the number of emigrants actually introduced, the amount deposited, or the amount in excess, as the case may be, will be returned to the depositor upon the receipt in the Colony of the Agent-General's report recommending its repayment; but if any attempt or fraud or concealment be made by the depositor or the nominee under the certificate the deposit will be forfeited.

12. No money paid by persons resident within the three Kingdoms on account of any passage or passages will be returned should the person or persons making such payment not avail himself or themselves of the passage or passages so provided; but the Agent-General, in cases where circumstances satisfactorily explained, may prevent embarkation on the ship first arranged for, may authorize a passage or passages by a succeeding ship.

13. Married couples and children, and single men, shall be entitled to remain on board seven clear days after the ship drops anchor in Port Jackson.

14. Unmarried women shall be received into an Immigrants' Home in Sydney, and shall be allowed fourteen days to enable them to obtain suitable employment.

15. Immigrants desiring to proceed into the country districts within four clear days of their arrival will be allowed free passes by rail and by steam-boat.

16. The Clerks of Petty Sessions, on receipt of any deposit under these Regulations, will immediately remit the amount to the Agent for Immigration at Sydney, with a statement of the number and description of immigrants whom the depositor wishes to introduce.

17. The passage certificate must be forwarded by the depositor to the nominee, who in every case must produce it within twelve months from the date thereof to the Agent-General in London.

18. Forms of application, as well as all other information for the guidance of depositors, can be obtained from the Clerks of Petty Sessions in the country districts, or in Sydney at the office of the Agent for Immigration.

19. A quarterly report shall be prepared, under the instructions of the Colonial Secretary, giving an account of the state of trade and industrial operations, and of the progress of the Colony generally; and copies of all such reports shall be regularly transmitted to the Agent-General in January, April, July, and October of each year, for his information and guidance, and copies shall also be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

20. Should the age of any intending immigrant exceed the limits prescribed in section 3, the sum payable on his or her account shall be £15.

21. These Regulations shall take effect on and after the 1st day of January, 1882, and the Regulations published in the Government Gazette of the 14th March, 1881, are hereby cancelled.

The following are the current prices paid for labour in some of the principal trades of the Colony, which of course vary somewhat in different districts :—

	s.	d.	s.	d.		s.	d.	s.	d.					
Waggon-builders .....	1	0	to	1	3	per hour.	Shoemakers, jobbing .....	50	0	to	60	0	per week.	
Carriage „ .....	0	10	„	1	6	„	Shipsmiths .....	1	0	„	1	6	per hour.	
Carriage-painters.....	0	10	„	1	3	„	+Dressers .....	0	8	„	0	11	„	
Sawyers, in mill .....	0	9	„	1	3	„	+Furnace men .....	0	10	„	1	1	„	
Compositors .....	1	0	„	1	1	per 1,000.	+Iron-turners .....	1	0	„	1	5	½	„
Bookwork .....				1	0	„	+Engine-fitters.....	0	11	„	1	4	„	
Stonemasons.....	10	0	„	11	0	per day.	+Coppersmiths .....	1	1	„	1	3	„	
„ labourers.....	7	0	„	8	0	„	+General-fitters .....	1	0	„	1	2	„	
Plasterers .....	11	0	„	12	0	„	+Blacksmiths .....	1	0	„	1	4	„	
„ labourers .....	7	0	„	9	0	„	+ „ strikers .....	0	8	„	0	10	„	
Bricklayers .....	10	0	„	12	0	„	+Iron-moulders.....	1	0	„	1	3	„	
„ labourers .....	7	0	„	9	0	„	+Boiler-makers.....	1	0	„	1	4	„	
Carpenters.....	9	0	„	11	0	„	+Pattern-makers .....	1	0	„	1	3	„	
Joiners .....	10	0	„	11	0	„	+Boiler-makers' assistants .....	0	8	„	0	9	„	
Painters.....	9	0	„	10	0	„	+General labourers in iron works .....	0	7	½	„	0	10	„
Shipwrights .....	9	0	„	12	0	„	+Engine-drivers .....	0	9	½	„	0	10	„
Labourers .....	7	0	„	9	0	„	+Brass-moulders .....	1	2	„	1	3	„	
Saddlers.....	45	0	„	55	0	per week.	+Brass-finishers .....	0	11	„	1	3	„	
Tailors (paid by the piece) can average about .....	50	0	„	70	0	„	+Machine-men in fitting shop .....	0	10	„	1	2	„	
Shoemakers, ditto ditto.....	35	0	„	50	0	„	+Coal-miners.....	10	0	„	15	0	per day.	
							Saw-mill hands.....	0	9	„	1	0	per hour.	

The above trades connected with the iron and engineering departments work eight hours a day, with one or two breaks.

\* Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, London, S.W.  
 † Not in demand at present (June, 1882).

## CURRENT RATES OF WAGES :—

With Board and Lodging :—		£ s.		s. d.	
Married couples for stations.....	60 0 to 75 0	per ann.			
Farm labourers .....	30 0	"	45 0	"	
Bullock-drivers .....	40 0	"	52 0	"	
Horse-team drivers .....	40 0	"	65 0	"	
Boundary riders .....	40 0	"	52 0	"	
Stockmen .....	40 0	"	75 0	"	
Shepherds .....	35 0	"	40 0	"	
Road-makers .....	52 0	"	65 0	"	
Grooms.....	40 0	"	60 0	"	
Gardeners (country) .....	40 0	"	52 0	"	
" (in town) .....	52 0	"	65 0	"	
Blacksmiths (country) .....	75 0	"	80 0	"	
Bakers .....	1 10	"	3 0	per week	
Butchers .....	1 10	"	3 0	"	
Cooks (private houses) .....	30 0	"	65 0	per ann.	
" (hotels).....	45 0	"	75 0	"	
Laundresses .....	32 0	"	45 0	"	
House and parlour maids.....	26 0	"	35 0	"	
General servants .....	26 0	"	45 0	"	
Nursemaids.....	26 0	"	35 0	"	
Grooms and coachmen (in town)	45 0	"	65 0	"	
Useful boys on stations .....	16 0	"	30 0	"	

Without Board and Lodging :—		s. d.	
Wheelwrights (country) .....	70 0	per week.	
Railway labourers.....	7 0	per day.	

Gangners .....		s. d.	
Brickmakers .....	22 6 to 25 0	per 1,000.	
Potters .....	50 0	per week.	
Pipemakers .....	50 0	"	
Tinsmiths .....	42 0	"	63 0
Galvanized iron-workers .....	9 0	"	10 0
(The two trades last-mentioned work ten hours to the day.)			
Lumpers and wharf labourers—			
Day work for handling general			
cargo .....	1 0	per hour.	
Do coal.....	1 3	"	
Night work.....	1 6	"	
Plumbers.....	8 0 to 10 0	per day.	
Gas-fitters .....	8 0	"	11 0
(These two trades work eight hours to the day.)			
Coopers .....	8 0 to 10 0	per day.	
Do. on piece, as follows :—			
Wine-casks .....	22 6	per tun.	
Oil-casks .....	20 0	"	
Tierces.....	3 (old)	3 6 (new) ea.	
Hogsheads .....	6 0	each.	
Ten-gallon kegs .....	2 9	"	
Five " .....	2 0	"	2 3
Two " .....	1 6	"	
Tallow-casks .....	13 6	"	15 0

## CURRENT PRICES OF CLOTHING IN SYDNEY FOR PERSONS OF THE LABOURING CLASS :—

## Clothing—Women's.

s. d.		s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Blankets, per pair ...	7 6 to 15 0	Flannel ... per yard	0 10 to 1 6	Stockings, per pair..	0 9 to 2 0		
Bonnets, straw...each	1 0 " 3 0	Mattresses ... each	12 0 " 20 0	Sheeting, grey, ca-			
Calico .....	0 3 " 0 6	Palliassees .....	10 0 " 16 0	lico, per yd.	0 10 " 1 6		
" white .....	0 4 " 0 7½	Petticoats, calico, ea.	2 6 " 4 0	" white "	1 0 " 2 0		
Dresses, merino or		" flannel "	4 0 " 7 0	Shifts.....	2 0 " 4 6		
alpaca, each...	7 6 " 16 6	Shawls, woollen, or		Shoes.....	4 6 " 6 0		
" print .....	2 6 " 7 0	printed.....	5 0 " 20 0	Stays.....	2 6 " 5 6		
" muslin .....	4 0 " 7 6						

## Clothing—Men's.

s. d.		s. d.		s. d.	
Boots, strong, per pair ...	6 6	Shirts, white, cot. "	3 0 to 4 0	Trousers, common	
Caps .....	2 0	" col. or striped		(tweed) pair	8 0 to 12 0
Coats, sheepords' .....	12 0 to 16 0	" cotton, each	2 0 " 3 6	" duck "	2 6 " 3 0
Frocks, duck .....	2 9 " 3 9	" flannel (under		" moleskin,,	5 6 " 7 0
Handkerchiefs,		or merino, ea.	3 6 " 6 0	Vests, common	
cotton .....	0 4 " 0 6	Shoes, strong, pair...	4 6 " 5 6	(tweed) .....	4 0 " 6 6
Hats, felt .....	2 0 " 4 6	Socks, cotton .....	0 6 " 0 10	Suits, drill or mole-	
" Manilla or		" woollen .....	1 0 " 1 6	skin.....	each ... 35 0
" Panama .....	2 6 " 6 0	Stockings, cotton, pair	1 0 " 2 0	" tweed or cloth	
" straw .....	1 0 " 3 0	" woollen "	2 0 " 3 0	each	30 0 " 40 0
Shirts, Crimean .....	3 6 " 6 6				

## RETAIL PRICES—CURRENT RATES :—

Bacon..... per lb.	0 6 to 0 8	Cheese, Colonial, lb.	0 7 to 1 0	Meat—pork, per lb.	0 5 to 0 6
Blue .....	0 10 " 1 0	Coffee .....	1 4 " 1 6	" veal... "	0 5 " 0 6
Bread ... per 2lb. loaf	0 3 " 0 4	Eggs .....	0 9 " 1 3	Mustard .....	1 0 " 1 6
Butter, fresh... per lb.	1 0 " 1 3	Flour { 1st } per 100	14 0	Oil—kerosene ...gal.	1 6 " 1 9
" salt .....	0 9	" { 2nd } lbs.	12 0	Oatmeal..... per lb.	0 3
Candles, mould .....	0 5 " 0 6	Milk .....	0 4 " 0 6	Pepper .....	0 8 " 1 2
Cheese, English .....	1 6 " 1 9	Meat—beef, fresh, lb.	0 2½ " 0 5	Potatoes ... per cwt.	3 6 " 4 6
" New Zea-		" salt .....	0 2½ " 0 5	Rice .....	per lb. 0 2½ " 0 3½
land .....	1 2	" mutton, fresh "	0 2½ " 0 5	Sago .....	" ... 0 4
" American .....	0 10 " 1 2	" salt .....	0 2½ " 0 5		

*House-rent.*—Small cottages in Sydney and in suburbs, 3 or 4 rooms and kitchen, 10s. to 12s. per week; small houses in suburbs, 3 or 4 rooms with kitchen, &c., 14s. to 18s. per week; in Sydney large houses from 18s. per week upwards; board and lodging for single men from 14s. to 18s. per week.

*Postal Telegraph Service.*—The length of the telegraph wire is much greater in New South Wales than in any of the other Australian colonies, and bears favourable comparison with the extent of lines in older countries. Up to the end of 1881, there were 13,688 miles of telegraphic wire laid, and 328 stations. The revenue was £100,000. Nearly all the recent improvements have been adopted by the Department, and its show of scientific apparatus at the recent International Exhibitions, was of a complete and interesting character. Telegraph lines are not only to be found in all the centres of population, but they have been extended to the most remote districts, and the scale of charges has been greatly reduced, which has caused the expenditure to exceed the revenue of late years. For 1s. a message of ten words can be sent to any station in the Colony, and for 2s. to any part of the Australian Continent. Thanks to the enterprise of South Australia there is a line 1,800 miles long, from Adelaide to Port Darwin, which, connecting with the ocean cable, unites Australia with every part of the world.

*Money Order and Savings Banks.*—The Post-office services show a large development during the past decade. In 1871 there were 14,470 miles; and in 1880, 22,427 miles of postal lines. The distance over which the mails of 1880 were carried was 5,246,373 miles. Newspapers are carried post free. The postage upon inland letters is 2d. per half ounce, and for the same charge letters can be sent to any part of Australasia. In 1871 the communication between England and Australia was almost confined to a monthly mail by the route from Sydney to London, via Melbourne, Galle, and Suez, and to an experimental mail service from Sydney to San Francisco. During the last few years, however, the mail communication has been increased by the establishment of several important ocean services, some subsidised by one or more of the Colonies, and others maintained by purely private enterprise. Amongst the subsidised lines may be mentioned that between Sydney and



and San Francisco, maintained by the Colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand, at a joint annual cost of £72,500. This line enables regular four-weekly communication to be maintained between Sydney and the United Kingdom by way of America, and affords great commercial advantages, as well as supplying a very convenient means of passenger traffic. The other subsidised lines are, one from Melbourne to the United Kingdom, by way of Suez, once a fortnight; and one from Brisbane to the mother country, by way of Torres Straits and Suez, monthly. In addition to the services maintained under mail contracts, there is regular communication between Sydney and London, carried on fortnightly by the Orient line of steam packets. These packets carry large numbers of passengers, but have no subsidy, being paid for the conveyance of mails at a rate per letter. In 1871 the quickest transit of mails between Sydney and London occupied forty-five days; but the voyage has recently been accomplished in thirty-seven days. The money order system of this Colony corresponds with similar systems in the United Kingdom and elsewhere, and is extended to Great Britain, the United States, and some of the principal countries of Europe, and the whole of Australasia. There are now 399 Money Order offices established in connection with the Post-offices of the Colony. Nine years ago Government Savings Banks were also added to the postal system, and offices established in Sydney and many of the country towns, interest at the rate of 4 per cent. being allowed on deposits up to £200. The balances at the credit of depositors already amount to £586,493, at the credit of 24,602 accounts. This is exclusive of the business done by the older institution, known as the Savings Bank of New South Wales, which on December 31, 1880, held £1,489,360 in the names of 36,929 depositors; paying 5 per cent. interest on amounts up to £100 deposited in one name.

## CHAPTER V.

*Church and Religion.*

This book would be very incomplete if it gave no information upon the great subject of all—Religion; and if it afforded no guide to the intending emigrant or new settler to those Church ministrations which have been so ready to hand in the old country, even when not regularly used, but which will probably be more truly valued in a distant home. There is an earnest desire shown in New South Wales, as in other Colonies, to carry to the families of distant settlers the ordinances of religion and the means of instruction. The orderly conduct and prosperous circumstances of the colonists facilitate the efforts of the clergyman and the schoolmaster; and there are now few places which do not enjoy the benefits of their labours. In 1862 Government aid to religion was discontinued, the stipends of incumbents of all denominations being conserved to them for life. There is no State church in New South Wales, and therefore religious bodies are on a perfect equality in all respects. The Church of England within the Colony is governed by five bishops—one in the diocese of Sydney, one in the diocese of Newcastle, one in the diocese of Goulburn (now being divided, the new diocese to be called Riverina), one in the diocese of Bathurst, and one for Grafton and Armidale. Each diocese has its bishop and a large staff of clergy. Whenever a church is wanted, the bishop or the nearest clergyman should be written to, and they will no doubt co-operate with the inhabitants of the place in the erection of one. At all events, the services of the clergy can always be obtained for the baptism of your children, for marriages and burials, and from time to time for the administration of Holy Communion, and the bishops hold frequent confirmations. The clergy will always be found willing to help the settler in every way. If any of the clergy in the following lists should have removed since this book was issued, application should be made to the clergyman in charge.

*Clergy List—Diocese of Sydney.*

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| <p><i>Sydney</i>—Rev. R. Allwood, Rev. W. Allworth, Rev. J. Barmer, Rev. J. Best, Rev. W. Browne, Rev. J. A. Burke, Rev. J. Campbell, Rev. W. M. Cowper (Dean and Archdeacon), Rev. D. H. Ellis (Procurator), Rev. C. F. Garnsey, Rev. J. Hargrave, Rev. T. Horton, Rev. W. Hough, Rev. R. N. Howard, Rev. G. King, Rev. H. S. King, Rev. R. L. King, Rev. J. D. Langley, Rev. E. D. Madgwick, Rev. G. H. Moreton, Rev. T. O'Reilly, Rev. I. Parr, Rev. W. H. Sharp, Rev. A. H. Stephen, Rev. H. W. Taylor, Rev. T. W. Unwin.</p> <p><i>Campbelltown</i>—Rev. T. V. Alkin.</p> <p><i>Mulgoa</i>—Rev. G. H. Allnutt.</p> <p><i>Petersham</i>—Rev. C. Babar.</p> <p><i>Jamberoo</i>—Rev. P. R. S. Bailey.</p> <p><i>Waverley</i>—Rev. H. A. Barker, Rev. S. Mitchell.</p> <p><i>Paddington</i>—Rev. Z. Barry.</p> <p><i>North Parramatta</i>—Rev. J. R. Blomfield.</p> <p><i>Ryde</i>—Rev. H. H. Britten.</p> <p><i>Balmain</i>—Rev. G. Brown, Rev. T. B. Tress.</p> <p><i>Canterbury</i>—Rev. J. Carter.</p> <p><i>Willoughby</i>—Rev. S. H. Child, Rev. E. A. Colvin.</p> <p><i>Manly</i>—Rev. W. F. Clay, Rev. R. S. Willis.</p> <p><i>Ashfield</i>—Rev. J. C. Corlette.</p> <p><i>Macdonaldtown</i>—Rev. J. Dask, Rev. F. T. Trivett.</p> <p><i>Lithgow, with Wallerawang</i>—Rev. J. W. Debenham.</p> <p><i>Kiama, with Gerringong</i>—Rev. John Done.</p> <p><i>Woollahra</i>—Rev. R. J. R. Edwards, Rev. H. W. Mort, Rev. J. S. Wood.</p> <p><i>Shoalhaven</i>—Rev. F. R. Elder.</p> <p><i>Broughton Creek and Kangaroo Valley</i>—Rev. John Elkin.</p> <p><i>Wollongong</i>—Rev. T. C. Ewing, Rev. C. F. Withey.</p> <p><i>Picton and The Oaks</i>—Rev. S. Fox.</p> <p><i>Parramatta</i>—Rev. W. J. Günther, Rev. G. F. M'Arthur, Rev. W. A. Phillips.</p> <p><i>Mount Victoria</i>—Rev. T. Harrison.</p> <p><i>Darlinghurst</i>—Rev. T. Hayden, Rev. C. H. Rich, Rev. W. J. M. Hillyar.</p> <p><i>Darlington</i>—Rev. E. G. Hodgson.</p> | <p><i>Bowral and Mittagong</i>—Rev. S. Howard.</p> <p><i>Enfield</i>—Rev. S. Hungerford.</p> <p><i>Kogarah</i>—Rev. R. H. D. Kelly.</p> <p><i>Alexandria</i>—Rev. T. Kemmis; Rev. J. A. Ross.</p> <p><i>Sutton Forest and Bong Bong</i>—Rev. R. F. Kemp.</p> <p><i>Burwood, with Five Dock</i>—Rev. W. Lumsdaine.</p> <p><i>Gorlton</i>—Rev. C. McIntosh.</p> <p><i>Kurrangong</i>—Rev. R. McKewen.</p> <p><i>Waterloo and Botany</i>—Rev. J. N. Manning.</p> <p><i>Redfern</i>—Rev. J. T. Marriott.</p> <p><i>Hartley</i>—Rev. R. H. Mayne.</p> <p><i>Enu Plains</i>—Rev. G. Middleton.</p> <p><i>Camden</i>—Rev. J. F. Moran.</p> <p><i>Croydon</i>—Rev. W. S. Newton.</p> <p><i>Appin</i>—Rev. R. Noake.</p> <p><i>Narellan</i>—Rev. A. W. Pain.</p> <p><i>Liverpool</i>—Rev. C. F. D. Priddle.</p> <p><i>Hunter's Hill</i>—Rev. J. H. Rowsell.</p> <p><i>Bishopthorpe</i>—Rev. Edward M. Salinere.</p> <p><i>Castle Hill</i>—Rev. John T. Schleicher.</p> <p><i>Berrima</i>—Rev. G. Sheppard.</p> <p><i>Wingecarribee</i>—Rev. D. T. Smith.</p> <p><i>Petersham</i>—Rev. R. Smith.</p> <p><i>Prospect and Seven Hills</i>—Rev. J. Spooner.</p> <p><i>Dapto</i>—Rev. J. Stack.</p> <p><i>Windsor</i>—Rev. F. W. Stretton.</p> <p><i>St. Leonards</i>—Rev. E. Symonds.</p> <p><i>Newtown</i>—Rev. R. Taylor.</p> <p><i>Enmore</i>—Rev. W. H. Ullmann.</p> <p><i>Cook's River</i>—Rev. W. F. B. Uzzell.</p> <p><i>Summer Hill</i>—Rev. J. Vaughan.</p> <p><i>Moore College</i>—Rev. A. L. Williams.</p> <p><i>Randwick</i>—Rev. T. Wilson.</p> <p><i>Denham Court</i>—Rev. G. N. Wood.</p> <p><i>Richmond</i>—Rev. W. Woolls.</p> <p><i>Pymont</i>—Rev. A. Yarnold.</p> <p><i>Burwood</i>—Rev. R. W. Young.</p> |
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*Clergy List—Diocese of Newcastle.*

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| <p><i>Newcastle</i>—Rev. A. E. Selwyn (Canon and Rural Dean), Rev. F. D. Bode.</p> <p><i>Muswellbrook</i>—Rev. W. E. White, B.A. (Canon and Rural Dean).</p> <p><i>East Maitland</i>—Rev. L. Tyrrell, B.A. (Canon and Rural Dean).</p> <p><i>Paterson</i>—Rev. F. W. Addams.</p> <p><i>Raymond Terrace</i>—Rev. S. Simm.</p> <p><i>Singleton</i>—Rev. B. E. Shaw, B.A.</p> <p><i>Lochmear</i>—Rev. C. Walsh.</p> <p><i>Manning River</i>—Rev. W. C. Hawkins.</p> <p><i>Merriwa</i>—Rev. W. S. Wilson, B.A.</p> <p><i>Jerry's Plains</i>—Rev. E. H. Smith, B.A.</p> <p><i>West Maitland</i>—Rev. J. Shaw, B.A., Rev. W. H. H. Yarrington, M.A.</p> | <p><i>Stroud</i>—Rev. A. Shaw.</p> <p><i>Wollombi</i>—Rev. C. D. Newman.</p> <p><i>Wickham</i>—Rev. J. Dixon.</p> <p><i>Denman</i>—Rev. C. M. Mills.</p> <p><i>Dangog</i>—Rev. J. W. Upjohn.</p> <p><i>Scone</i>—Rev. A. C. Thomas.</p> <p><i>WallSEND</i>—Rev. W. Tollis.</p> <p><i>Brisbane Water</i>—Rev. G. H. Johnstone.</p> <p><i>St. Alban's</i>—Rev. J. A. Boake.</p> <p><i>Cassilis</i>—Rev. T. D. Warner.</p> <p><i>Murrumbidgee</i>—Rev. W. Marshall; Rev. J. J. Nash, M.A. (without cure); Rev. W. Lund (Deacon).</p> |
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Clergy

*Clergy List—Diocese of Goulburn.*

<i>Canberra</i> —Rev. P. G. Smith, M.A. (Canon).	<i>Goulburn</i> —Rev. A. D. Soares (Canon), Rev. G. M. D'Arcy Irvine, M.A.
<i>Cooma</i> —Rev. T. Druiitt (Canon).	<i>Queanbeyan</i> —Rev. W. Scott, M.A. (Canon).
<i>Burroica</i> —Rev. E. H. A. Gwynne, B.A. (Canon).	<i>Pymat</i> —Rev. G. Spencer.
<i>Bungonia</i> —Rev. E. B. Proctor; Rev. D. P. M. Hulbert, M.A.	<i>Gundagai</i> —Rev. J. H. Williams.
<i>Young</i> —Rev. J. M. Ware.	<i>Jeildrick</i> —Rev. G. Soares.
<i>Bega</i> —Rev. D. E. Evans-Jones.	<i>Tarago</i> —Rev. W. Anderson.
<i>Wagga Wagga</i> —Rev. H. S. Seaborn, Rev. T. Watson.	<i>Bungendore</i> —Rev. J. C. Dodwell.
<i>Kamaruka</i> —Rev. R. Earl.	<i>Batrnald</i> —Rev. J. Swindells.
<i>Yass</i> —Rev. A. D. Faunce.	<i>Gunning</i> —Rev. C. Kingsmill.
<i>Murrumburrah</i> —Rev. W. Cocks.	<i>Taralga</i> —Rev. W. M. Martyn.
<i>Graham</i> —Rev. J. Love.	<i>Binda</i> —Rev. Hugh Dunlop.
<i>Bombala</i> —Rev. J. C. Betts.	<i>Moruya</i> —Rev. F. Davis, M.A.
<i>Albury</i> —Rev. A. D. Acocks, Rev. J. Scott.	<i>Braidwood</i> —Rev. E. F. Hutchings, B.A.
<i>Deniliquin</i> —Rev. H. E. Taylor, Rev. C. A. S. Minton.	<i>Adelong</i> —Rev. W. M. White.
<i>Corowa</i> —Rev. H. E. Thomson.	<i>Narrendera</i> —Rev. A. B. S. West.
<i>Gootamundra</i> —Rev. S. B. Holt.	<i>Wentworth</i> —Rev. S. Robinson.
	<i>Marulan</i> —Rev. J. L. Taylor.

*Clergy List—Diocese of Bathurst.*

<i>Bathurst</i> —Rev. Thomas Smith (Canon), Rev. H. Dickier.	<i>Pylstone</i> —Rev. W. Whitcomb.
<i>Orange</i> —Rev. F. B. Boyce.	<i>Carcoar</i> —Rev. A. C. Hurst.
<i>George's Plains</i> —Rev. F. C. Williams; Rev. A. R. Blacket, B.A.	<i>Guyong</i> —Rev. E. Crisford.
<i>Bourke</i> —Rev. F. H. Wright.	<i>Dubbo</i> —Rev. C. C. Dunstan.
<i>Molong</i> —Rev. F. M. Dalrymple.	<i>Cocra</i> —Rev. J. Young.
<i>Forbes</i> —Rev. E. Dunstan, M.A.	<i>Coomamble</i> —Rev. G. S. Oakes.
<i>Grenfell</i> —Rev. F. S. Wilson.	<i>Blayney</i> —Rev. T. R. C. Campbell, M.A.
<i>Mudgee</i> —Rev. H. T. A. Bentzen.	<i>O'Connell</i> —Rev. R. J. Read.
<i>Cobar</i> —Rev. J. O'Connor.	<i>Wilcannia</i> —Rev. D. D. Rutledge, M.A.
<i>Wellington</i> —Rev. J. C. Bravey.	<i>Culgong</i> —Rev. J. S. Dobson.
	<i>Kelso</i> —Rev. A. G. Stoddart.

*Clergy List—Diocese of Grafton and Armidale.*

<i>Lismore</i> —Rev. H. Porter, B.A.	<i>Inverell</i> —Rev. R. K. Ewing.
<i>Walcha</i> —Rev. E. G. Moberly.	<i>Lower Clarence</i> —Rev. R. W. Holden.
<i>Kempsey</i> —Rev. J. Paterson, M.A.	<i>Warraldah</i> —Rev. F. E. Spooner.
<i>Gunnedah</i> —Rev. F. Gough.	<i>Tamworth</i> —Rev. W. J. Killick Piddington.
<i>Glen Innes</i> —Rev. W. H. Cooper; Rev. W. Eglinton.	<i>Narrabri</i> —Rev. R. W. Wilson, B.A.
<i>Uralla</i> —Rev. D. M. Sinclair.	<i>Bundarra</i> —Rev. R. R. Taylor.
<i>Bingera and Burraba</i> —Rev. A. F. Brown, M.A.	<i>Port Macquarie</i> —Rev. W. H. Saunders.
<i>Casino</i> —Rev. S. Hart.	<i>Tenterfield</i> —Rev. T. J. Hyder.
<i>Lower Richmond and Tweed</i> —Rev. F. R. Newton.	

*Education.*—New South Wales was the first Colony in Australasia to found a University. It was incorporated by Act of Parliament in 1851, and it is constituted on the model of the British Universities. It is supported by the State, and up to the present time has cost in buildings and endowments over £200,000. The object of its founders was to offer the highest forms of culture to all, "without any distinction whatsoever." The University receives an assured Government endowment of £5,000 a year, and each of the Colleges £500 for the salary of a Principal. About £50,000 have been bestowed upon the University by wealthy colonists for scholarships and prizes, and recently £180,000 was bequeathed to it by the late Mr. J. H. Challis. By a Royal Charter graduates are entitled "to the same rank, title, and precedence as graduates of the Universities within the United Kingdom." The annual public examinations held at the Sydney University are similar to the middle-class examinations of Oxford and Cambridge, being intended to test the qualifications of youths attending the various schools of the Colony. The number of persons who came up to these senior and junior examinations was 179 in 1871, and 447 in 1880. The secondary educational institutions include several of a high-class character, such as the Sydney Grammar School, and the Technical or Working Men's College, which are largely attended by the students for whom they are designed. Large grants have been given to supplement private subscriptions for the Affiliated Colleges within the University, of which there are now three—the Anglican College of St. Paul, Roman Catholic College of St. John, and the Presbyterian College of St. Andrew. By the Public Instruction Act, which came into operation on May 1, 1880, teachers are now recognised as Civil Servants, and are paid by fixed salaries. The school fees are paid into the Treasury as revenue. Regulations have been made under this Act for establishing evening public schools, provisional schools, superior public schools, and high schools, and also for employing itinerant teachers and work-mistresses. The compulsory clauses which are being enforced, and the reduction of the school fee from an average of 6d. to 3d. per week, have had a marked effect in increasing the attendance. Provision is made for educating children who are unable to pay school fees, and for maintaining schools for neglected children. There are 150 denominational schools in the Colony, but these will cease to be supported by the State after 1882. General religious instruction is provided for by the Act. It may be imparted in all the public schools by the teachers, and by ministers of the various denominations, who are entitled to appropriate one hour a day for the purpose.

*Agents in England for the British Colonies generally.*—As it is possible that this little book may fall into the hands of intending emigrants who are going elsewhere than to New South Wales, it may be well to give here the names and addresses of the Agents in England for some of the other British Colonies. Any of the gentlemen named will be ready to supply information about their respective colonies to those who may desire to emigrate.

Canada—Sir Alexander Galt, C.C.M.G., High Commissioner, 9, Victoria-chambers, London, S.W.

New South Wales—Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G., 5, Westminster-chambers, London.

Queensland—Thomas Archer, Esq., 1, Westminster-chambers, London.

South Australia—Sir Arthur Blyth, K.C.M.G., 8, Victoria-chambers, Victoria-street, London.

Victoria—R. Murray Smith, Esq., 8, Victoria-chambers, Victoria-street, London.

Tasmania—The Emigrant and Colonists' Aid Corporation (Limited), 25, Queen Anne's-gate, Westminster.

New Zealand—Sir Francis Dillon Bell, K.C.M.G., 7, Westminster-chambers, London.

Cape Colony, South Africa—William C. Burnet, Esq., 10, Blomfield-street, Finsbury-circus, London.

Natal—W. Peace, Esq., 21, Finsbury-circus, London.

## CHAPTER VI.

*Simple Hints for preserving Health.*

1. *The Ventilation of your House.*—Plenty of fresh air is necessary for the proper action of the lungs and for the blood. Ventilation means the art of supplying fresh air without draughts. If you have only one room, always open the window and air the room well before going to bed, particularly if you have been smoking. During the greater part of the year the window may be a little open all night if you have the means to give yourself and wife and children plenty of clothes, but do not let the air blow upon you. If you feel the draught too much with the window open at the top, nail a piece of wood, placed slantingly, along the top of the window and reaching 3 or 4 inches above it; open the window about 1 or 2 inches, and the air will strike against the slanting piece of wood as it enters, and be directed towards the ceiling or will not be felt. If you have any fireplace which you do not use in the summer, never stop it up; the chimney is a good ventilator; also, never close the regulator if you have one in a grate.

2. *Cleanliness of your Rooms.*—The air of a room can never be pure if the room is dirty. Uncarpeted rooms should be carefully swept every day, but not washed too often, as wood or bricks both absorb and retain water for some time, and make



make the air damp and cold. Wash in warm, dry weather, when the windows can be fully opened. The greatest impurity is, however, often given by the bed or furniture. Take great care that these are wiped and kept clean; all the bedclothes and mattress should be fully exposed to the air for an hour every morning, and the blankets should be shaken.

3. *Cleanliness and dryness about your House.*—Do not allow any heaps of refuse to remain near the house; the air cannot be pure if these are constantly adding effluvia to it. The dust-bin is often badly placed in houses, and is too seldom emptied. Potato-parings, pea-husks, and remains of food, should either be burnt or put by for the pig or chickens. All the dirty house-water should be put on the garden, and not allowed to soak under the house, as too often happens. This water contains organic substances which are fertilizing, and the remains of the soap used in the house is also very good for vegetables. If a butt can be obtained and the dirty water poured into it, the garden could be watered from time to time. Take care that the rain from the roof does not soak under the house, or cause dampness of the walls.

4. *Hints on the Water you use.*—If you have to fetch water from a distance and to store it in your house, never keep it in buckets or open pans. It is sure to get foul; dust falls into it, and it will absorb substances from the air. Wood also gets soft, and may make the water impure. Put it into glazed earthenware or stoneware jars with covers—these jars are cheap and strong—every now and then throw out all the water, and wipe the inside of the jars with a clean cloth. If the water is from a surface stream or shallow well, it is probably a soft water, and will act on metals. In that case do not use metallic vessels more than you can help. Use iron vessels for cooking, and if they require mending, take care they are not mended with lead solder, which the water can dissolve. Many cases of lead poisoning have occurred from this solder being used. With such a soft surface-water do not even use zinc pails, but draw it in wooden buckets and store in stoneware jars.

5. *How to make a Filter.*—The filtration of water is not difficult, even if you cannot afford to buy a regular filter. A simple filter can be made as follows:—Get a common earthenware garden flower-pot; cover the hole with a bit of zinc gauze, or a bit of clean-washed flannel, which should be changed from time to time; then get some rather small gravel, wash it very well, and put it into the pot to the height of 3 inches; then get some white sand and wash it very clean, and put that on the gravel to the height of 3 inches; then buy 2 lb. of animal charcoal, wash that also by putting it into a jug and pouring boiling water on it; then, when the charcoal has subsided, pour off the water, and put some more on for three or four times. When the charcoal has been well washed, put it on the sand and press it well down. Have 4 inches of charcoal if possible. The filter is now ready, pour water into the pot, and let it run through the hole into a large glass bottle. After a time the charcoal will get clogged, or foul. Take off a little from the top and boil it two or three times, and then spread it out and let it dry before the fire. It will then be as good as ever. If you have a rain-water tank, always filter the rain-water before using it for drink or cooking, as rain-water often is collected from dirty roofs or becomes impure in the tank.

6. *What to drink.*—If you wish to keep good health to old age, never touch spirits. Nothing can be better to drink, both for you and your family, than skimmed milk at dinner and supper. It is well always to boil it, and a little sugar makes it still more agreeable. When you have any heavy work to do do not take either beer, cider, or spirits. By far the best drink is thin oatmeal and water with a little sugar. The proportions are  $\frac{1}{4}$  lb. of oatmeal to two or three quarts of water, according to the heat of the day and your work and thirst; it should be well boiled, and then an ounce or  $\frac{1}{2}$  ounce of brown sugar added. If you find it thicker than you like, add three quarts of water. Before you drink it shake up the oatmeal well through the liquid. In summer, drink this cold; in winter, hot. You will find it not only quenches thirst, but will give you more strength and endurance than any other drink. If you cannot boil it you can take a little oatmeal mixed with cold water and sugar, but this is not so good; always boil it if you can. If at any time you have to make a very long day, as in harvest, and cannot stop for meals, increase the oatmeal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb., or even  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb., and the water to three quarts, if you are likely to be very thirsty. If you cannot get oatmeal, wheat flour will do, but not quite so well. It is quite a mistake to suppose spirits give strength; they give a spurt to a man, but that goes off, and if more than a certain quantity is taken they lessen the power of work.

7. *Food.*—Many kinds of vegetable food, oatmeal, maize, peas, and beans contain almost as much flesh-forming food as meat, and, when properly cooked, form a wholesome and agreeable substitute for it. Extravagance might be avoided and much more pleasure found in food if trouble were taken to learn how to cook some of these simple things.

8. *Closets.*—One of the best kinds of closet is an earth-closet. As good an earth closet for a cottage as any, is simply a zinc bucket coming up close to the wood of the seat, and with a handle to enable it to be lifted out. The wooden top of the seat should be made with a hinge, so that it can be lifted up and the bucket removed and emptied from time to time. Very little earth is necessary if no slops are thrown into the bucket, and the earth can be thrown in with a shovel. It should be quite dry. In the winter time it should be dried under the fire before it is used. The material from an earth-closet may be put into a hole in the garden, and afterwards dug in as manure. All places of this kind, as well as water-closets, require attention and give a little trouble; but he must be the most careless of mortals who, in a matter so important for health, will not give half an hour's work every week to preserve cleanliness, and really no more time is demanded than this.

#### APPENDIX A.

##### *Commendatory Letter.*

Reverend and Dear Sir,

I desire herewith to commend to your pastoral care and brotherly good offices, from the  
Parish of \_\_\_\_\_ in the Diocese of \_\_\_\_\_ who is about to settle in \_\_\_\_\_

And I certify that

Dated this \_\_\_\_\_

It is suggested that any clergyman giving a letter commendatory to a parishioner should copy out the letter in his own hand, in preference to using a printed form; and his letter would probably be still more valued, and likely to be more useful, if it could be written on the back of a photograph of the parish church or the cathedral of the diocese, or have such a photograph appended to it.

#### APPENDIX B.

##### *Prayers for the use of Emigrants.*

##### MORNING PRAYER.

In the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

Lord, help me to pray.

Most gracious and merciful God, I worship Thee with the lowliest humility of my soul and body. All thanks and praise be to Thee for the safety, rest, and refreshment of the past night, and for the renewed life of another day. Blessed above all be Thy Holy Name for Thy promises of forgiveness and salvation, of grace and goodness of Jesus Christ. Fulfil these promises to me this day, I most humbly beseech Thee.

Deal not with me according to my iniquities, but be merciful unto me, and save me from the guilt and power of sin. Give me true faith in the Lord Jesus, and peace and joy in believing.

Let Thy Holy Spirit dwell within me, as the Spirit of wisdom and understanding, the Spirit of counsel and ghostly strength, the Spirit of knowledge and true godliness.

Bless me, O gracious God, in my calling, and enable me to do my duty faithfully in whatever work Thou shall be pleased to employ me. Be nigh at hand to preserve me in all dangers and temptations. Support and comfort me under every anxiety, care, and sorrow. Provide for all my necessities, whether of body or soul.

May I remember Thee all the day, and ever speak and act as in Thy sight. Help me to be holy and righteous, charitable and humble, cheerful and contented. Let my condition be blessed and my behaviour useful to my neighbours and pleasing to Thee.

Bless all my dear friends and relations, especially \_\_\_\_\_]. Comfort and relieve the sick and sorrowful, the needy, and him that hath no helper. Let Thy mercy descend upon the whole church, especially upon that part of it to which I belong. Prosper the country in which I dwell; and let Thy mercy and goodness extend to all nations. Hear me, O Lord, in these my prayers and thanksgivings, and answer me according to Thy wisdom and love, for the sake of Jesus Christ our Saviour. Amen.

Our Father, which art in heaven, Hallowed be thy Name. Thy kingdom come. Thy will be done in earth, as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them that trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation. But deliver us from evil. For thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever. Amen.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Ghost, be with us all evermore. Amen.

EVENING

## EVENING PRAYER.

Lord, help me to pray.

Almighty and most merciful God, in Thee we live and move and have our being. Thou, in Thy love, openest Thy hand and satisfiest the desires of all things living.

Through Thy undeserved goodness I have been preserved in body and soul through another day. Glory and honour be to Thee for all the blessings of providence and grace which Thou has bestowed upon me from morning until evening.

I am not worthy of the least of all Thy mercies; for my sins cry out against me. O that I may be truly and deeply sensible of them, and may confess them humbly and sorrowfully! I have this day fallen short in my duty to Thee and my neighbour. I have in many things offended against Thy holy law. All my negligences and ignorances, all my faults and sins are before Thee. Have mercy upon me, O God, for against Thee have I sinned and done all this evil in Thy sight.

Give me tenderness of conscience, and produce in me unfeigned repentance. I would plead Thy promises of forgiveness, I would put my whole trust in Thy mercy in Christ Jesus. For His sake pardon my iniquity, for it is great. May His precious blood, which cleanseth from all sin, be effectual for the washing away of my iniquities. Through His merits may I enjoy peace of conscience and peace with Thee, now that I am about to lie down and take my rest.

Thou has brought me another day onward in my life, and I am one day nearer to the end. Teach me to number my days that I may apply my heart unto wisdom. Keep me ever mindful of the solemn account I must ere long give before the judgment-seat of Christ. O that, whenever the hour of my death comes, I may fall asleep in Jesus! May my body be laid in its bed of darkness in hope of a glorious resurrection, and may my soul pass to the regions of light, and live with Thee in undying holiness and happiness.

Lord, I am unworthy to ask any petitions for myself or for others; yet I would humbly beseech Thee to hear me as for myself, so also for all whom I love; for all who have ever done me good; yea, even for all mine enemies. The wants of every creature are known to Thee; supply those wants, I heartily pray Thee, according to Thy power and wisdom and greatness.

Preserve me while I sleep. Thou art about my bed; defend me, O God, from all dangers which may happen to the body, and from all evil which may assault and hurt the soul. Spare me, if it be Thy good pleasure, to another day. May I awake up to praise Thee and to serve Thee better than I have ever before done.

Of Thy goodness and mercy, be pleased, O Lord, to hearken to these my prayers for the sake of Jesus Christ, my only mediator and Saviour. Amen.

Our Father, &c.

The grace of our Lord, &c.

## DURING A VOYAGE, FOR YOURSELF AND THOSE WHO SAIL WITH YOU.

Almighty God, Who alone commandest the winds and the waves, and they obey Thy voice, mercifully hear my prayers, and deliver me and all who are in this ship from the dangers of the sea and from all sad accidents. We are not able to save ourselves from the least misfortune to which we are liable; to Thy favour and protection I commend myself and others, our souls and bodies, and all that belongs to us.

Lord, pardon our sins, turn away the judgment which we justly deserve, prosper us in our voyage, bring us to our haven in peace, and grant that we may, at last, reach the land of eternal rest, through Jesus Christ our Lord. Amen.

## ON SAFE ARRIVAL AFTER A JOURNEY OR VOYAGE.

Accept, O blessed Lord, my humble and hearty thanks for Thy merciful preservation of me during the voyage (or journey) which is now at a prosperous end. Thy Fatherly hand has been over me, Thy loving protection has been round about me by day and by night.

O Lord, make me ever mindful of this, and of all other Thy favour and goodness to me, Thine unworthy servant. Help me, who have now once again been kept and upheld by Thee, to show forth my thankfulness by leading a holy and Christian life, and serving Thee faithfully the remainder of my days; through Jesus Christ, my only Lord and Saviour. Amen.

## ON FIRST SETTLING IN A NEW COUNTRY.

Almighty God, who fixes the bounds of our habitation and blesseth the homes of Thy people, be mercifully pleased to let Thy loving presence be with me in my new dwelling-place. Thou art the God who changest not; here and everywhere Thou art the same. Give me sure trust and confidence in Thee. May I here enjoy Thy blessing which is life, and Thy loving-kindness which is better than life.

Give me courage and cheerfulness, patience and hope. In every time of loneliness, and discouragement, and anxiety, may my Trust be in Thee. Keep me from murmuring and unbelief and forgetfulness of Thee. May I set Thee, the Lord, always before my face. Though far removed from the restraints that may have been about me in my former home, yet may I be on my guard against everything that would dishonour or displease Thee. May I preserve a sense of God and religion in all places and companies. May I never be ashamed of Thee or of Thy service.

Prosper me in all my lawful undertakings; grant me all things that pertain to life and godliness; give me health of body and of soul. Help me to be contented and thankful in all circumstances. Sanctify to me both the successes and failures, the labours and the recreations, which are here to be my lot. May I not live for myself alone, but endeavour to do all the good I can, both bodily and spiritual, to my neighbours. Above all things, grant that I may seek first the Kingdom of God.

O Lord, bless and keep me. O Lord, lift up the light of Thy countenance upon me, and give me peace now and for evermore, through Jesus Christ my Saviour and Redeemer. Amen.

Our Father, &c.

The grace of our Lord, &c.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION TO SYDNEY.

PASSAGES in ships of the highest class are granted by the Agent-General for New South Wales, to eligible applicants, such as farmers, agricultural and other labourers, suitable classes of mechanics, and female domestic servants, at the following rates, inclusive of bedding and mess utensils:—

Married persons not exceeding thirty-five years of age, £5 each.

Children between three and fourteen years of age, *half rate*.

Single men not exceeding thirty years of age, £5 each.

Female domestic servants (who may obtain high wages, and for whom there is a great demand in the Colony), £2 each.

Land in New South Wales may be acquired on very favourable terms. For further particulars apply personally or by letter to the Emigration Department, New South Wales Government Offices, 5 Westminster Chambers, London, S.W.

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Married couples not exceeding forty years of age, £6 each couple.

Children of three and under fourteen years of age, £1 each.

Single men, £4 each.

Female domestic servants (who may obtain high wages, and for whom there is a great demand in the Colony), £2 each.

Land in New South Wales may be acquired on very favourable terms. For further particulars apply personally or by letter to the Emigration Department, New South Wales Government Offices, 5 Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., or to the Local Agent.

AUSTRALIA.

## AUSTRALIA.

## GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION TO NEW SOUTH WALES.

FARMERS, mechanics, agricultural and other labourers, and small working capitalists, married (with or without children) not exceeding thirty-five years of age, and domestic servants, not exceeding thirty years, are provided with assisted passages to Sydney by the Agent-General for New South Wales. Full particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Emigration Department, New South Wales Government Office, 5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W.

## AUSTRALIA.

## GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION TO NEW SOUTH WALES.

FARMERS, mechanics, agricultural and other labourers, small working capitalists, female domestic servants, and other useful classes, are provided by the Agent-General for New South Wales with assisted passages at *reduced rates*, including bedding and mess utensils, from Plymouth to Sydney, and thence by rail or steamer to other parts of the Colony; married couples, not exceeding forty years, £6 each couple; single men, £4; single women, £2; children, three and under fourteen years, £1; under three years, free. An experienced surgeon accompanies each ship; and the single women, for whom there exists a great demand in the Colony, are placed under the care of a matron during the voyage. Full particulars and forms of application may be obtained from the Emigration Department, New South Wales Government Office, 5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., or of the Local Agent.

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[1s. 3d.]

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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IMMIGRATION.

(CORRESPONDENCE.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 September, 1884.*

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FURTHER RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 23rd October, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all minutes, letters, pamphlets, and other papers that have passed between the present Government and the Agent-General in reference to Immigration, also copies of all pamphlets issued by the Agent-General relating to the same.”

(*Mr. Garrard.*)

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The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 17 July, 1884.

I have the honor to forward herewith, for your information, six copies of a Handbook of New South Wales, which I have had prepared for circulation.

I have found it absolutely necessary to prepare such a document, not only for the emigrant class of inquirers, but for general information, and to enable me to answer the numerous and varied questions that from time to time are put to me regarding the Colony by all kinds of persons.

The book was in type before I received your instructions to reduce the number of emigrants, and although not so full as I would have wished, I trust it will meet with your approval, as I find it of great value and convenience in this Department.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

---

[765 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £19 10s. 9d.]

HANDBOOK of New South Wales, containing General Information for intending Emigrants and others. Issued by the Agent-General for New South Wales, 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, London, S.W.

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## INTRODUCTION.

AUSTRALIA is a country nearly as large as Europe, and is divided into several Colonies. These different Colonies are distinct, having separate Governments. "Australasia" is a term applied to Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, and Fiji.

The discovery of the eastern shores of the Australian continent by Captain Cook, in 1770, led to the first Australasian settlement being founded at Sydney by the British Government, in 1788. The British Colonies which have sprung from this settlement contain an area of 3,037,155 square miles, of which New South Wales contains 310,700; Victoria, 87,881; South Australia, 903,690; Queensland, 668,224; Western Australia, 978,299; New Zealand, 104,403; Tasmania, 26,215; and Fiji, 7,740 square miles.

The estimated population of the British Colonies in Australasia at the end of 1882 was 2,936,409, distributed as under: New South Wales, 817,468; Victoria, 906,225; South Australia, 293,509; Western Australia, 30,766; Queensland, 248,255; New Zealand, 517,707; Tasmania, 122,479. Last year there was an increase of 103,000 souls arising from the excess of immigration over emigration and of births over deaths. Fiji at the last census had a population of 130,217, of whom 115,635 were aborigines. The proportion of the sexes amongst the European population of the Australian Colonies is estimated at 118.76 males to 100 females, or 84.21 females to 100 males. The average number of inhabitants of European descent is less than one person to the square mile.

The flora and fauna of Australia are particularly interesting to the naturalist, and include specimens peculiar to itself.

There are many varieties of the eucalyptus or gum-tree, also of the acacia-tree; cedar-trees and fig-trees add a charm to the landscape. Ferns are found in endless variety, and flowering plants innumerable.

The animal kingdom consists of a multitude of exclusively marsupial forms, including kangaroos, wallabies, paddy-melons, and kangaroo rats; the bandicoot, native bear, native cat, and opossum. Its waters are peopled by the strangest amphibia, and by wonderful reptilian and other fishes akin to no existing species, of which the most remarkable are the *ornithoryncus paradoxus*, or duck-billed platypus, and the ceratodus, the emu (the largest feathered biped of the Colony), the great kingfisher or laughing jackass, parrots of various kinds and brilliant plumage, and lyre and bower-birds; birds of the eagle family are also found in parts of the interior. The coasts and mouths of the rivers swarm with many varieties of edible fish, including bream, kingfish, garfish, jewfish, mullet, schnapper, whiting, oysters, &c.

Australia holds out great inducements for scientific exploration, and research in geology, mineralogy, palæontology, ethnology, and other kindred sciences. During

During the last decennial period the population of the Australian Colonies has increased 42 per cent., commerce 47 per cent., wool production 70 per cent., acres under cultivation 120 per cent., railways 431 per cent., telegraphs 190 per cent., revenue 123 per cent. The annual revenues of the several Governments have increased from 9 millions to nearly 22 millions sterling, being an average of £7 13s. 6d per head of population. The live stock now consists of 76,493,150 sheep, 8,429,448 cattle, 1,219,342 horses, and 807,711 pigs. The land under cultivation increased from 3,165,000 acres to nearly 7,000,000 acres, and the total acreage now under crop gives an average of 2.45 acres per head of population.

During the same period the tonnage of shipping entered and cleared at all the ports in Australasia increased from 4,517,028 tons to 10,866,859 tons. Steamships of from four to five thousand tons burthen are now engaged in the carrying trade. The yearly value of Colonial produce and manufactures exported annually is estimated at 51 millions sterling. The exports consist principally of products of the pastoral, agricultural, and mining industries, such as wool, tallow, hides, preserved meats, wheat, gold, tin, copper, coal, &c.

The deposits in the Colonial Banks of Issue, on the 30th September, 1882, amounted to £66,471,922, giving a larger amount per head of population than is shown in Great Britain.

In 1882, the trade between the Australian Colonies, England, and Foreign States amounted to £114,477,694, or an average of £39 16s. 7d. per head of population, of which the sum of £22 4s. 3d. was for imports, and £17 12s. 4d. for exports. Fiji in 1882 had a trade amounting to £493,846, being £303,329 for imports, and £190,517 for exports.

At the end of 1882 the various Australasian Governments possessed 6,071 miles of railways in active operation, and 1,557 miles were under construction in various parts of the interior; there are, in addition, 136 miles of private line. The railways are now returning fair interest on the capital invested, and are important agencies in the industrial progress of the Colonies. There are 54,546 miles of electric telegraphs connecting every township of any importance in the Australasian Colonies, and by means of the ocean cables the latest intelligence from the chief nations of the world is disseminated throughout Australasia almost as soon as it is published in European cities. The Colonies afford all the comforts of modern civilized life, with but little of the poverty existing in older countries.

The food supply of Great Britain is largely supplemented by Australian grain, and preserved and frozen meats. During the agricultural season of 1882-3 these Colonies produced 31,763,096 bushels of wheat, 16,429,185 bushels of oats, 5,612,428 bushels of maize, and 1,926,599 bushels of barley, 346,834 tons of potatoes, 862,602 tons of hay, and 1,196,175 gallons of wine.

The public debts of the seven Colonies in Australasia at the end of 1882 amounted to £99,219,682, or an average of £33 15s. 9d. per head of population, incurred for the construction of railways and other public works, and the consequent development of the varied resources of the several Colonies. The expenditure of the several Colonies in 1882 amounted to £20,056,823, against revenue to the amount of £22,064,108, leaving a surplus of £2,007,285 for that year.

Out of the 1,986,345,600 acres contained in the Colonies, only 192,926,459 acres had been alienated at the end of 1882, leaving 1,893,419,141 acres unalienated. This large public estate alone gives ample security for any loans that may be required for national purposes.

*Table of Distances from London.*

Sydney ... ..	12,145 miles.
Melbourne ... ..	11,585 "
Adelaide ... ..	11,100 "
Brisbane ... ..	12,314 "

*Table of Distances from Sydney.*

Melbourne, Capital of Victoria ... ..	574 miles.
Adelaide " S. Australia ... ..	935 "
Brisbane " Queensland ... ..	694 "
Wellington " New Zealand ... ..	1,200 "

*Difference in Time.*

London time is 10 hours 5 min. behind Sydney.

SETTLEMENT, POSITION, AND EXTENT.

Discovered by Captain Cook in 1770, and first settled in 1788, New South Wales dates its prosperity from the commencement of the present century, when the introduction of the merino sheep by Captain Macarthur rapidly led to the settlement of the country for pastoral and industrial pursuits. In 1851 the south-western districts of New South Wales were formed into the Colony of Victoria; and in 1859 its northern districts into the Colony of Queensland.

The boundaries are marked by 28° 10' and 37° 28' south latitude, and by the 141° east longitude and the Pacific Ocean. The total superficial area is estimated at 195,882,150 acres. The coast-line from Point Danger to Cape Howe is about 700 miles long. The extreme breadth is about 850 miles, and mean breadth 600 miles. The greatest length is 900 miles.

PHYSICAL ASPECT.

There is considerable diversity of physical aspect in this large extent of country. At a distance varying from 25 to 120 miles from the seaboard, a range of mountains, from 3,000 to 7,000 feet in height, stretches from north to south, throwing out spurs in every direction. Numerous streams flow down the eastern slopes into the sea, while the large rivers, Murrumbidgee, Murray, Lachlan, Darling, and Macquarie, with their tributaries, drain the western slopes. The coast-line is indented with fine harbours, one of which, Port Jackson, on which Sydney the capital is situated, is unsurpassed by any in the world.

NATURAL

## NATURAL DIVISIONS OF THE COUNTRY.

The principal great natural divisions of the country are the eastern seaboard territory, the central range, and the western plains. The seaboard districts undulate with hill and valley, and possess rich alluvial flats adapted to every kind of cultivation. Much of this portion rests on a vast basin of coal. Beyond the coal areas the country abounds in gold, copper, lead, tin, and other minerals. The extensive western slopes and plains are specially adapted for pastoral and agricultural pursuits. Millions of sheep, cattle, and horses are fed upon the natural grasses of the country.

## CLIMATE AND HEALTH.

Situated in the temperate zone, the climate of New South Wales approximates generally to that of southern Europe. There are all varieties of climate, while the range of the thermometer is much less than in any country within the same parallels of latitude in the northern hemisphere. The climate is healthy; the air is clear, the light brilliant, the sky for a great part of the year almost cloudless, and the nights usually cool. The mean annual temperature of Sydney is 62·4 degrees. In vital statistics the Colony compares favourably with most parts of the world, and instances of great longevity are numerous. Births per 1,000 of mean population in 1882 average 37·0 per cent.; deaths, 16; and marriages, 9. The excess of births over deaths amounted to 151·33 per cent. Meteorological observations at Sydney during 1882:—Height of thermometer: Highest in shade, 99° 9' Fahr. Lowest in shade, 38° 9' Fahr. Maximum in December. Minimum in July. Range 61°.

NOTE.—Sydney Observatory is 155 feet above sea level. Rainfall, total years, 1879, 63·2; 1880, 29·4; 1881, 40·8; 1882, 42·197.

An absurd impression prevails in many parts of the United Kingdom that a prolonged residence in Australia is followed by a permanent darkening of the complexion, and that many children born of white parents have tawny skins. As a matter of fact there is little difference between the complexion of residents in Sydney and London.

## GOVERNMENT.

New South Wales has a Governor appointed by the Crown, and a Parliament consisting of two Houses, the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly. The Parliament is invested with plenary powers, subject to the reservation of the Queen's assent by the Governor, to a certain class of measures affecting imperial and other interests.

The Members of the Legislative Council hold their seats for life, and are appointed by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council.

The Legislative Assembly consists of 113 Members, elected by universal suffrage and vote by ballot. Parliaments are triennial.

The Executive Government consists of nine Members as follows:—

The Colonial Secretary,  
The Colonial Treasurer,  
The Secretary for Lands,  
The Secretary for Public Works,  
The Minister of Public Instruction,  
The Minister of Justice,  
The Secretary of Mines,  
The Attorney-General,  
The Postmaster-General.

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

The laws are substantially identical with those of Great Britain. The Supreme Court has, as regards the Colony, all the powers which are vested in the superior Courts of England. There are five Judges—the Chief Justice and four Puisne Judges.

Besides the fixed Courts in the metropolis, Circuit Courts are regularly held in the principal towns of the interior, to try civil and criminal cases. District Courts and Courts of Quarter Sessions are held in Sydney and the principal country towns, presided over by six District Court Judges. In addition to this there are 241 Courts of Petty Sessions.

The Police Force consists of 1,328 officers and men, distributed over 382 stations.

The administration of justice and the protection of life and property are thus amply secured.

## INCREASE OF POPULATION.

The progress of the population and its number at the end of the last five decades may be seen from the following figures:—

In 1841 there were 149,669.  
" 1851 " " 197,168 after the separation of Victoria which took away 68,335.  
" 1861 " " 358,278, after the separation of Queensland which took away 25,000.  
" 1871 " " 519,182.  
" 1881 " " 781,265.  
" 1882 " " 817,468.

At present the population is about 820,000, and is rapidly increasing. Last year there was a net gain of 36,203 persons. The increase in population was 49·10 per cent. during the last ten years, or 4·91 per cent. annually; but in such a vast country, abounding in wealth and resources, there is ample room for a very large population.

Estimated population on 31st December, 1882:—

Males ... ..	449,312
Females... ..	368,126
Total ... ..	817,468

The

The proportion of the sexes is, males 54·71, and females 45·29 per cent. The nationalities of those resident in New South Wales at the taking of the census in April, 1881, were as follows:—

Born in New South Wales ... ..	465,559
Born in other Australian Colonies ... ..	44,708
Aborigines (civilized) ... ..	1,643
Born in Great Britain, Ireland, and other British possessions ... ..	208,512
<b>Total British subjects ... ..</b>	<b>720,422</b>
Born in Foreign Countries ... ..	28,516
Unspecified and born at sea ... ..	2,530
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>751,468</b>

Estimated population at the close of 1883:—

Males ... ..	480,497
Females ... ..	388,813
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>869,310</b>

Total number of births, deaths, and marriages, and proportionate number per thousand of estimated mean population:—

Births ... ..	29,702	Proportionate No., &c.	37
Deaths ... ..	12,816	" "	16
Marriages ... ..	6,948	" "	9

At the Census of 1881 there were 135,326 inhabited houses, 6,016 houses not inhabited, and 2,398 houses in course of construction. Comparing the increase in the number of the habitations of the people during the last two decennial periods, there was an increase of 45,133 for 1872-81, against 34,036 in the previous decade. The returns also indicate that the buildings erected of late years are of a thoroughly substantial character, there being an increase of 15,920 stone or brick houses for the period 1871-81, against 9,858 for 1861-71.

#### EMIGRATION.

Emigrants are selected by the Agent-General or his officers in London, and selection is limited to such adults as can pay towards the cost of their passage as follows:—£6 for each married couple; single men £4 each, and £2 each for single women. Children under three years of age, in charge of their parents, have a free passage; and children of three and under fourteen years are charged for at the rate of £1 each. The selection is made from England, Scotland, and Ireland, as far as practicable, proportionately to the number of people of these nationalities already in the Colony, as shown by the last Census; but 10 per cent. may be selected from other European countries. Sound health and good moral character are indispensable qualifications. Married couples must not exceed forty years of age, and are taken with or without children; unmarried men or women must not exceed thirty-five years of age; and not more than one-third of the whole number of adults shall be unmarried men. When the age exceeds these limits the contribution for passage money is increased to £15. Mechanics, farmers, miners, vine-dressers, labourers, and domestic servants are chosen with a special view to the requirements of the industrial callings of the Colony. Small working capitalists in any branch of Colonial industry are deemed highly eligible. Families with a preponderance of very young children are considered ineligible. (See *Appendices III and IV.*)

Deposits may be made either with the Agent-General in London, or with the Agent for Immigration or Clerks of Petty Sessions in the Colony. Deposits paid in the Colony are returned when from a just cause the persons in whose behalf they have been made do not emigrate, unless in cases of fraud or concealment of facts, or (in the case of persons who have made their deposits within the three Kingdoms) when a passage has been actually provided, but an emigrant may be authorised to remain for another ship. Deposits in excess are returned.

On arrival in the Colony, married couples, children and single men are permitted to remain on board ship five clear days if necessary; unmarried women are provided for in the Immigrants' Home for ten days. Immigrants desiring to proceed into country districts within five clear days of their arrival are allowed free passes by rail or steamer. Every possible information is afforded to immigrants on their arrival in Sydney by the Government Immigration Agent, and only persons of known respectability are permitted by the Government to attend at the Depot for the purpose of engaging female servants.

An Act was lately passed for restricting the influx of Chinese.

Total number of Immigrants for year 1882 .....	47,289 persons
" " Emigrants " .....	27,972 "
Gain to Colony by excess of Immigration .....	19,317 persons.

These returns relate to persons arriving and departing by sea only.

In New South Wales mechanics and those accustomed to agricultural or pastoral work can readily obtain employment in any part of the country districts at remunerative wages; but clerks, book-keepers, shop assistants, and others of the same class, will experience much difficulty in bettering their condition, while those in search of a "light, genteel occupation" would find themselves invariably doomed to disappointment.

Probably there is no class of emigrants more desired, or more desirable, or to whom generally, with judicious conduct, New South Wales offers more attractions or better opportunities, than the middle class of small capitalists. What can be done, generally, with small capital—say, a few hundreds or thousands—in Great Britain? What, in a great many cases, but to put it out at very low interest, which gives no saving or return worth speaking of for a life-time, or to live upon, or use, or waste it, till it is all gone? No doubt this process may be adopted in the Australian Colonies, and often is, though perhaps not quite so unprofitably as elsewhere, because in the meantime experience is acquired, which, although the phrase



phrase "learning Colonial experience" often conveys a sneer at the follies of new-comers, is really worth something in Australia, as in every new country. The colonist who rushes into speculation, or investment immediately upon landing, might in general just as well throw his money into the sea. It is almost sure in such cases to be sunk in unprofitable enterprises and speculations, which of course are as common in the colonies as elsewhere. No doubt there are good as well as bad bargains, in mines, farms, stations, and so forth; but all investment is a mere lottery to the inexperienced. The wisest plan for capitalists of this description is to enter into some employment, keeping their capitals locked up, or at interest, which is readily procurable upon good security at from 6 to 7 per cent., and sometimes even upon bank deposits at a very little lower rate, and thus to give themselves time and opportunity to look about them and judge for themselves. Better for them even to work at low wages, or to help a friend for nothing, than to attempt too soon the luxury of being their own masters. No greater mistake than for emigrants to plunge at once into farming, as the word is understood in England. In Australia, generally speaking, farming means and is something very different from the English notion of the term. Even if it were the same it itself, it is obvious that differences of soil, climate, and seasons would have to be studied and taken into account. The number of men who, beginning with small or comparatively no means, have made their way to wealth or fortune in the Australian Colonies, as overseers, superintendents, or managers of the estates or property of others, as compared with those who, from similar beginnings, have succeeded exclusively on their own account by independent enterprise or exertion, forms a remarkable feature in Colonial history or experience.

The best evidence of the success of industrious persons who have emigrated to the Colony is the fact that every vessel brings considerable remittances to enable their friends and relatives to join them.

The following is a statement of the average rate of wages ruling in the Colony 1884, but are liable to fluctuation—

*The Australian Building Trades.*

In New South Wales Mechanics are paid by the day of eight hours.

Carpenters .....	9/ to 11/ (city), 11/ (suburbs).	Joiners .....	9/ to 11/
Stonemasons .....	11/ to 12/	Plumbers .....	11/ to 12/
Stonemasons' labourers .....	8/ to 9/	Gasfitters .....	9/ to 11/
Plasterers .....	10/ to 12/	Smiths .....	9/ to 11/
Plasterers' labourers .....	8/ to 9/	Wheelwrights—	1/ per hour, city ;
Bricklayers .....	11/ to 13/		£3 10s. per week, country.
Bricklayers' labourers.....	8/ to 10/	Sawmill hands .....	9/ to 1/ per hour.
Painters .....	8/ to 10/		

At the present time the building trades are very active, and good, steady men having a knowledge of their business can readily obtain work.

Lodging and board for working men, 18/ to 21/ per week.

*Agricultural Wages in New South Wales.*

	Per annum.		Per annum.
Married Couples (without incumbrance) .....	£65 to £85	Stockmen .....	£40 to £75
Farm labourers .....	40 to 52	Shepherds .....	35 to 45
Horse-team drivers .....	40 to 65	Gardeners .....	40 to 52
Boundary-riders .....	40 to 52	Useful boys .....	25 to 35

These rates include board and lodging. Good steady hands are much valued, and are treated well by their employers.

Ploughmen .....	Per annum, with board and lodging.	£40 to £52
Females—		
Farmhouse servants .....	} 26 to 32	
Dairywomen .....		

*Domestic Servants in Australia.*

The demand for domestic servants in the Colonies continues largely in excess of the supply. In New South Wales the average rates of wages are as follows:—

	Per annum.		Per annum.
Cooks, females .....	£40 to £78	General servants .....	28 to 40
„ males .....	50 to 90	Nursemaids .....	20 to 30
Laundresses .....	45 to 52	Grooms and coachmen .....	45 to 60
House and parlour maids .....	28 to 40		

Connected with the wages question is the cost of living. The following statements give the prices of provisions and clothing:—

*Prices of Provisions in New South Wales.*

The following will give some idea of the Colonial prices of provisions which, as a rule, are of good quality, but are liable to fluctuation:—

Wheat, per bushel.....	5/6 to 6/6	Butter, fresh, per lb.....	1/6
Bread, per lb.....	1/1½ to 2/	„ salt „ .....	1/3
Flour, first, per cwt.....	14/	Cheese, English, per lb.....	1/6
„ second, per cwt.....	12/	„ Colonial .....	1/6 to 1/3
Rice, per lb.....	3/5	Potatoes, per cwt.....	7/
Tea, per lb.....	1/6 to 2/6	Wine, Colonial, per gal.....	1/6 to 6/
Sugar, per lb.....	3/ to 4/	Beer „ „ .....	2/
Coffee, per lb.....	1/6	Candles, per lb.....	5/ to 6/
Meat, fresh, per lb.....	4/ to 9/	Kerosene oil, per gal.....	2/4
„ salt „ .....	4/ to 7/	Tobacco, per lb.....	2/6 to 3/6

*Prices*

*Prices of Clothing in New South Wales.*

Suits, drill or moleskin, each .....	25/	Straw Hats .....	1/ to 3/
Suits, tweed or cloth, each .....	20/	Print Dresses, each .....	2/6 to 7/
Waistcoats, each .....	4/ to 6/6	Flannel Petticoats .....	3/ to 7/
Moleskin Trousers, each .....	5/6 to 7/	Flannel, per yard .....	/8 to 1/6
Coloured Shirts, each .....	2/ to 3/6	Calico, white, per yard .....	/4 to /7½
Strong Boots, per pair .....	4/6 to 5/6	„ unbleached, per yard .....	/3 to /6
Socks, per pair .....	/6 to /10	Blankets, per pair .....	6/ to 15/
Handkerchiefs .....	/4 to /6	Sheeting, grey calico, per yard ...	/6½ to 1/6

Every description of clothing can be obtained in the Colony at fair prices.

## THE LAND.

The leading principles of the existing Land system are—conditional selection before survey over all unreserved lands, and deferred payments. Conditional purchases of not less than 40 nor more than 640 acres may be made by any person not under sixteen years of age; and so soon as the conditions of residence are fulfilled a further area of 640 acres can be selected, and adjoining land to the extent of three times the area of the purchase or purchases may be taken up under pre-emptive lease, at an annual rental of £2 per section of 640 acres.

Applications for conditional purchases must be accompanied by a deposit of 5s. per acre. The balance of the purchase-money, 15s. per acre, may rest for three years without interest; and if not paid then, or within three months thereafter, payments may be deferred from year to year, subject to interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum. Payments may be made by instalments of 1s. per acre, and two or more such payments may be made in any year—until the debt—principal and interest—shall be extinguished. Residence for five years is required, and improvements to the extent of 10s. per acre must be made. Pastoral tenants may purchase, under the right of improvement, limited portions of their runs. The total area of land alienated by grant or sale amounts to 40,363,767 acres, and there still remained unalienated 158,484,233 acres on the 31st December, 1882. There have been conditionally purchased 16,138,819 acres. The law offers every facility for the acquirement of land. Land titles, once registered under Torrens' Act, can never be questioned.

## ROADS, RAILWAYS, AND TRAMWAYS.

At present New South Wales is expending large sums annually on permanent Public works. More than 23,522 miles of common roads are open, affording intercommunication with every part of the interior and greatly facilitating the carrying of farm and other produce to the best markets. About £5,000,000 have been spent in ten years on common roads alone, and construction is still rapidly going on. Mail coaches run through every district. During the last quarter of a century more than 50 miles of public bridges have been constructed. About 5,000 miles of road are metalled, 1,600 miles are graded mountain passes, and the remainder for the most part drained and cleared, with bridges where required. There are eighty-seven public ferries, four of which are worked by steam, and the number is yearly increasing, notwithstanding that many of the most important are being replaced by iron and stone bridges.

The Australian colonies are rapidly developing their respective railway systems; but it is in New South Wales—the oldest, richest, and most prosperous of the Australasian group—that the rate of railway development is most marked. New South Wales has three lines of railway, the Southern, the Western, and the Northern.

Railways were commenced in New South Wales by a private Company. In 1855 the Government obtained an Act enabling it to purchase the railways and plant of the Company, and since that time railway construction has been carried on almost exclusively by the Government. The central mountain range delayed the progress of construction, by presenting great engineering difficulties, but these have been overcome, and lines now cross the range north, south, and west. The Great Northern line starts from Newcastle, and has been opened to Armidale, a distance of 260 miles in a north-easterly direction, and to Narrabri 252 miles to the north-west, and is under construction to Tenterfield, 122 miles beyond Armidale. It is intended to connect the Main Northern line with Queensland on the north and Sydney on the south. The Great Western and the Great Southern lines both start from Sydney. The former, passing through Bathurst, the capital of the west, has been finished to Nyngan, a distance of 372 miles, and is under construction to Bourke on the river Darling, a distance from Sydney of 503 miles. The latter, through Goulburn, an important town, has reached Albury, the Border town between New South Wales and Victoria, a distance of 386 miles to the south, and Hay, 454 miles to the south-west, and will probably before long be extended to the borders of South Australia. The number of miles of railway opened in 1881 was 274½, including extensions on the Great Northern and North-western lines, Great Southern line and Great Western line.

In 1871 there were 358 miles of railway open for traffic. At the close of 1882 there were 1,321½ miles in working order, and 889 in course of construction or about being commenced, forming a total of 2,210½ miles. Money borrowed by the Colony is expended in the construction of public works, the greater part of the manufactured materials used being obtained from the United Kingdom. During 1882 the quantity of railway material reaching Sydney and Newcastle from the United Kingdom was 41,318 tons, valued at over £447,430, and necessitating the employment of no less than 153 steam and sailing vessels.

The last link of the intercolonial line from Sydney to Melbourne, consisting of a mile or two of railway and an expensive bridge over the River Murray, which separates the Colonies of New South Wales and Victoria, will soon be completed. The Great Southern and Great Western lines and the Great Northern line are to be connected to unite the whole railway system of the Colony, and, when gaps are filled up, complete railway connection between the several Colonies on the Australian continent. Coast lines running north and south from the capital, and branches to act as feeders to the main lines are being extended in various directions. At the end of 1882 there were 1,268½ miles of railway open in New South Wales.\* As the railways in New South Wales belong to the Government, they can always be made to pay interest upon the cost of construction. In 1882 the entire earnings were £1,698,863, and the working expenses £934,635, yielding a net return of £764,228, or nearly 5½ per cent. For 1882 the revenue received

\* There are in addition 45 miles of private lines. On the 30th November, 1883, there were 1,320 miles open for traffic and 889 miles in course of construction.

received from railways and tramways was £1,825,064. When it is taken into account that money to make these lines can be borrowed for 4 per cent., the returns received from their operation will be seen to be very satisfactory. The railways of the Colony are amongst the most substantial in the world, some of the iron bridges and viaducts being extremely costly. The Zig-zag, which occurs on the Great Western line, near the summit level, is a most skilful engineering work. The passenger accommodation is unusually complete, including comfortable sleeping-cars. The total amount of money expended on Government Railways in New South Wales to the end of 1882 was £15,338,494, and the expenditure on unfinished lines to the end of the year was £1,438,149.

In order to accommodate the great passenger traffic to the Sydney International Exhibition of 1879, a steam tramway was laid down from the Redfern Railway Station to the vicinity of the Garden Palace, and the success attending the experiment led to the construction of tramway lines to several of the suburbs of the city. Twelve miles of tramway were open in 1881, and 7,090,125 passengers carried. During this year the tramway coaching receipts were £62,549, and the expenditure £52,107, leaving £10,442 as net earnings over working expenses.

On the 31st December, 1882, the tramways in the city and suburbs of Sydney were 22 miles in length, and surveys were being made for further extensions. The tramways in the Colony are propelled by steam locomotives. In a report by Mr. William Scott (Locomotive Engineer to the New South Wales Government), he stated that both the motors and cars in Sydney are better adapted for their work than any he had seen, and certainly compared most favourably in construction and accommodation with those used on English and continental lines. During this year the passenger fares reached the large total of 15,269,100, equal to 986,400 per average mile of line, while the earnings were equal to £8,142 per average mile of line, results which exceed any published tramway transactions in any part of the world.

Some idea of the progress of tramways in New South Wales may be inferred from the fact that in Sydney, on New Year's Day, the number of fares collected on the city tramways was 151,975; the total value of the cash fares collected was £321 18s. 10d., and the value of ticket fares was £989 15s. 11d.

#### MUNICIPALITIES.

In six years the ratable value of municipal property in New South Wales has doubled. In 1882 the municipalities of New South Wales collected a total revenue of £591,957. That of Sydney alone being £289,244, including the water and sewerage services. The estimated annual value of ratable property in the suburban and country municipalities amounted to £2,286,611, and in Sydney to £1,490,357.

The estimated value of the ratable property in the various municipal districts of New South Wales, at the close of 1882, was £28,747,646. This is exclusive of Sydney, the annual city rate of which, during 1882, yielded over £108,198.

#### POST OFFICES AND TELEGRAPHS.

Wherever there is a township there is a post office, and every village in the interior has its postal communication. The postage on letters within New South Wales is 2d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., excepting the City of Sydney and within a radius of 10 miles thereof, for which the postage charge is 1d., while newspapers are carried free. The average number of letters posted in the Colony in proportion to its population in 1882, was thirty-six to each person, a fact which indicates much commercial activity and intelligence.

The Ocean mails are carried by the Peninsular and Oriental S.N. Co., *via* Colombo and Melbourne; by the Pacific Mail Steamship Co., *via* San Francisco; by the Queensland Royal Steamers, *via* Torres Straits; by the Orient S.N. Co., *via* Brindisi, or *via* Naples; by the Netherlands-India S.N. Co.; and by the Messageries Maritimes (French line), *via* Marseilles. Of these the P. and O. S.N. Co. and the Orient S.N. Co. despatch their steamers fortnightly, alternating so as to establish a weekly service. The postage to and from the United Kingdom is 6d. per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. letter.

*From the United Kingdom to the Colony.*—Newspapers not exceeding 4 ozs., and every additional 4 oz., 1d. Book packets and patterns\* not exceeding 1 oz., 1d.; 1 oz. to 2 ozs., 2d.; 2 ozs. to 4 ozs., 4d. Every additional 4 ozs., 4d.

All publications registered for transmission abroad *must be posted within eight days from the day of publication*, including that day; and any newspaper posted more than eight days after the date of publication, as well as any unregistered publication, must be prepaid at the book rates of postage.

*To the United Kingdom from New South Wales.*—Newspapers 1d. each *via* San Francisco or Suez, per Orient Company; not exceeding 4 ozs., 2d.; every additional 4 ozs., or fraction thereof, 1d.; *via* Colombo (per P. and O. Company), Marseilles or Torres Straits. Book packets, 1 oz. or under, 1d.; 2 ozs., 2d.; 4 ozs., 4d.; *via* San Francisco or Suez (per Orient Company). Book packets, 1 oz. or under, 2d.; 2 ozs., 4d.; 4 ozs., 6d.; *via* Colombo (per P. and O. Company), Marseilles or Torres Straits.

Telegraph lines intersect the country in every direction, and a message of ten words, exclusive of the address, the latter being free, can be sent to any part of the Colony for 1s. There were open the following lines in—

	Stations.	Miles of Wire.	Messages.
1871	89	5,579	218,530
1881	318	14,278	1,607,206
1882	345	15,901	1,965,931

The total cost of construction was £536,400.

Telegrams from all parts of the world are published daily in the newspapers.

In 1873 the number of money orders issued in the Colony was 92,744, representing a total value of £420,294 4s. In 1882 the number, which has steadily increased every year, was 247,716, representing a total amount of 888,523 14s. 5d.

#### EDUCATION.

The Educational system of New South Wales is under the control of the Minister of Public Instruction. Teachers are recognised as Civil servants, are paid by fixed salaries, and are appointed by the Government in the Colony. The school fees are paid into the Treasury as revenue. In addition to Public Schools, Evening Public Schools, Provisional Schools, and Superior Public Schools have been established

\* The weight of a packet is limited to 3 lbs.

established, and itinerant teachers and work-mistresses are provided for. The necessary steps are also being taken to establish High Schools where practicable. The Colony is apportioned for purposes of inspection into one metropolitan and six country districts, under a Chief Inspector and District Inspectors. A Chief Examiner supervises the training school for candidates, and, with his assistants, reports upon the papers of teachers seeking a higher classification. The school attendance and payment officer attends to the payment of fees, and to the obligatory attendance of children between six and fourteen years of age. The school fee is 3d. per week per child. Provision is made for the education of children who are unable to pay school fees, and for schools for neglected children. A Local Board is appointed for each school district. Public Schools are erected wholly at the expense of the Government. Denominational Schools have ceased to be supported by the State, but general religious instruction is provided for. Clergyman of the various denominations are entitled to appropriate one hour a day for religious instruction in the tenets of their respective churches. During the last twenty years over £3,200,000 has been expended on Primary Schools, giving an average of £160,000 per annum, or 5s. 9½d. per head of the mean population. In 1881 the Parliamentary grant for public instruction was £525,865, or 14s. per head of population. One of the best proof of the educational progress of New South Wales is shown by the fact that the percentage of illiterates over ten years of age to the total population declined from 29·57 per cent. in 1861 to 22·74 in 1871, and to 14·51 in 1881. In 1882 189,141 children attended the Public Schools, and there were 19,746 pupils in Private Schools. The amount placed on Estimates is for this year £710,284.

The University of Sydney was established and endowed in 1851. Its annual income from public funds is £5,000, which is largely added to by special votes and private donations. It has the power of granting degrees in arts, law, medicine, and science. Recently several faculties have been added to its curriculum. Graduates are entitled to the same rank, style, and precedence as those of Universities within the United Kingdom. The Sydney University has several Denominational Colleges affiliated to it. In the metropolis there is a Public Grammar School and a Technical College for working men, and in the country towns over a hundred Mechanics' Schools of Art. There are also a Royal Society, a Medical, a Linnean, and an Art Society, with many other Educational Associations of a like character. The New South Wales Government have just initiated a system of technical education, based largely upon that represented by the Department of Science and Art at South Kensington. In 1883 the amount expended for purposes of Technical Education in the Colony was £10,000; this year it is proposed to increase it to £25,000. The Fine Art Gallery of New South Wales is a kindred institution to the English National Gallery, and already there has been made an excellent and somewhat extensive collection of paintings, drawings, and sculpture, to which the admission is free. The Parliament votes £5,000 annually to be spent in works of art, and this amount is supplemented by donations. The present gallery is only a temporary building, but the Government is about to erect an edifice that will be worthy of its great object and of the Colony. The Art Society of New South Wales has exhibitions of original productions twice a year, and has become the nucleus of an Australian School of Art.

SOCIAL CONDITION.

Nearly all European institutions have firmly rooted themselves in New South Wales. All phases of society and every religious body have their representatives here, as in England. Every town, and almost every interest, has its newspaper; and banks have been established wherever a sufficient population has concentrated. The laws are efficiently administered, and life and property are eminently secure.

The religious persuasions at the taking of the Census of 1881 were as follows:—Church of England, 342,359; Lutherans, 4,836; Presbyterians, 72,545; Wesleyan Methodists, 57,049; other Methodists, 7,303; Congregationalists, 14,328; Baptists, 7,307; Unitarians, 828; other Protestants, 9,957; total Protestants, 516,512; Roman Catholics, 207,020; Catholics undescrbed, 586; total Catholics, 207,606; Hebrews, 3,266; other persuasions, 1,042; unspecified persuasions, 13,697; Pagans, 9,345. In 1882 there were 768 ministers of religion and 1,420 churches, with an average attendance at public worship of 226,134 persons. The Sunday Schools have 102,141 scholars on their registers.

The total military and naval expenditure of New South Wales during 1882 was £151,920 16s. 4d.

AMUSEMENTS.

The short hours of labour which people in most trades and professions enjoy, and the Saturday half-holiday which has been granted to the employees of most of the principal establishments, have done much to add to the enjoyment of the people and to afford them opportunities of improving their physical constitution and powers. Parks and recreation grounds have been reserved for their use; these, with a delightful climate, offer every inducement for outdoor pleasures, horse-racing, coursing, kangaroo hunting, cricket, yachting, rowing, fishing, and bicycling are among the amusements existing in New South Wales. Theatres and lecture halls also present attractions sufficient to draw large concourses of people. The Bank Holiday has become an institution of the Colony, and numerous persons are found who make it their business to cater for the enjoyment of the public, and picnics and excursions are as popular at the Antipodes as in England.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

New South Wales is most advantageously situated for purposes of trade and commerce. It is the centre of the group of Australasian Colonies and the entrepôt of the trade of the islands in the South Pacific, and is in easy and constant communication with all parts of the world. More than one-half of the Australian shipping is owned in the Colony. The inward and outward tonnage of 4,357 vessels engaged in the trade in 1881 was 2,786,500 tons, against 1,500,479 tons in 1871.\*

Tonnage of British vessels entered and cleared,	2,977,756
"    Foreign    "    "	318,909
"    Sailing    "    "	1,300,002
"    Steam    "    "	1,996,663

That the last ten years are worthy of being termed a decade of prosperity for the Colony will be seen by noting the increases shown by the following figures:—

	Aggregate Import Trade.	Aggregate Export Trade.	Together.	
1852 to 1861	£57,650,053	£43,125,653	£100,775,706	
1862 to 1871	84,832,363	74,148,876	158,981,239	
1872 to 1881	133,070,409	129,609,204	262,679,613	The

\* Total tonnage of vessels entered and cleared (1882), exclusive of coasting trade—3,296,665.

The trade of New South Wales expanded from £158,981,232 in 1862-71 to £262,679,613 in 1872-81, an increase of £103,000,000, or 65 per cent. on the latter period. The relative growth of imports and exports was as follows:—

	1862-71.	1872-81.	Increase.
Imports	£84,832,363	£133,070,409	£48,238,046
Exports	74,148,876	129,609,204	55,460,328

The yearly average for the two decennial periods was—

	1862-71.	1872-81.	Increase.
Imports	£8,483,236	£13,307,040	£4,924,804
Exports	7,414,887	12,960,920	5,546,033

The Imports and Exports per head averaged—

	1862-71.	1872-81.
Imports .....	£20	£21
Exports .....	17	20

Decennial returns of the amount of Imports into New South Wales during the last twenty years give the following figures:—

	1862-71.	1872-81.
Great Britain.....	£32,575,549	£60,983,506
Australian and other Colonies.....	37,926,669	60,244,755
Foreign Countries.....	14,330,145	11,842,148
	<u>£84,832,363</u>	<u>£133,070,409</u>

The returns of the total value of Exports from the Colony during the last twenty years give the following figures:—

	1862-71.	1872-81.
Great Britain.....	£30,208,485	£61,384,766
Australian and other Colonies.....	41,467,718	62,734,754
Foreign Countries.....	2,472,673	5,489,684
	<u>£74,148,876</u>	<u>£129,609,204</u>

Although the trade between the Australasian Colonies and Great Britain was very large, that between the Colonies themselves was even greater, and immense good has been effected by this commercial interchange.

The total value of the trade in 1882 amounted to—Imports, £21,281,130; Exports, £16,716,961; or in all £37,998,091, with a balance in favour of Imports of £4,564,169. These figures exhibit an import trade of £26 13s. 9d. and an export trade of £20 19s. 3d. per head of the population, which is higher than those of any other Colony of the Australasian group, both in the aggregate amount and in value per head of the population. The Imports from the United Kingdom amounted to £11,155,917, and the Exports to £7,309,691. Trade with the other British Possessions was—Imports, £7,924,473; and Exports to £8,200,396. Imports from Foreign States amounted to £2,200,734, and Exports to £1,206,874.

Foreign Imports were principally from the United States, £886,171; France, £98,176; Germany, £180,951; Belgium, £39,951; China, £358,783; Java, £227,818; New Caledonia, £273,370; Japan, £150; South Sea Islands, £49,185; Philippine Islands, £29,004; Manilla, £24,754. The Exports to the United States were valued at £676,598; New Caledonia, £228,280; South Sea Islands, £53,718; Honolulu, £83,722; China, £28,958; Antwerp, £21,659.

The following table exhibits the increase of trade, compared with the Census population, in decennial periods:—

	Population at Census.	Trade.	Per head.
1841 .....	130,856	£3,551,385	£27 2 9
		After giving up Victoria,	
1851 .....	187,243	£3,360,843	17 18 11
		After giving up Queensland,	
1861 .....	350,860	£11,986,394	34 3 3
1871 .....	503,981	20,854,540	41 7 7
1881 .....	751,468	33,458,829	44 10 5

The public revenue has increased from £532,718 in 1851 to £7,410,737 in 1882. Of the latter amount about £1,515,000 was obtained from Customs, £228,138 from stamps, and £116,932 from licenses. The land sales amounted to £2,914,394, and the receipts from the national railways to £1,698,863. The revenue from taxation is officially given at £2 7s. 8d. per head of the population for 1882. The tariff, which is established for purposes of revenue only, is one of the simplest in Australasia, free trade being the avowed policy of the Colony. (*See Appendix II.*)

The industrial stability of the Colony is manifested by the operations of its Banks, as during the past decade their progress far exceeded the increase in population, their circulation having nearly doubled, their deposits and advances more than doubled, and their coin and bullion reached nearly half as much again. At the close of 1882, the deposits in the New South Wales Banks amounted to £25,089,891 sterling. Deposits in the Savings' Banks during the last ten years have increased per head of population from £1 17s. 6d. to £3 12s., and the large amounts to the credit of the depositors clearly show the existence of both prosperity and thrift amongst the working classes, the total number of depositors being 42,274, with a credit of £1,856,641. The Public Debt of New South Wales on the 31st December, 1882, amounted to £18,721,219.\*

*Australian.*

* The following loans raised in 1883 are not included in the above—	
1883 .. .. .	£3,000,000
" .. .. .	8,000,000
making a grand total of .. .. .	<u>£24,721,219</u>

*Australian Earnings.*—The earning power of the Australian community is greater than that of any other population in the world. According to Mr. G. Mulhall, F.S.S., the annual earnings per head in Australia are over £43, as against £35 in the United Kingdom, £27 in the United States, £26 in Canada and Holland, and £25 in France. The rate of wages is highest in New South Wales, where it exceeds £50 per head per annum. This causes the saving power of Australia to largely exceed that of other countries, the annual savings per head being—in Australia, £6 15s., while in the United Kingdom it is £4 4s., in the United States £3 17s., in France, £3 13s., in Canada £3 3s., and in Holland £2 2s.

*Working-class Land and House Owners in New South Wales.*—The percentage of the wage-earning class owning land or house property is very large, and as great, if not greater, than any other country in the world.

#### MAIL ROUTES.

Mail communication has been improved by the establishment of several important ocean services, some subsidized by one or more of the Colonies, and others maintained by private enterprise. Amongst the subsidized lines is one between Sydney and San Francisco, maintained by the Colonies of New South Wales and New Zealand jointly. This line enables regular four-weekly communication to be maintained between Sydney and the United Kingdom by way of America, and affords great commercial advantages, as well as supplying a very convenient means of passenger traffic. The other subsidized lines are, one from Melbourne, by way of Suez, once a week; and one from Brisbane, by way of Torres Straits and Suez, monthly. There is regular fortnightly communication by the Peninsular and Oriental Company and the Orient Steam Navigation Company's steamers alternating every fortnight, thus giving a weekly mail service. The steamers of the Orient Company have made the voyage between London and Sydney in 42 days; but, owing to railway communication between Sydney and Melbourne, mails are delivered in the former city under 40 days from London, and have been recently in 35 days.

#### RIVERS AND HARBOURS.

Besides the rivers which flow into the Pacific, the mouths of which form seaports available for trade, there are several harbours along the coast. The coast-line is well lighted from north to south, the Macquarie Light, at South Head, Sydney, being the most powerful electric light in the world, and large sums of money are annually spent in improvements connected with the harbours and rivers. Storm signals are placed on all the principal promontories, which, together with the seaports, are connected with Sydney by telegraph. The following are the principal harbours:—

*Trial Bay*, midway between Sydney and Queensland, is an excellent refuge for all classes of ships during S. and S.E. gales.

*Port Stephens*, 25 miles north of Newcastle, runs into the country due west for about 14 miles, and has even a larger water area than Port Jackson.

*Newcastle*, at the mouth of the Hunter, is the great coal port of the Colony, and is provided with every modern steam and hydraulic appliance for loading coal. Vessels of 2,000 tons burthen can berth there.

*Broken Bay*, 16 miles north of Sydney Heads, at the mouth of the Hawkesbury, is a fine harbour with a bold entrance, but inferior to Port Jackson in the draught of water at the entrance.

*Port Jackson*, unsurpassed in the world, is separately described. (See below.)

*Botany Bay*, 8 miles south of Sydney, and connected therewith by tramway, has an area of 20 square miles.

*Jervis Bay*, a large and sheltered bay in the south, is at present mainly resorted to as a harbour of refuge.

*Two-fold Bay*, in the south, is 5 miles from east to west, and 3 miles broad.

Besides the above there are Wollongong, Kiama, Shoalhaven, Ulladulla, and Moruya, small harbours on the south-east coast, where breakwaters, wharves, and jetties, adapted to the coasting trade, have been constructed. Most of the southern ports are being connected with the metropolis by railway.

The works for providing Sydney with an abundant supply of fresh water are being rapidly carried out, and will prove invaluable to the metropolitan district for sanitary and manufacturing purposes. The long tunnel to connect the waters of the Nepean and Cordeaux Rivers with those of the Cataract will be 4 miles 2,387 feet in length, of which 2,990 yards have been already driven, and it will be capable of discharging 97 million gallons of water daily. The Cataract Tunnel, commencing at the Cataract River at Broughton Pass, will terminate near the road at Brook's Point, and, when completed, will be 9,724 feet in length, and capable of discharging 155 million gallons per day. A sum of £250,000 has been authorized for supplying country towns with water, and about a fifth of this amount has been already expended to meet the pressing requirements of the mining townships in the northern, and of many of the principal towns in the southern and western districts.

#### SYDNEY AND ITS HARBOUR.

The magnificent expanse of water called Port Jackson, with its lake-like scenery, stretching some miles inland, is unrivalled as a harbour both for beauty and convenience. The high and rocky coast of the Pacific is suddenly broken, and the cliffs form a portal to an estuary of sufficient capacity to shelter all the navies in the world. So completely is the harbour shut in that, until an entrance is fairly effected, its capacity and safety cannot be conjectured. A vessel making the port sails in a few moments out of the long swell of the ocean into calm deep water, protected on every side by high lands. The elevated shore is broken into innumerable bays and inlets, extending inland for miles. Some of the bays form of themselves capacious harbours. The depth of water is sufficient for the largest ships afloat. The harbour of Port Jackson proper has an area of 9 square miles, Middle Harbour, one of its arms, 3 square miles, and the shore line of the whole is 54 miles. From the heads to the city the distance is 4 miles, beyond which the waters extend for 8 miles further. The breadth varies from three-quarters of a mile to over 2 miles. There are nearly 5 miles of Government and private wharves.

The greatest length of the city, including the suburbs, is about 4 miles north and south, and the greatest breadth about 6 miles east and west. There are more than 100 miles of streets, including minor thoroughfares. The population, including the suburbs, is 225,000, and is rapidly increasing, especially

especially in the suburbs. The Botanic Gardens, Government Domain, Hyde Park, Prince Alfred Park, Belmore Park, Victoria Park, Wentworth Park, Moore Park, and other reserves in the city, with an area of nearly 800 acres, furnish ornamental grounds easily accessible for recreation.

Handsome and commodious public offices, banks, warehouses, and buildings of every kind are now being erected; indeed the City of Sydney, generally, may be said to be undergoing a process of reconstruction, and will in a short period vie with any city in the world, not only as regards the beauty of its situation but also in the architectural skill displayed in the design and execution of its public buildings.

The number of buildings commenced in Sydney during the period from November, 1879, to November, 1883, was 3,719, covering an area of 66 acres, and comprising 1883 dwelling-houses, 426 shops, 734 additions to existing premises, 18 hotels, 346 warehouses, 83 workshops, 93 sheds, 90 stables, 8 churches and schools, and 38 offices. Not bad for a young city.

#### PASTORAL WEALTH AND PROGRESS.

Probably no other country in the world has such resources or can show such progress in pastoral enterprise as New South Wales. Natural pastures exist all over the Colony, but especially in the western districts, where many varieties of the best fattening grasses, herbage, and salt-bush flourish. The pastoral holdings are constantly increasing in value, and very remunerative prices are being obtained for wool and live stock. The total area leased for pastoral purposes in 1882 is returned at 227,756 square miles, the rent being £306,948. There were 4,337 pastoral runs in 1882, some of them over 300,000 acres in extent. There are many men in the Colony who beginning life as shepherds have realised wealth and affluence, and thousands have made competent incomes, while several of the "squatters" developed into landed proprietors, possess more than 100,000 sheep depastured on their own freehold estates.

The total clip of wool in New South Wales for the year 1882, according to the number of sheep, would be 29,505,143 sheep shorn in the grease, average clip 5 lbs. per sheep = 147,525,715 lbs.; 273,600 sheep, hot water and spout, average clip 3 lbs. per sheep = 820,800 lbs.; 1,780,984 sheep, creek-washed, average clip 2 lbs. 14 ozs. per sheep = 5,120,329 lbs.; 323,900 sheep, scoured, average clip, 2 lbs. 9½ ozs. = 840,115 lbs. Lambs:—3,814,788 lambs shorn in the grease, average clip, 1 lb. 14½ ozs. per lamb, 7,271,940 lbs.; 102,300 lambs, washed, average clip per lamb, 1 lb. 4½ ozs. = 131,391 lbs. Total clip, 161,710,290 lbs.

#### LIVE STOCK.

The fine-woolled sheep of the Colony came originally from the choicest flocks of France, Spain, and Saxony. In the process of acclimatisation there has been a very decided improvement in the softness, elasticity, and length of the wool, and lately, by careful culling, a considerable increase in the weight. The average clip is from 5½ to 6 lbs. of greasy, and about 3 lbs. of washed wool. The average lambing is 80 per cent. The total increases in the number of sheep for the Australasian Colonies for the twenty years from 1861 to 1880 inclusive, are computed by the Chief Inspector of Stock to be as follows:—New South Wales, 628 per cent.; Victoria, 40½ per cent.; South Australia, 112½ per cent.; Queensland, 70½ per cent.; Tasmania, 4½ per cent.; New Zealand, 474 per cent.

Those who have imported and used Austrian and German stud sheep find that the tendency of the country and climate is to gradually add to the length of the staple without much increasing the stoutness of the fibre; retaining at the same time its soundness, softness, and colour, and even improving in that lustre and fineness which makes a combing wool specially valuable. The coarse-woolled sheep are chiefly depastured in the Coast districts, where they thrive better than the merinos. Three-year-wethers of this breed weigh when killed from 160 lbs. to 200 lbs. each.

The production of wool has been largely increased in New South Wales by fencing and subdividing the runs, utilizing the outside country, and providing a better water supply by means of dams and reservoirs, so that this industry is in a far better position than it was twenty years ago. The value of the export of wool from New South Wales amounted to £7,433,091 in 1882, as compared with £4,748,160 in 1871.

At the close of 1882 there were in the Colony 25,220,744 combing and 85,86,300 clothing merino sheep. There were also 777,894 Lincolns, 622,844 Leicesters, 61,743 Southdowns, 4,524 Romney Marsh, and 840,755 crossbreds.

Amongst the long-woolled sheep of New South Wales, the Lincoln is said, in a large majority of the districts, to give the best returns in wool and in weight of mutton; the cross-breed sheep being second.

The rapid development of the pastoral interest is shown by the following figures giving the number of sheep in the Colony during each of the twenty-one years from 1861 to 1882. These figures are taken from the Returns issued under the Sheep Act and differ from those given by the Registrar-General:—

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1861 .....	6,119,169	1872 .....	17,873,696
1862 .....	6,550,896	1873 .....	18,990,595
1863 .....	7,169,126	1874 .....	22,797,416
1864 .....	9,082,463	1875 .....	25,353,924
1865 .....	9,650,106	1876 .....	25,269,755
1866 .....	11,644,593	1877 .....	21,521,662
1867 .....	15,066,377	1878 .....	25,479,484
1868 .....	16,000,090	1879 .....	30,062,910
1869 .....	16,848,217	1880 .....	35,398,121
1870 .....	16,218,825	1881 .....	36,591,946
1871 .....	16,766,012	1882 .....	36,114,814

The diminution in the number of sheep during 1882 is explained by the large number forwarded to newly opened pastoral districts in other Colonies, especially Queensland.

The export of wool was in—

1851 .....	15,269,317 lbs.
After the separation of Queensland,	
1861 .....	12,745,891 „
1871 .....	65,611,953 „
1881 .....	139,601,506 „
1882 .....	146,221,182 „

In



In 1881 the value of pastoral exports, including wool, tallow, skins, salt and preserved meats, and live stock amounted to £8,816,089, or  $2\frac{1}{2}$  millions increase upon the returns for 1871. The value of the local consumption is in addition to this large amount. Out of the 29 millions increase in the number of live stock in the Australasian Colonies during the last decade, two-thirds or  $19\frac{1}{2}$  millions were additions to those of New South Wales, and they now reach  $39\frac{1}{2}$  millions, against a total of  $88\frac{1}{2}$  millions for the whole of the settlements.

The principal breeds of horned cattle are Shorthorns, Herefords, and Devons. A few Ayreshires have lately been imported. The finer specimens will compare favourably with most in England. Agricultural Societies hold yearly exhibitions of stock and produce in the chief districts of the Colony, and some bulls and cows have realised over 1,000 guineas each. Foot and mouth disease, rinderpest, and other malignant diseases of cattle are unknown in New South Wales.

All breeds of horses thrive exceedingly well. India draws largely from New South Wales for remounts for her cavalry regiments.

The following returns show the progress and resources of New South Wales in the matter of live stock :—

	Horses.	Horned Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
1851 .....	116,397	1,375,257	7,396,895	65,510
1861 .....	233,220	2,271,923	5,615,054	143,091
1871 .....	304,100	2,014,888	16,278,697	213,193
1881 .....	364,306	2,182,226	36,591,946	308,205
1882 .....	328,026	1,859,985	31,796,308	154,815

At the close of 1882 there were in the Colony 74,776 draught horses, 85,837 light harness horses, and 190,048 saddle horses. The majority of these animals are superior to those of a similar class in the United Kingdom.

It will be seen from the above returns how great is the annual increase in stock of all descriptions, and how eminently adapted to pastoral purposes are the vast interior plains of the Colony. Perhaps in no part of the world do animals thrive and fatten more readily or with less cost than in Australia; the breeder incurs no expense in housing or in providing fodder for the winter, the climate being very mild throughout the year.

#### AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

There are immense tracts of country adapted for profitable cultivation. The operations of agriculture or husbandry are never suspended by winter, and crops of some sort or other may be produced in succession from January to December. From the agricultural returns for New South Wales for the year 1882, it appears that the number of occupiers of land, excluding pastoral tenants, was 39,760; the extent of holdings, 30,714,350 acres; land in cultivation, 733,583 acres; land enclosed but not in cultivation, 24,977,048 acres; and land unenclosed, 5,003,719 acres. Many poor farmers who began with small holdings have attained to wealth and independence. More than 76,000 persons, or nearly a tenth of the entire population of the Colony, are connected with agricultural pursuits.

New South Wales, as compared with other, and even with the neighbouring colonies, possesses special advantages and attractions for the agricultural settler, in its differences of temperature and climate, consequent upon an extent of territory ranging through so many degrees of latitude and longitude, from temperate south to semi-tropical north, from the comparative moisture of the coast to the prevailing dryness of the interior, and from sea-level to elevations of from 4,000 to 6,000 feet above the sea. Some of the highest mountains reach a height of nearly 8,000 feet. Cultivation and stock breeding have accordingly a large field of choice.

#### CEREALS, FRUITS, &c.

The best wheat-growing districts are to be found on the table-lands, from 2,000 feet to 4,000 feet above the sea-level. The fine quality of the wheat grown on the Australian continent is well known, and New South Wales can claim to produce some of the best samples. The yield during the season 1882-3 was  $16\frac{1}{2}$  bushels per acre.\* In 1882-3 the area of land in New South Wales under grain crops and the quantity of produce obtained was as follows:—Wheat, 247,361 acres, yielded 4,042,395 bushels; maize, 118,180 acres, yielded 4,057,635 bushels; barley, 6,473 acres, yielded 133,050 bushels; oats, 24,818 acres, yielded 617,465 bushels; rye, 1,031 acres, yielded 17,380 bushels; millet, 200 acres, yielded 3,066 bushels; sorghum and imphee, 637 acres, yielded 628 cwts. The acreage and produce of hay crops was—Wheat, 42,592 acres, yielding 43,997½ tons; barley, 2,499 acres, yielding 3,558 tons; oats, 112,477 acres, yielding 140,979 tons; sown grasses, 21,999 acres, yielding 54,387 tons. The area under green crop for cattle was—Maize, 4,593 acres; barley, 3,692 acres; oats, 2,298 acres; rye, 1,566 acres; millet, 291 acres; sown grasses, 76,627 acres; sorghum and imphee, 3,540 acres. The acreage of land under potatoes, 14,462 acres; quantity of potatoes produced, 43,461 tons.

*Tobacco* is grown chiefly in the northern coast districts and in the south-west. The quantity produced has varied considerably from year to year. The yield for 1882-3 is returned as 17,540 cwts.

*Maize* is raised throughout the coast districts as far south as the 36th parallel of latitude. The cultivation is easy, and the crop is soon ready. A failure is rarely known. The yield on the richer descriptions of land has been 80 and 100 bushels an acre for the first crop, and 65 bushels an acre afterwards. The average on the whole crop of the Colony in 1881 was 22 bushels an acre. Large quantities are annually exported. In 1882-3, 118,180 acres gave 4,057,635 bushels.

*Sugar-cane* is now cultivated to a large extent, and the acreage under cane increases largely year after year. In 1882-3 there were 13,539 acres under tillage, of which 6,362 acres produced 11,650,688 lbs. of sugar. The sugar-growing districts are on the northern rivers. In 1881, 4,465 acres yielded 7,300 tons of sugar at the rate of nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ton per acre, and of the aggregate value of over £200,000. The sorghum or imphee, which has so much saccharine matter, thrives well.

The cultivation of the *Vine* is fast becoming a leading industry in the Colony. There are districts of sufficient area, and combining the necessary conditions of soil, climate, and aspect to produce wine enough to supply the whole of the world. The vine was introduced by Mr. John Macarthur about 1820, and in 1831 Mr. Busby made a voyage to Europe, and brought out a valuable collection of plants from France

\* NOTE.—The Agricultural Returns are made up for the year ending 31st March, 1883.



France and from the Rhine. This was really the parent stock of the vine in New South Wales. Wine-growing is an industry that requires time to bring it to perfection, but Australian wines are stated by connoisseurs to be rapidly improving in quality. Exhibiting abroad, under many disadvantages, Colonial vigneron have won high distinction at all the late International Exhibitions—especially at that recently held at Bordeaux. The judges of wine at the late Sydney International Exhibition, consisting of representatives from every wine-producing country in the world, recorded an unanimous opinion to the effect that Australian wines are on the whole excellent in quality, and destined to enter into successful competition in the markets of Europe. One of the judges compared the Valleys of the Hunter and the Paterson with those of the Gironde and the Garonne, from which the best French wines are obtained, stating that as the climate and soil of the former are both favourable to wine production, the wines made in the Colony will every year become more like the celebrated vintages of France. The yield of wine has averaged from 100 gallons to 700 gallons per acre, though certain kinds of grapes have produced over 1,000 gallons per acre. The area of land occupied by vines in 1882 was 4,448 acres; the quantity of wine produced being 543,596 gallons, of brandy 1,614 gallons, and of grapes for table use the quantity picked was 1,440 tons. Fortunately phylloxera is yet unknown in this Colony.

Almost every description of garden flower grown in the United Kingdom is found luxuriantly thriving during the greater part of the year in New South Wales. Violets, pansies, wall flowers, sweet williams, mignonette, lupins, balsams, roses, convolvulus, nasturtiums, candytuft, golden feather, and other popular garden flowers, are to be met with in every direction. The geranium attains a large size, presenting a bushy appearance, and flowering the greater part of the year. In the northern districts the sweetbriar is regarded as a troublesome weed, which it is difficult to eradicate from the soil. It is the same with the cactus, which has overrun thousands of acres of fertile land, although in England it is reared with difficulty in the green-house. The rare luxuriance of the flower-garden in New South Wales furnishes a convincing proof of the wonderful fertility of the earth, which seems capable of growing almost every description of vegetable products.

All the *fruits* of Europe are grown with success. The orange is cultivated most extensively, the area so planted being 6,716 acres in 1882, while the fruit gathered amounted to 4,978,829 dozens. As many as 10,000 oranges have been obtained from individual trees. Oranges are largely exported to the neighbouring Colonies, and many proprietors of orangeries who began life in a very small way have realized a fortune. The olive, caper, fig, strawberry, raspberry, gooseberry, currant, custard-apple, guava, banana, arachi-nut, almond, passion-fruit, loquat, quince, plum, nectarine, pear, apple, and peach all thrive. Gardens and orchards covered in 1882 an area of 17,060 acres. Fruit is cheap, and is consumed in large quantities by all classes.

The potato grows well, and the yield is large. Barley, oats, &c., are grown chiefly for fodder. Lucerne hay may be cut from four to six times in the year in favourable seasons on the alluvial flats on the River Hunter. Mangold-wurzel, turnips, and pumpkins are used for the artificial feeding of the choicest cattle, but the native grasses are quite sufficient for ordinary fattening purposes. Arrowroot thrives; cotton succeeds well on the northern rivers. The bark of several indigenous acacias is used for tanning purposes. The eucalypti and other native trees have valuable medicinal properties. The *boehmeria*, commonly known as the *rheca* (or grass-cloth plant of China), and the New Zealand flax are grown easily. The mulberry-tree thrives, and the finest varieties of the silkworm have been introduced with success.

In New South Wales the camellia grows to large-sized trees covered with beautiful blossoms, which are largely worn by the fair sex, who do not find them such expensive luxuries as do the ladies in England.

#### MINERAL WEALTH.

New South Wales abounds in minerals. The aggregate value mined in New South Wales up to the end of 1881 was £55,077,508, made up of the following amounts:—Gold, £34,343,857; silver, £178,405; coal, £12,255,308; kerosene shale, £581,047; tin, £4,839,577; copper, £3,213,558; iron, £117,357; antimony, £29,176; lead, £5,025; asbestos, £323; bismuth, £2,729; mixed minerals, £11,147. The number of miners employed in New South Wales was 18,873, engaged in the following mines:—Alluvial gold, 7,109; quartz ditto, 1,947; tin, 4,530; copper, 1,177; bismuth, 12; coal, 4,297. The total area under mineral lease and application to lease was 111,014 acres. The value of the minerals raised during the ten years ending 1841 was £81,275; 1851, £634,937; 1861, £14,276,637; 1871, £16,638,574; 1881, £23,441,890.

#### GOLD.

Count Paul E. Strzlecki, a distinguished Polish nobleman, was well-known in the early days of the Colony of New South Wales for his scientific pursuits, especially in geology and mineralogy. From examination of the rocks, made soon after his arrival in New South Wales, he felt convinced of the existence of gold in the country. He prosecuted his scientific researches with great zeal for five years and at great personal expense; in 1839, in the district of Wellington, he discovered gold-bearing quartz, but at the request of the Government the discovery was kept scrupulously secret.

In 1841 the Rev. William Clarke gave it as his opinion, from geological and mineralogical knowledge, that gold would be found in New South Wales, and in 1844 predicted the existence of gold in the Bathurst district. In 1844 Sir Roderick Murchison pointed out the similarity of the geological features of Australia to that of the Ural, and foretold the presence of gold; and from an examination of specimens of the rocks, brought from New South Wales by Count Strzlecki, led him to the scientific conclusion that gold existed and probably abounded in certain districts of Australia. In 1849 the gold discoveries in California induced Mr. Edward Hammond Hargreaves to migrate there from New South Wales. Struck with the similarity of its geological formation to that of Bathurst, he returned to New South Wales in 1851, and on February 12th discovered gold at Lewis Ponds Creek, near Bathurst, and made its existence known to the world, thus gaining for himself the fame of being the first practical discoverer of the precious metal in the Colony.

The weight of gold raised in New South Wales between 1851 and 1882 was estimated at 9,310,502 ozs., valued at £34,518,708.

Except in some few localities, quartz-veins have not been worked to a great depth. Alluvial lands have in some instances been worked to a depth of 200 feet, and there are the strongest indications of deep leads in various parts where no attempt has yet been made to work them. Gold-mining as hitherto carried

carried on, has been principally confined to the working of river-beds and shallow alluvial claims. Extensive areas of country are known to be auriferous, and it is believed that there will be ample scope for the remunerative employment of a large population in both alluvial and quartz-mining. The poor success which has often attended the working of quartz-veins is largely attributable to ill-judged speculation, inexperience, and the absence of proper ore-separating and other mining appliances. The Government Geological Surveyors, in their reports to the Minister for Mines, indicate promising localities for the gold prospector in the Northern, Western, and Southern Districts of the Colony. The approximate area included within the proclaimed gold-fields is 35,500 square miles; but from the geological formation of the country it is believed that the area within which payable gold deposits will be found will be greater than that now stated. From some of the reefs at Hill End, crushings gave at the rate of from 30 to 2,100 ounces of gold per ton. It is known that much gold passes away in the tailings, and is lost in consequence of the imperfect appliances at present employed for the treatment of auriferous pyrites.

As examples of the richness of portions of gold-veins in New South Wales, the following may be cited:—A telegram from Hill End, on February 1st, 1873, stated that at Beyers and Holtermann's mine, 102 cwt. of gold had been raised in 10 tons of stuff. From the same mine a slab of vein-stuff and gold, weighing 630 lbs., was exhibited, which was estimated to contain about £2,000 worth of gold. Many other similarly rich blocks were also shown. The Sydney Mint returns for the gold from 415 tons of vein-stuff from this mine were 16,279·68 ozs., value £63,234 12s., in 1873. Krohmann's Company, also at Hill End, raised in 1873, 436 tons 9 cwt. of stuff, for which the mine returns were 24,079 ozs. 8 dwts. of gold, value £93,616 11s. 9d. Gold reefs in New South Wales have not yet been worked to any great depth. At Adelong they are getting good stone from a depth of 87½ feet. The Consols Mine, Grenfell, has a depth of 716 feet; and Krohmann's Mine, Hill End, is 830 feet deep.

The gold-fields extend with short intervals throughout the entire length of the Colony. The approximate auriferous area as far as known is about 70,000 square miles. It is highly probable that rich and extensive gold-fields will be discovered for many years to come. There are immense tracts in the interior which have not yet been prospected.

All the principal gold-fields of the west are within two days journey of the capital, and there is not any mining settlement which may not be easily reached. The gold-mining centres present the appearance of orderly and thriving townships, with schools, churches, journals, shops, and places of amusement. The authority to dig or mine for gold costs only 10s. a year, and entitles its possessor not only to take up ground for mining, but also to occupy a quarter of an acre of land for his dwelling, or an acre for a business site. Mineral licenses are also obtainable at a cost of 20s. per year, entitling the holder to occupy from 4 to 640 acres of Crown Land for the purpose of searching for minerals other than gold. The number of miners' rights issued at the several gold-fields of New South Wales in the year 1882 was 12,445. Mineral licenses numbered 1,090, and business licenses 1,175. The steam-engines employed in quartz-mining numbered 83, with an aggregate of 903 horse-power. There were also 63 crushing machines, and 571 stamp-heads. In alluvial mining there were 18 steam-engines, with an aggregate of 350 horse power.

The quantity of gold received in 1882 for coinage at the Sydney Mint, the produce of New South Wales, amounted to 129,142 ounces, of the gross value of £491,240, the average price per ounce being £3 16s. 1d. The Western Districts produced 40,563 ounces, the Southern 55,508 ounces, the Northern 5,906 ounces, and localities not described, 25,600 ounces.

*Australian Gold Coinage.*—During the twenty-seven years ending with 1882 there were received at the Sydney Mint for coinage 13,250,363 ounces of gold, valued at £50,590,316.

#### COAL.

The Colony of New South Wales possesses the richest, most accessible, and extensive coal and cannel-coal seams in the Southern Hemisphere, which must make it the greatest and richest of all the Australian Colonies. The approximate area of the carboniferous strata is estimated at 23,950 square miles, and thick coal-seams crop out along the coast and mountain ranges from Pier Head, near Lake Macquarie, to Newcastle Harbour, a distance of 18 miles, on the northern edge of the great coal basin. From Coal Cliff to near Shoalhaven, a distance of 45 miles at the southern side of it, and on the western side at the Blue Mountains, Lithgow Valley, Wallerawang, &c., thick coal and cannel-coal seams crop out alongside the railway from the metropolis to the western interior, and in the gorges and gullies on each side of the line; whilst on the Southern and Western Railways similar outcrops of coal and cannel-coal occur.

The mines, first opened in 1802, are situated in the immediate vicinity of Newcastle, and it is from there that the Colony obtains its largest supply, where the shipment of coal is carried on by hydraulic and steam cranes, and shoots capable of loading 16,200 tons per day.

The production of coal has increased very rapidly of late years. In 1833, 328 tons were raised; whilst in 1882 the total output was 2,109,282 tons, valued at £948,965. There were 39 coal-mines in operation, employing 4,647 hands.

The coal is of excellent quality for steam, household, smelting, and gas purposes, and the largest exports are to Victoria, Hong Kong, San Francisco, South Australia, Manila, Japan, Valparaiso, Honolulu, India, Tasmania, New Zealand, and Queensland, more than 1,000 vessels being annually engaged in this traffic.

A variety of cannel-coal commonly called "kerosene shale," similar to the once famous Boghead mineral of Scotland, but yielding a much larger percentage of volatile hydro-carbons than the Scotch Boghead, occurs in saucer-shaped deposits from a few inches to 5 feet thick. The richest quality yields upwards of 150 gallons of crude oil per ton, or 18,000 cubic feet of gas, with an illuminating power of thirty-eight to forty-eight sperm candles, and on this account it is found advantageous for mixing with ordinary coal in the manufacture of gas, and is largely exported to Great Britain, America, and other foreign countries, as well as the neighbouring Colonies, for gas purposes. Two companies manufacture petroleum, shale oil, and other products therefrom. The quantity raised in 1882 was 48,065 tons, valued at £84,114.

#### COPPER, TIN, &c.

*Copper lodes* are found in many districts. Some of the ores are extremely rich. The quantity of copper raised in the Colony was 4,536 tons in 1882, valued at £250,175 against 1,452 tons 1872, valued at £105,888. The

The occurrence of *Tin* was first made known in 1852 by the late Rev. W. B. Clarke, but it was not commercially worked till 1872. The tin is of the very best quality, and takes rank beside the Straits Settlements tin in the English market. Tin-mining shows a much larger development in New South Wales during the decade than copper-mining, and the annual value of the metal produced now exceeds even that of the gold or coal. The quantity of tin raised in the Colony was 7,595 tons in 1882, valued at £116,495 against 896 tons in 1871, valued at £47,703.

*Other Minerals.*—Large deposits of iron ore occur in many widely-separated districts. The principal ore is hematite. In several places there are coal, limestone, and iron in immediate proximity. At Mittagong and Jamberoo in the south, and at Lithgow and other localities in the west, iron ore is found in large quantities. The principal silver mines are in the northern district. The ores of lead, zinc, and bismuth, occur also in several localities. Cinnabar is found in the Mudgee district. Antimony ores have been found in numerous parts of New South Wales; the principal lodes occur in the Macleay, Armidale, Clarence, and Cudjegang districts. Those on the Munga Creek, near the Macleay River, traverse sedimentary rock of Devonian age. The ore consists of oxide and sulphide of antimony, and occurs in irregular bunches, occasionally of a considerable size, enclosed in a quartz matrix, which forms the chief constituent of the lodes. One of the lodes near Armidale contains free gold, plainly visible to the naked eye. Until quite recently the Colonial antimony ores have been quite neglected, but during the last two or three years some of the lodes have been worked, especially in the Macleay and Armidale districts, and there is no reason to believe that the output of this mineral will largely increase. The quantity and value of antimony exported from Sydney to the end of 1881 was 1,103 tons; value, £29,176. Diamonds, opals, rubies, sapphires, and other gems have been found in various parts. The number of diamonds found in New South Wales up to the end of 1880 was estimated at 10,000, the largest being one of 5½ carats, or 16·2 grains. Diamonds are known to exist in considerable quantities in various parts of Australia. In New South Wales they were discovered so far back as 1851, but little notice was taken of the fact. In 1867 numerous diamonds were found by gold-diggers in the Mudgee district, and in 1869 diamond working was commenced in a systematic manner. The richest finds of diamonds have, however, been at Bingera, where during the last ten years many hundreds have been discovered, a circumstance which has led to a firm of diamond merchants commencing working operations on a more extended scale. The conditions under which the Bingera diamonds are obtained are much the same as the Mudgee, where the gems are procured from outliers of an old river-drift which had in parts been protected from denudation by a capping of hard compact basalt. This drift is made up mostly of boulders and pebbles of quartz, jasper, agate, quartzite, flinty slate, silicified wood, slate, sandstone, and abundance of coarse sand mixed with more or less clay. Diamonds are also found in other parts of the Colony. From the Borah Tin-mine, situated at the junction of Cope's Creek with the Gwydir, 200 were obtained in a few months. Out of a batch of eighty-six, averaging 1 carat 1 grain each, the largest weighed 5·5 grains. Diamonds have been found on most of the alluvial tin workings at Cope's, Newstead, Vegetable, and Middle Creeks, also in the Stanifer, Ruby, and the Britannia Tin-mines, and elsewhere. In colour, the diamonds vary from colourless and transparent to various shades of straw-yellow, brown, light-green, and black. One of a rich dark-green was found in the form of a flattened hemitrope octohedron. The most common crystalline forms which have been met with are the octohedron, the hemitrope octohedron, the rhombic dodecahedron, the triakis and hexakis octohedron, but they are all usually more or less rounded. The flattened triangular hemitrope crystals are very common. One specimen of the deltoidal dodecahedron was met with. The lustre is usually brilliant or adamantine, but occasionally they have a dull appearance. This want of lustre is not due to any coating of foreign matter or to the same cause as the dullness of less hard and water-worn crystals, but it is due to the surface being covered with innumerable edges or angles belonging to the structure of the crystal. These reflect the light irregularly at all angles, and give the stone its frosted appearance.

#### INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES.

The progress of New South Wales in manufacturing industries is very marked. The latest and most approved labour-saving appliances and steam-driven tools have been introduced, and the manufacturers here are able to compete with those of Europe in the supply of many local requirements. Some of them have a steady export trade, clearly showing that the articles produced are cheaper and better than those obtainable from any other source. The Registrar-General has returned the number of manufactories and works in existence, and the number of hands employed during the year 1882 to be as follows:—Connected with or dependent on agriculture, 178 establishments, employing 3,371 hands; working on raw materials the production of the pastoral interests, 331 establishments, employing 3,380 hands; manufacture of food of which the raw material is not the produce of agriculture and of articles of drink, &c., 316 establishments, employing 2,237 hands; building materials and plastic manufactories, 941 establishments, employing 6,686 hands; machine manufactories, brass, lead, and iron works, 204 establishments, employing 3,142 hands; miscellaneous works and manufactories, 1,066 establishments, employing 13,844 hands. At the close of the year 1882 there were in operation in New South Wales 166 mills for grinding and dressing grain, employing 3,025 horse-power, 403 pair of stones, and 703 hands.

The waters of the Colony abound with fish. The bays and estuaries along the coast furnish natural oyster-beds many miles in length. The *whale-fisheries* are deserving of notice, though of late years they have been neglected.

*Australian Edible Fishes.*—The coasts of Australia abound in edible fish of every description, of which the schnapper (*pagrus unicolor*, Cuv. and Val.) is the most valuable, not for its superior excellence, but for the abundant and regular supply which it affords of a very nutritious and wholesome kind of food. It is found on all parts of the Australian coast, but most abundantly on that of New South Wales. It is a deep-water fish, found generally on or near rocky points or reefs running out for miles from the coasts. Schnapper fishing forms one of the favourite pastimes of the residents of Sydney, the favourite fishing grounds being in the neighbourhood of Sydney Heads. Lines are used in fishing, but the tackle has to be strong, or, if the fish be an old one, he will often escape. "The tugging, jerking motion of the schnapper," says an Australian writer, "is unmistakable, and when he gets his shoulder to the line, he goes off with a rapidity that makes the cord whistle again, either through your fingers or over the boat's gunwale; a steady and continuous strain, no stray line, together with some skill, enables you to land him, at which time you can realize that your patience, toil, and anxiety are rewarded with a fish from 20 to 25 pounds weight, fit to embellish a noble banquet." The aboriginal name of the schnapper is "wollomai," and it was formerly captured in large quantities by the natives. *Australian*

*Australian Oysters.*—The oyster fisheries of New South Wales are of immense value, the supply far exceeding the demand, which at times is enormous, considering the comparatively limited population. There is perhaps no part of the world better, it might almost be said so well adapted for the growth and culture of the oyster, as New South Wales. The climate, the nature of the coast-line, with its numerous inlets and creeks, and the natural existence of the best varieties of the bivalve itself, all combine to make it one of the most likely of all places for successful ostreaculture. Unlike the coasts of England, Scotland, and Europe generally, where the coldness of the temperature in summer is sufficient to prevent sometimes the shedding of spat at all, and always to limit the quantity of it; whereas in New South Wales the spat is invariably distributed with a profusion which under proper regulations would make the oyster supply unlimited and inexhaustible. In Sydney, the most delicious oysters, equal in flavour to the best English natives, are retailed at from twelve to eighteen per shilling, including loaf and butter. Yet strangely enough the idea of exporting oysters to Europe has never occurred to the minds of the colonists, although there can be no question that in experienced and enterprising hands it would inevitably become an extensive and remunerative business.

*Wine-making* is a settled industry. The wines of the Albury district, in the south, are known in all the neighbouring Colonies as well as in London. The produce of the Hunter River districts has won medals at the Great International Exhibitions of Europe. The production in 1873 was 451,450 gallons of wine and 996 gallons of brandy; and in 1883 it reached 543,596 gallons of wine and 1,614 gallons of brandy. The consumption of native wines is increasing every year in Australia. There were fifty-six breweries in 1882, which turn out large quantities of beer and ale of very fair quality.

*Tobacco* of local manufacture is finding its way into favour. Large quantities of Virginian leaf are imported for this purpose, and the Colonial-grown leaf is also much used. One of the largest manufacturers of tobacco in the world, from Virginia, in the United States, has fitted up extensive premises in Sydney. The quantity manufactured in 1882 was 22,815 cwts.

The *meats* of New South Wales have acquired a great reputation abroad. Some of the largest steamships trading to Australian ports are provided with refrigerating chambers, in which are stored large quantities of fresh meat, frozen in the carcass, for European markets. Salted, preserved, and fresh meats to the value of £241,513 were exported in 1882. The manufacture of jams and confectionery, aerated waters, &c., gives employment to numerous hands.

The manufacture of *leather* and the industries in connection therewith employ nearly 7,000 hands. In 1882 the value of colonial manufactured boots and leather exported amounted to £191,051. Sydney carried off many prizes and medals for such manufactures at the recent International Exhibitions.

With wool in abundance, the manufacture of *cloths, tweeds, blankets, &c.*, is being developed, and first awards were won for some of these articles at the last Sydney Industrial Exhibition. In 1882 the production was upwards of 200,000 yards of cloth and tweeds. There are several large clothing manufactories giving employment to hundreds of persons.

*Illuminating and lubricating oils* are manufactured from kerosene shale. *Soap* is largely made, and the weight manufactured in 1882 was 112,513 cwt. In the same year *tallow* was exported to the value of £257,060, and 27,377 cwt. of *candles* were manufactured.

#### METALS, EARTHS, &C.

The iron foundries and engineering establishments have produced iron steamships, dredges, light-houses, locomotives, bridges, cylindrical piers, and agricultural implements. Every description of the heaviest kinds of rough work, as well as the finest kinds of work required for engines, is turned out. There are also several factories for the production of galvanized iron. At Eskbank, Lithgow, iron is made from its ores, and both wrought iron and steel are being manufactured.

For reducing copper and tin ores there are numerous smelting works. The poorer copper ores from neighbouring Colonies are sent to be smelted near the collieries at Newcastle in New South Wales. The increased production of mineral ores has necessitated a corresponding increase in smelting-works, from ten in 1871 to twenty-one in 1882, employing 1,444 hands. In 1882 the export of tin and copper ingots and ores was valued at nearly £1,500,000, £1,158,188 worth of which was mined in New South Wales.

The manufacture of bricks, encaustic tiles, drain-pipes, and other descriptions of pottery is carried on by the aid of steam-driven machinery. There is constant building work going on in the numerous cities and towns which are springing up in all parts of the country. Sydney especially has of late years entered on a course of architectural improvement, the old stores and shops giving place to magnificent warehouses and manufactories. Marble, granite, freestone, and limestone are to be found in abundance in the Colony; and work in earth and stone furnishes employment to many thousands of masons, brick-makers, potters, and other artisans.

#### SHIP-BUILDING, DOCKS, &C.

There is a Government Dry Dock at Cockatoo Island (Billoela), Port Jackson, in which H.M.S. "Galatea," of 26 guns, and 3,227 tons, was docked. Mort's Dry Dock is also capable of accommodating the largest class of mail steamers that come to the port. The Australian Steam Navigation Company has a slip capable of taking up a vessel of 1,500 tons, and there are also smaller private slips and floating docks. Another Government Dock is being constructed at Cockatoo Island, which will take in the largest vessel now afloat.

Sixty-five vessels were built in New South Wales in the year 1882, consisting of 24 steamers, 13 schooners, 17 luggers, 3 cutters, 5 ketches, 1 barque, and 2 sloops, showing an aggregate of 4,734 tons.

New South Wales is rich in timbers of every possible description, many possessing a beautiful colour and grain, rendering them eminently suitable for decorative woodwork. Among the more plentiful are the following:—Ironbark, generally used for railway purposes and girder beams for buildings. Grey gum, generally used for building purposes, palings, and fencing. Marsh box, generally found in rich marshy ground, is also used for building. Blackbutt is greatly used for all kinds of house and ship-building purposes, and also for street-paving cubes. Spotted-gum, mostly used for ship-building, owing to its long lengths and bending qualities. Mahogany, used for fencing and general work, is considered to be able to stand a long time underground. Tallow-wood, one of the best timbers for building that can be obtained in the Colonies, having a greasy nature resembling Indian teak. Blue gum, greatly used by wheelwrights, and also for general purposes. Colonial pine, is largely used for all rough purposes in house-building

house-building and box-making, and also for flooring-boards. Already there is an export trade in cut and sawn timber of considerable value. The export in 1882 was valued at £49,117. There are numerous steam joineries for the supply of woodwork of houses and of furniture. All the cabs, carriages, carts, drays, omnibuses, and other vehicles required are made in the Colony, and proof of the skill of the workmen in this department of industry may be seen in the carriages which daily run along the thoroughfares of the capital. The reported area of woods and forests under the care of the Conservator in New South Wales amounted in 1881 to 3,759,796 acres, and the timber cut from them during the year amounted to 3,923,727 feet, from which a revenue of £10,156 was obtained.

#### CONCLUSION.

The object of this pamphlet is to provide such information as will accurately describe the soil, climate, and resources of New South Wales, as well as to show the actual progress the Colony has already made. To accomplish this, facts and figures have been collected from the Statistical Register and other authentic sources, which will enable the reader to readily form an opinion for himself. It is satisfactory to be able to demonstrate that the Colony has such natural advantages in its position, its soil, and its great wealth in coal, iron, gold, copper, tin, and other minerals, that abundance and happiness pervade all classes of the community, and that the materials exist for providing the like blessings to many millions; that the country is governed by a Constitutional Government and liberal laws, which give every possible security to life and property. With such advantages New South Wales has the brightest future before her, and cannot fail to become the home of a prosperous and enlightened people.

Information concerning emigration, or any other matter in relation to the Colony may be obtained upon personal or written application at the office of the Agent-General for New South Wales, 5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W.

## APPENDICES.

### APPENDIX I.

Agent-General for the Colony of New South Wales (resident in London)... SIR SAUL SAMUEL, K.C.M.G.  
Offices: 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, Westminster, London, S.W.

### APPENDIX II.

#### NEW SOUTH WALES CUSTOMS TARIFF.

SCHEDULE of Import Duties to be collected in pursuance of the Acts 37 Vic. No. 5, and the 43 Vic. No. 16. Amended, 1884.  
(See note at foot.)

Articles.	Quantity.	Rate.
Bacon .....	per lb.	s. d. 0 2
Bags and Sacks .....	per doz.	1 0
Do. Gunny .....	do.	0 6
Beer, Ale, Porter, Spruce, or other Beer, in wood or jar.....	per gallon	0 6
*Do. do. do. do. do. in bottle .....	do.	0 9
Biscuits .....	per lb.	0 1
Blue .....	do.	0 1
Candles .....	do.	0 1
Cement .....	per barrel	2 0
Cheese .....	per lb.	0 2
Chicory .....	do.	0 3
Chocolate .....	do.	0 3
Cigars and Cigarettes .....	do.	6 0
Cocoa .....	do.	0 3
Coffee .....	do.	0 3
Comfits .....	do.	0 1½
Confectionery .....	do.	0 1½
Cordage .....	per ton	40 0
Corn-flour .....	per lb.	0 1
Dates .....	do.	0 1
Doors .....	each	1 0
Fish—Dried, Preserved, or Salt .....	per lb.	0 1
Fruits, bottled, quarts .....	per doz.	2 0
Do. do. do. pints, and smaller quantities .....	do.	1 0
Do. dried .....	per lb.	0 2
Ginger .....	do.	0 1
Hams .....	do.	0 2
Hops .....	do.	0 3
Iron—Galvanized in Bars, Bundles, or Sheets, or Corrugated.....	per ton	40 0
Do.—Galvanized manufactures.....	per cwt.	8 0
Iron Wire .....	per ton	20 0
Jams .....	per lb.	0 1
Jellies .....	do.	0 1
Maizena .....	do.	0 1
Malt .....	per bushel	0 6
Mustard .....	per lb.	0 1
Nails .....	per ton	40 0
Nuts of all kinds except Cocon-nuts .....	per lb.	0 1

\* In the case of the undermentioned articles imported in bottle, duty may be charged on six reputed quarts or twelve reputed pints as equal to a liquid gallon. Beer, ale, porter, spruce, or other beer Wine, sparkling and other kinds.

Articles.	Quantity.	Rate
Oilman's Stores—Sauces and Pickles—quarts .....	per doz.	s. d. 1 0
Do. do. pints and smaller quantities.....	do.	0 6
Oils—except Animal, Black, Cocoa-nut, Sperm .....	per gallon	0 6
Opium—And any preparation or solution thereof not imported for use as a known medicine .....	per lb.	20 0
Paints .....	per ton	40 0
Paper—Writing and Fancy.....	per lb.	0 1
Do. —Brown and Wrapping .....	per cwt.	3 4
Pepper .....	per lb.	0 2
Powder—Blasting.....	do.	0 1
Do. —Sporting .....	do.	0 3
Preserves .....	do.	0 1
Rice.....	per ton	60 0
Rope .....	do.	40 0
Sago.....	per lb.	0 1
Salt and Salpêtre .....	per ton	20 0
Sarsaparilla—If containing not more than twenty-five per centum of Proof Spirits .....	per liquid gallon	4 0
Sashes .....	each	1 0
Shot .....	per cwt.	5 0
Shutters .....	each	1 0
Soda Crystals.....	per ton	20 0
Spices .....	per lb.	0 2
Spirits—On all kinds of Spirits imported into the Colony, the strength of which can be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer .....	per proof gallon	12 0
[No allowance beyond 16.5 shall be made for the underproof of any spirits of a less hydrometer strength than 16.5 u.p. Case spirits—reputed contents of 2, 3, or 4 gallons shall be charged. Two gallons and under shall be charged as 2 gallons. Over 2 gallons and not exceeding 3, as 3 gallons. Over 3 gallons and not exceeding 4, as 4 gallons.]		
Spirits—On all Spirits and Spirituous Compounds imported into the Colony, the strength of which cannot be ascertained by Sykes' Hydrometer ..	per liquid gallon	12 0
Spirits—Methylated .....	per gallon	2 0
Starch .....	per lb.	0 1
Stearine .....	do.	0 1
Succades.....	do.	0 1½
Sugar—Refined .....	per cwt.	6 8
Do. —Raw .....	do.	5 0
Do. —Molasses and Treacle .....	do.	3 4
Tea .....	per lb.	0 3
Timber—Dressed .....	per 100 superficial feet	2 0
Do. —Rough and Undressed ..	do.	1 0
Tobacco—Delivered from ship's side or from a Customs bond for home consumption—manufactured, unmanufactured, and snuff.....	per lb.	3 0
Do. —Unmanufactured, entered to be manufactured in the Colony. At the time of removal from a Customs bond or from an importing ship to any licensed tobacco manufactory for manufacturing purposes only into tobacco, cigars, or cigarettes...	do.	1 0
Turpentine .....	per gallon	1 0
Varnish .....	do.	2 0
Vinegar .....	do.	0 6
*Wines—Sparkling .....	do.	10 0
* Do. —Other kinds ..	do.	5 0
Woolpacks .....	each	0 3

## APPENDIX III.

(See Note at foot.)

Information Circular.

## NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT EMIGRATION.

## ASSISTED PASSAGES FROM PLYMOUTH TO SYDNEY.

THE Agent-General for New South Wales is authorised by the Colonial Government to grant passages to eligible applicants on the terms and conditions stated in this Circular.

## AUTHORISED REGULATIONS.

1. All Emigrants from the United Kingdom and other parts of Europe are to be selected and approved by the Agent-General in London, or by such persons as he may appoint for the purpose.
2. Approval of such Emigrants is limited to married persons not exceeding 40 years each, with or without children, and to unmarried adult males and females not exceeding 35 years of age. The persons to be introduced are to be of sound mental and bodily health, and of good moral character, to consist of farmers, mechanics, domestic servants, any description of labourers suitable for country pursuits, to be chosen with a special regard to the industrial requirements of the Colony; and small working capitalists.
3. A proportion of the Emigrants not exceeding 10 per cent. of the whole, may be natives of other European countries, but they likewise will be required to answer to the physical, moral and industrial descriptions prescribed in these Regulations.
4. All Emigrants, after having received "Embarkation Orders," shall present themselves on the date and at the port named therein, for the purpose of giving facility to the arrangements for their embarkation.
5. Married couples, their children, and single men, will be allowed to remain on board five clear days after the ships drops anchor in Sydney Harbour.
6. Unmarried women, upon arrival, will be received into an Emigrants' Home in Sydney, and allowed to remain therein, should they desire to do so, for ten clear days, to enable them to obtain suitable employment.
7. Emigrants desiring to proceed to the country districts of the Colony, within five clear days of their arrival, will be allowed free travelling passes by railway for that purpose.

8. Emigrants shall be subject to the Regulations under the Queen's Order in Council, dated 7th January, 1864, prescribing rules for preserving order, promoting health, &c., on board passenger ships; also to such further Regulations as the Agent-General may make and prescribe for their moral and sanitary condition during the passage. In any case where a person beyond the limited age is approved for a passage the sum of Fifteen pounds must be paid.

9. PAYMENT of the following Rates MUST be made to the AGENT-GENERAL before Embarkation.

Married Couples not exceeding 40 years each person.....	£6	0s.	0d.	per couple.
Single Adult Males „ 35 „ „ .....	£4	0s.	0d.	each.
Children of 3 and under 14 years of age .....	£1	0s.	0d.	„
Children under 3 years of age .....	Free.			

*Single Females, not exceeding 35 years, are taken at a Reduced Rate of £2 each.*

10. To meet the public convenience persons resident in the Colony, who may desire to introduce Immigrants in accordance with these Regulations, shall be entitled to nominate such Immigrants and to deposit on trust with the Agent for Immigration, at the Immigration Office, Sydney, and in the country districts with the Clerks of Petty Sessions, the necessary sum or sums. Such nominations will be subject however to the approval of the Agent-General, and the rules of selection prescribed by these Regulations, as in cases when no such nominations have been made.

11. In the event of any person or persons nominated in the Colony for a passage, declining to emigrate, or not being able to comply with the conditions required by these Regulations, or in case the amount deposited shall exceed that required for the number of Immigrants actually introduced, the amount deposited, or the amount in excess, as the case may be, will be returned to the depositor upon the receipt in the Colony of the Agent-General's report recommending its repayment. But if any attempt at fraud or concealment be made by the depositor or by nominee under the certificate, the deposit will be forfeited.

#### PERSONAL OUTFIT AND LUGGAGE.

Emigrants must provide their own outfit, which will be inspected before embarkation in accordance with the requirements of the Agent-General. Each person must possess not less than the following:—For Male Adults: 2 complete suits of strong external clothing, 6 shirts, 6 pairs stockings, 2 pairs new shoes, and 2 flannel or guernsey shirts. For Female Adults: 6 shifts, 2 flannel petticoats, 6 pairs stockings, 2 pairs strong shoes, and 2 strong gowns; one of which should be of a warm material. For each child: 9 shirts or shifts, 4 flannel waistcoats, and 1 warm cloak or outside coat; 6 pairs stockings, 2 pairs strong shoes, and 2 complete suits of external clothing. Each person must also have 2 lbs. best yellow soap, 2 lbs. marine soap, and not less than 4 towels and 3 sheets, together with the necessary brushes and combs for cleanliness. New bedding (except sheets) and mess utensils will be provided by the Agent-General. Two or three coloured shirts for men, and an extra supply of flannel for women and children, are very desirable.

The quantity of luggage for each person of 12 years of age and upwards must not exceed 20 cubic feet, or half a ton in weight; children of 1 and under 12 years will be allowed half that quantity. All articles should be carefully packed in one or more strong boxes, not exceeding 12 cubic feet each. Larger packages, and extra luggage, if taken must be paid for. Mattresses, beds, or pillows of any description, firearms and offensive weapons, wines, spirits, beer, gunpowder, percussion caps, lucifer matches, articles of food of a perishable nature, or that require cooking, or anything of a dangerous or noxious character, cannot be taken. Emigrants must look carefully after their luggage, both in travelling to the port of embarkation, and after arrival there, as neither the Agent-General, his officers, nor the Colonial Government can be responsible in any way for loss thereof, or damage thereto, on land or at sea. All packages are examined at the Depot before being shipped. To guard as far as possible against luggage being sent to the wrong destination, each package should be plainly addressed both to the Depot at Plymouth, and to Sydney.

#### INFORMATION FOR EMIGRANTS.

1. None but first-class steamers or sailing ships are engaged, and these are despatched from Plymouth or other Ports according to arrangement. At Plymouth there is a Depot fitted expressly for the reception of Emigrants, who are lodged and fed free of charge from the date named in their "Embarkation Orders" until they embark. Emigrants must travel to Plymouth or other Port, as the case may be, at their own expense. The Agent-General has, however, made arrangements whereby they can proceed by various railways at reduced fares.

2. The Agent-General has also arranged with the London Branch of the Bank of New South Wales to issue Drafts, payable on demand in Sydney, in exchange for money, to Emigrants proceeding to New South Wales. These Drafts may be procured at the Depôts, free of cost, from the Bank authorities, before embarkation. Persons having money with them are strongly advised to avail themselves of the opportunity thus offered, and so make themselves secure against loss, to which they are liable in carrying money either on their persons or in their baggage.

3. The ships are fitted with studied regard for the health and comfort of the Emigrants, and for the preservation of good order amongst them. Spacious berths are available for married couples and their children under 12 years. Single adults are provided with separate accommodation, according to sex. The unmarried females for whom a great demand exists in New South Wales, are placed under the care of a Matron. An experienced Surgeon accompanies each ship.

4. The Emigrants are victualled on board in messes of about eight adults in number, and are provided with a more liberal dietary scale than that allowed under the Act of Parliament. Children between 1 and 12 receive half rations in addition to an allowance of jam or marmalade, preserved soup, egg, and milk. A special dietary is provided for children above 4 months and under 1 year. There is also an abundant supply of medical comforts, such as arrowroot, sago, wine, stout, preserved soups, broths, &c., for use in cases of sickness. Emigrants receive fresh baked bread daily, made from a portion of their flour. Mattresses, bolsters, blankets and counterpanes, canvas-bags to contain clothing, &c., knives and forks, spoons, plates, drinking mugs, sugar-boxes, and washbowls, are provided by the Agent-General.

5. The Agent-General desires it to be understood that he cannot undertake to provide Assisted Passages for Families with young children, except where the number thereof is very limited.

6. On reaching the Colony, the Emigrants are at perfect liberty to choose their own employment, and to make their own bargains for wages. Ladies and other employers of known respectability only are permitted by the authorities to attend at the Depot for the purpose of engaging female servants.

7. Land in New South Wales may be obtained on very favourable terms.

8. In order to insure the safe delivery of letters or parcels addressed to Emigrants while at the Plymouth Depot, the name of the ship in which they are to embark should in every case be stated thereon.

9. When once a passage has been provided, the amount paid by the Emigrant cannot be returned in the event of a refusal to proceed.

10. The Agent-General finds it necessary to caution Emigrants arriving at the railway stations or shipping wharves, at Plymouth or Glasgow, against accepting information or guidance from strangers, or persons not connected with the Depot.

For further information, application should be addressed, prepaid, to

THE EMIGRATION DEPARTMENT, NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT OFFICES, WESTMINSTER CHAMBERS, LONDON, S.W.  
SAUL SAMUEL,

*Agent-General.*

#### APPENDIX

\* NOTE.—In consequence of instructions received by the Agent-General from the Government of New South Wales, no fresh applications can be received at present (May, 1884) from persons desiring to emigrate under the New South Wales Government Regulations, except from Female Domestic Servants.



APPENDIX IV,  
SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW SOUTH WALES GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

*Published by Authority.*

No. 464.]

THURSDAY, 8 NOVEMBER.

[1883.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 6th November, 1883.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to direct the publication, for general information, of the following Regulations for the promotion of Immigration.

ALEX. STUART.

REGULATIONS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF IMMIGRATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

1. All Immigrants shall be selected by the Agent-General, or by such persons as he may appoint for the purpose, under instructions from the Colonial Secretary, which instructions shall not be contrary to these Regulations.

2. The selection of Immigrants shall be limited to such adult persons as can pay towards the cost of their passage to the Colony the following sums respectively:—

Men—Four Pounds each;  
Women—Two Pounds each.

And such selection shall be made from the populations of England, Scotland, and Ireland (with the exception mentioned in Clause 5), in such manner as shall prevent a preponderance of Immigrants from any one of the three Kingdoms according to the proportions shown to exist in the Colony by the Census Returns of 1881.

3. All Immigrants must be of sound mental and bodily health, and of good moral character, and shall consist either of married persons not exceeding forty years of age, children under three years of age, in charge of their parents, being carried free, and children between three and fourteen years at one pound each; or of unmarried men and women, not exceeding thirty-five years of age; and shall be selected from the classes of mechanics, farmers, miners, vine-dressers, labourers, and domestic servants, with a special view to the industrial callings of the Colony, and the fluctuations affecting those callings, as reported from the Colony from time to time, but shall not exclude small working capitalists in any branch of Colonial industry.

4. The proportion of unmarried men shall not exceed one-third of the whole number of adult Immigrants.

5. A proportion of the Immigrants, not exceeding ten per cent. of the whole, may be natives of other European countries, who shall answer to the physical, moral and industrial descriptions embodied in these Regulations.

6. The Immigrants shall be brought out in steamers of the Orient Company, or in other steamers or ships chartered by the Agent-General on behalf of the Government of New South Wales, under charge of a medical officer, and under such regulations as may be made for their moral and sanitary condition during the passage.

7. No aid or assistance will be allowed in respect of any person brought out as a cabin or intermediate cabin passenger, and no person who shall previously have been an assisted immigrant shall be granted aid for a passage under these Regulations.

8. Immigrants desiring to proceed into country districts within five clear days of their arrival will be allowed free passes by rail or steamer.

9. All deposits of money on account of the passages of Immigrants, except as provided for in next following section, shall be paid to the Agent-General in London, and shall be accounted for by him on behalf of the Government of New South Wales.

10. To meet the public convenience, persons resident in the Colony who may desire to introduce Immigrants in accordance with these Regulations shall be entitled to nominate such Immigrants and to deposit on trust with the Agent for Immigration, at the Immigration Office, Hyde Park, Sydney, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2.30 p.m. on each lawful day, and in the Country Districts with the Clerks of Petty Sessions, during the usual office hours, the necessary sum or sums. Such nominations will be subject, however, to the approval of the Agent-General, and the rules of selection prescribed by these Regulations, as in cases where no such nominations have been made.

11. The Clerks of Petty Sessions, on receipt of any deposit under these Regulations, will immediately remit the amount to the Agent for Immigration at Sydney, with a statement of the number and description of Immigrants whom the depositor wishes to introduce.

12. The passage certificate must be forwarded by the depositor to the nominee, who in every case must produce it within twelve months from the date thereof to the Agent-General in London.

13. Forms of application, as well as all other information for the guidance of depositors, can be obtained from the Clerks of Petty Sessions in the Country Districts, or in Sydney at the office of the Agent for Immigration.

14. In the event of any person or persons nominated in the Colony for a passage declining to emigrate, or not being able to comply with the conditions required by these Regulations, or in case the amount deposited shall exceed that required for the number of Immigrants actually introduced, the amount deposited, or the amount in excess, as the case may be, will be returned to the depositor upon the receipt in the Colony of the Agent-General's report recommending its repayment. But if any attempt of fraud or concealment be made by the depositor or by the nominee under the certificate, the deposit will be forfeited.

15. No money paid by persons resident within the three kingdoms on account of any passage or passages will be returned should the person or persons making such payment not avail himself or themselves of the passage or passages so provided; but the Agent-General, in cases where circumstances satisfactorily explained may prevent embarkation on the ship first arranged for, may authorise a passage or passages by a succeeding ship.

16. Married couples and children, and single men, shall be entitled to remain on board five clear days after the ship drops anchor in Port Jackson.

17. Unmarried women shall be received into an Immigrants' Home in Sydney, and shall be allowed ten days to enable them to obtain suitable employment.

18. Should the age of any intending Immigrant exceed the limits prescribed in Section 3, the sum payable on his or her account shall be fifteen pounds.

19. These Regulations shall take effect on and after the 6th November, 1883, and the Regulations published in the Government Gazette of the 27th November, 1882, are hereby cancelled.

APPENDIX V.

STATISTICS OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

31st December, 1882.

Area, 310,700 square miles.

Population, males, 449,342; females, 368,126. Total, 817,468.

Revenue, £7,410,737.

Proportion of revenue raised by taxation, £1,903,412.

Rate of taxation per head of population, £2 7s. 8d.

Expenditure, £6,347,810.

Customs revenue, £1,514,263.

Public Debt, £18,721,219. (See Note A).

Rate of indebtedness per head of population, £22 18s.

SHIPPING.

Total tonnage of Vessels entered and cleared (exclusive of Coasting Trade), 3,296,665.

Tonnage of British Vessels entered and cleared, 2,977,756.

"	Foreign	"	"	"	318,909.
"	Sailing	"	"	"	1,300,002.
"	Steam	"	"	"	1,996,663.

IMPORTS,



## IMPORTS.

Value of total Imports, £21,281,130 (inclusive of overland traffic).  
 " " of Bullion and Specie, £1,190,849.  
 " " from United Kingdom, £11,155,917.  
 " Imports per head of population, £26 13s. 9d.

## EXPORTS.

" Exports, £16,716,961 (inclusive of overland traffic).  
 " " Bullion and Specie, £1,743,563.  
 " " to United Kingdom, £7,309,601.  
 " " per head of population, £20 19s. 3d.  
 Quantity of Wool, domestic produce exported, 146,221,182 lbs.  
 Value " " £7,433,091.  
 Total value of Trade, Imports and Exports, £37,998,091.  
 Value of Trade per head of the population, £47 13s. 0d.

## BANKS.

Banking Statistics, \* 1882. Liabilities, £25,089,891. Assets, £31,714,134.  
 \* Average for last quarter of the year.

## RAILWAYS.

Length of Railways open for traffic, 1,268 miles. (There are in addition 45 miles of private line.) In course of construction, 504. (See Note B).

## TELEGRAPHS.

Milcage of Telegraph Line open.....	9,013½	}	Miles of Telegraph Wire open .....	1,5901½
In course of construction.....	333		In course of construction .....	98

## CROWN LANDS.

Extent of Crown Lands granted and sold, amount realised and extent remaining unalienated in each of the years, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, and 1882 :—

	£		Acres.	
Amount realised from lands granted and sold during	1878	3,033,360	Extent of lands granted and sold during	2,804,815
	1879	1,520,793		1,429,126
	1880	1,876,776		1,800,663
	1881	3,822,087		3,672,682
	1882	3,644,817		3,421,318
Do. Total up to end of 1882,	£37,763,621	Do. Total up to end of 1882,	40,363,767	

Extent of lands unalienated at end of 1882, 158,484,233 acres.

## AGRICULTURE.

Number of acres under Crop, 733,582½, year ending 31st March, 1883.  
 Acreage of land under Wheat, 247,361 acres.  
 Quantity of Wheat produced, 4,042,395 bushels.  
 Acreage of land under Barley, 6,473 acres.  
 Quantity of Barley produced, 133,050 bushels.  
 Acreage of land under Oats, 24,818 acres.  
 Quantity of Oats produced, 617,465 bushels.  
 Acreage of land under Maize, 118,180 acres.  
 Quantity of Maize produced, 4,057,635 bushels.  
 Acreage of land under Potatoes, 14,462 acres.  
 Quantity of Potatoes produced, 43,461 tons.  
 Acreage of land under the vine, 4,448 acres.  
 Quantity of Wine produced, 543,596 gallons.  
 Number of Horses, 328,026.  
 " Horned Cattle, 1,859,985.  
 " Sheep, 31,796,308.  
 " Pigs, 154,815.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Total number of Births, Deaths, and Marriages, and proportionate number per thousand of estimated mean Population.  
 Births, 29,702, proportionate number, etc. 37.  
 Deaths, 12,816 " " 16.  
 Marriages, 6,948 " " 9.

## METEOROLOGY.

Meteorological Observations at Sydney during 1882. Height of Thermometer. Highest in shade 99° 9' Fah.; lowest 38° 9' Fah. Max. in Dec.; Min. July; Range, 61° 0'.  
 NOTE.—Sydney Observatory is 155 feet above sea level.  
 Rainfall, total years, 1879, 63·2; 1880, 29·4; 1881, 40·8; 1882, 42·197.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Total number of Immigrants for year 1882 47,289 persons.  
 " Emigrants ... .. 27,972 "  
 Gain to Colony by excess of Immigration 19,317 " (Note c).  
 Charitable Institutions. Total Receipts for year 1882, £303,827, of this amount £62,452 was from voluntary contributions, fees, &c.  
 Schools, 2,161. Number of Scholars, 211,037.  
 Commitments for trial, 1,724.  
 Convictions, 1,065.  
 Mills for Grain, 166.  
 Manufactories, Works, &c., 17,353.  
 Quantity of Coal raised, 2,109,282 tons. Value, £948,965.  
 " " exported, 1,261,545 tons " 647,033.  
 Coal Mines in full working order, 39.  
 Quantity of Gold exported, 433,394 ounces, Value, £1,697,791. (See note D).  
 Military and Naval Expenditure for 1882, £151,921.

## NOTES.

(A.) The following Loans are not included in the above :—

1883, £3,000,000	}	making a grand total £24,721,219.
" 3,000,000		

(B.) There are now 1,320 miles of Railway<sup>s</sup> open and 889 miles in course of construction.

(C.) These returns relate to persons arriving and departing by sea only.

(D.) Includes the Gold received at the Mint from other Colonies and converted into Bars and Coin.

March, 1884.

APPENDIX VI.  
POLICE NOTICE.  
*New South Wales.*

CONDITIONS OF ENROLMENT OF CANDIDATES.

1. They must be under thirty years of age.
2. They must be of strong constitution, and free from any bodily complaint; and must undergo a medical examination.
3. They must read and write well, and be in other respects fairly educated.
4. They must produce satisfactory testimonials of character.
5. They are to understand that in engaging for service in the Police Force it is not only for police duties but for fatigue or any other work they may be called on to perform by their superior Officers.
6. They will be enrolled for general Police Service, and those best adapted will be selected for mounted duty, but are liable at any time, if considered advisable, to be dismounted.
7. They are taken on in the first instance for not less than three days on trial without pay, but before enrolment they must be certified to by the Medical Officer appointed for the purpose, as being physically fit for service.
8. During the period of probation, which is always passed at the Depot, they can leave at any time by giving notice to the Officer in charge.
9. After the period of probation, they are, if considered suitable, required to take and subscribe, in the presence of a Magistrate, the oath required by the Police Regulation Act.
10. The minimum height for the Foot Police is 5 feet 9 inches.
11. The maximum weight for the Mounted Police is 11 stone.

PAY.

Probationary Constables (under instruction acquiring a knowledge of Police duties, usually a brief period) ... ..	6/ per diem.
Ordinary Constables ... ..	7/ "
Constables, 1st Class ... ..	7/6 "
Senior Constables ... ..	8/- "
Sergeants, 2nd class... ..	9/3 "
" 1st class... ..	10/6 "
Detectives, 3rd class ... ..	9/- "
" 2nd class ... ..	10/- "
" 1st class ... ..	11/- and 12/- "

ALLOWANCES.

The Police are provided with uniform clothing, or a money allowance in lieu if employed in plain clothes. When practicable the Police are provided with quarters, and if none are available one shilling per diem is allowed in lieu.

SUPERANNUATION.

All members of the Police Force subscribe 3 per cent. of their salaries to a Superannuation Fund, for which Pensions and Gratuities are payable to members of the Force who are over 60 years of age, or who may be certified by the Police Medical Board to be unfit for further service. Widows of members of the Police Force are also entitled to gratuities from the Police Reward Fund.

Apply to

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF POLICE,  
Sydney,  
New South Wales.

APPENDIX VII.

*New South Wales Gazette Notice.*

PROHIBITION OF IMPORTATION OF DOGS.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Importation of Dogs.—Notice is hereby given that the importation of dogs into New South Wales from places beyond the other Australian Colonies and New Zealand has been prohibited.

Dogs shipped prior to this notification will be admitted.

SAUL SAMUEL,  
Agent-General for New South Wales.

5, Westminster Chambers,  
London, S. W., 27th October, 1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Importation of Stock, &c.—Notice is hereby given that the *Government Gazette*, published in Sydney on February 3rd, contains a Proclamation prohibiting for two years, from 28th January, importation of Stock, Fodder, and Fittings from all countries other than Australian Colonies and New Zealand, except as regards any sheep shipped from United States of America before the said Proclamation.

SAUL SAMUEL,  
Agent-General for New South Wales.

5, Westminster Chambers,  
London, S. W., 5th February, 1884.

APPENDIX VIII.

STATISTICAL AND OTHER BOOKS OF REFERENCE CONCERNING NEW SOUTH WALES.

An Essay on New South Wales, by G. H. Reid, Sydney, 1876.

Statistical Register of 1882.

Financial Statements (various).

Mines and Mineral Statistics, 1882.

Blue Book for the year 1882.

Railways and Tramways of New South Wales. Report for the year 1882.

Fish and Fisheries of New South Wales, by the Rev. J. E. Tenison-Woods, Sydney, 1882.

New South Wales in 1881, by Thomas Richards, Sydney, 1882.

NOTE—MESSRS. TRUBNER & Co., 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, London, are the appointed Agents for the sale of official and other authorized publications of the Government of New South Wales. The Royal Society of New South Wales, The Linnean Society of New South Wales, &c., &c.



1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**IMMIGRATION.**

(NUMBER, NATIONALITY, RELIGION, &c., OF IMMIGRANTS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 February, 1884.*

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 5th February, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return showing the number of Immigrants that arrived in ships chartered for the Government during 1883, with particulars of nationality and religion; also the same for the ‘Selkirkshire,’ just arrived.”

(*Mr. Abigail.*)

IMMIGRANTS arrived in 1883.

<i>Nationality.</i>				<i>Religion.</i>			
English	...	...	5,382	Church of England	...	...	3,727
Irish	...	...	1,903	Roman Catholics	...	...	1,758
Scotch	...	...	937	Wesleyan Methodists	...	...	980
Other countries	...	...	147	Church of Scotland	...	...	916
				Other Protestants	...	...	819
				Jews	...	...	74
				Other persuasions	...	...	95
Total	...	...	8,369	Total	...	...	8,369

IMMIGRANTS arrived per “Selkirkshire,” January, 1884.

<i>Nationality.</i>				<i>Religion.</i>			
English	...	...	249	Church of England	...	...	171
Irish	...	...	85	Roman Catholics	...	...	70
Scotch	...	...	55	Church of Scotland	...	...	67
Other countries	...	...	7	Wesleyan Methodists	...	...	52
				Other Protestants	...	...	21
				Jews	...	...	12
				Other persuasions	...	...	3
Total	...	...	396	Total	...	...	396

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.



1883-4.

—  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

—  
**IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.**  
(STATISTICS.)

—  
*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 June, 1884.*  
—

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 28th May, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

“ (1.) The total number of Immigrants over Emigrants to and from this Colony for each ten years inclusive, ending with 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880.

“ (2.) The total population of Towns and Villages in this Colony as against the number of country inhabitants for each ten years ending with 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 inclusive.

“ (3.) The total number of persons upon the gold-fields of this Colony for each ten years ending with 1860, 1870, and 1880 inclusive.”

(*Mr. Hammond.*)

—  
No. 1.

RETURN of the total number of Immigrants over Emigrants to and from this Colony for each ten years inclusive, ending with 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880.

Period.	Immigration.	Emigration.	Immigrants over Emigrants.
1841 to 1850 ... ..	120,941	46,684	74,257
1851 „ 1860 ... ..	234,624	104,422	130,202
1861 „ 1870 ... ..	198,821	149,522	49,299
1871 „ 1880 ... ..	325,188	195,220	129,968

The separation of Victoria took place on 1st July, 1851. The estimated population of Victoria in 1850 was 76,162. The estimated population of Queensland when separated in December, 1859, was 23,450.

N.B.—There are no means of ascertaining the overland migration between New South Wales and the neighbouring Colonies.

No. 2.

[765 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £1 18s. 1d.]

## No. 2.

RETURN showing the Population of the Colony of New South Wales at the Censuses of 1856, 1861, 1871, and 1881 respectively, distinguishing the numbers in Towns and Villages from the numbers in the rural parts of the Colony.

	1856.	1861.	1871.	1881.
Towns & Villages, Urban	112,137 or 45 per cent.	159,630 or 45·74 per cent.	234,162 or 46·68 per cent.	433,391 or 57·92 per cent.
Rural parts .....	137,145 „ 55 „	189,320 „ 54·26 „	267,417 „ 53·32 „	314,850 „ 42·18 „
Shipping .....	Not stated.	1,910.	2,402.	3,227.
Total Population...	249,282*	350,860.	503,981.	751,468.

\* This number is exclusive of the inhabitants of the Queensland Districts, which were created into a separate Colony in 1859.

NOTE.—The second paragraph of Mr. Hammond's Motion is for a Return showing "the total population of towns and villages in this Colony as against the number of country inhabitants for each ten years ending with 1850, 1860, 1870, and 1880 inclusive." The information cannot be given in the terms of the Motion, but the above Return shows the urban and rural population respectively when the Census was taken in the years 1856, 1861, 1871, and 1881.

The increase in the urban population between 1856 and 1861 was 0·74 per cent.; between 1861 and 1871 it was 0·84 per cent.; and between 1871 and 1881 it was 11·24 per cent.

In 1856 the rural exceeded the urban population by 25,008, or 10 per cent.; in 1861 by 29,690, or 8·52 per cent.; in 1871 by 33,255, or 6·64 per cent.; but in 1881 the case was reversed, and the urban exceeded the rural population by 118,541 persons, or 15·74 per cent.

## No. 3.

RETURN showing the number of persons engaged in Mining in Gold when the Census was taken in 1856, 1861, 1871, and 1881 respectively.

1856.	1861.	1871.	1881.
3,821	20,365	16,261	10,723

The third paragraph of Mr. Hammond's motion is for a Return showing "the total number of persons on the Gold-fields of this Colony for each ten years ending with 1860, 1870, and 1880 inclusive." The information asked for cannot be given in the terms of the Motion; there are no records to show how many persons lived upon the gold-fields during those periods. The various Censuses were taken by districts, towns, villages, municipalities, &c., but the gold-fields were not particularized, the gold-mining population being of too migratory a character.

The above Return shows the number of persons engaged in gold-mining in the years 1856, 1861, 1871, and 1881.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**ASSISTED IMMIGRATION.**  
(TELEGRAMS RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 May, 1884.*

SCHEDULE.

NO.		PAGE.
1.	Colonial Secretary to Agent-General. 18 February, 1884 ...	1
2.	Agent-General to Colonial Secretary. 20 February, 1884 ...	1
3.	Colonial Secretary to Agent-General. 6 May, 1884 ...	1
4.	Agent-General to Colonial Secretary. 7 May, 1884 ...	2
5.	Colonial Secretary to Agent-General. 9 May, 1884 ...	2
6.	Agent-General to Colonial Secretary. 9 May, 1884 ...	2
7.	Colonial Secretary to Agent-General. 16 May, 1884 ...	2

No. 1.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to Agent-General, London.

Sydney, 18 February, 1884.

IN our revised Estimates the Immigration Vote will be curtailed at least one-third, probably one-half; therefore moderate your arrangements.

No. 2.

Telegram from Agent-General, London, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

London, 20 February, 1884.

EMIGRATION will moderate after April steamer. Bound to complete present engagements. Inform me of the amount voted as soon as possible.

\* \* \* \* \*

No. 3.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to Agent-General, London.

Sydney, 6 May, 1884.

IMMIGRATION Vote reduced to fifty thousand, with the understanding that no more home engagements be made, except for female domestics, but you will carry out for nominees holding contracts. Reply whether any and what engagements after "Texan" and "Barr" have been made.



## No. 4.

Telegram from Agent-General, London, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

London, 7 May, 1884.

"ABERGELDIE" leaves 13th with 500 adults. Impossible to discontinue entirely at once. Number of outstanding engagements with applicants about 600, besides over 1,200 nominations already received, all of which must be kept. Your instructions shall be carried out as far as practicable. Female domestics difficult to obtain—could only be secured in limited numbers for each ship. Good young women without parents not disposed to emigrate. Will not send another ship until six weeks after "Abergeldie."

## No. 5.

Telegram from Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to Agent-General, London.

Sydney, 9 May, 1884.

Do not send any for at least eight weeks after "Abergeldie." Many hundred men out of work; some may have to be temporarily relieved by Government. Each ship arriving adds to discontent. Protracted drought destroyed general employment in interior, and has driven labour back upon Sydney. Fierce denunciations amongst recent arrivals for deceptive information at your end.

## No. 6.

Telegram from Agent-General, London, to Colonial Secretary, New South Wales.

London, 9 May, 1884.

No deceptive information nor inducement ever held out here to persons to emigrate—entirely voluntary. Positive instructions to officers never to give advice. Many hundreds applications present time in face discouraging statements published in provincial papers from Sydney correspondents. Will delay departure next steamer after "Abergeldie" eight weeks. Has drought broken up? Many inquiries.

## No. 7.

(*Extract.*)

Telegram from Colonial Secretary, New South Wales, to Agent-General, London.

Sydney, 16 May, 1884.

\* \* \* \* \*  
DROUGHT broken up, but all labour interior suspended. Large number unemployed, Sydney. Delay next ship three months from "Abergeldie," giving chance labour becoming absorbed.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION).

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "ALLANSHAW.")

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 October, 1883.*

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FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

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## IMMIGRATION.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

(No. 45, Emigration—82.)

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 15 December, 1882.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Allanshaw," of 1,589 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on the 10th January next.

The rates are as follows, viz.:—If 250 and under 275 statute adults, £14 17s. 6d.; 275 and under 300 statute adults, £13 17s. 6d.; 300 statute adults and upwards, £13 7s. 6d.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, 10 January, 1883.

With reference to my letter of the 15th ultimo, announcing the engagement of the "Allanshaw" for the conveyance of the emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The undermentioned gratuities have been promised, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government, viz.:—To the Surgeon-superintendent (first voyage), 10s. on each emigrant landed alive; to the master, the first mate, the second mate, and to the person who served out the provisions, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive, to be divided as the Surgeon-superintendent recommends, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster, £5; the matron, £25; sub-matrons, £3 each; the cook, £5; the cook's assistant, £3; the baker, £3; the men in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary and female mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 26 January, 1883.

Referring to my despatch of the 15th December last (No. 45, Emigration—82), reporting the chartering of the ship "Allanshaw," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 13th inst., with 396 emigrants on board, equal to 341 statute adults, and to enclose, viz.:—

- 1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving their names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received by the Emigration Officer for passage money of applicants selected by me, and in cases where insufficient or no deposits were made in the Colony on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families, which amount has been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.
- 2nd. A return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Allanshaw," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this Country; also showing their various nationalities.
- 3rd. A certificate of Dr. G. Pearson, relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation; also of the medicine-chest, provisions, and the accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 11 June, 1883.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 2nd ultimo, of the ship "Allanshaw," from Plymouth, having left that port on the 13th January, 1883, thus completing the voyage in one hundred and nine days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £13 7s. 6d. per statute adult.

2. In consequence of an outbreak of scarlet-fever during the latter part of the voyage the vessel was on arrival placed in quarantine, a charge for "demurrage," amounting to the sum of £317 16s., being thereby incurred.

The vessel was released on the 17th ultimo, leaving at the quarantine station those who were not convalescent.

This vessel is roomy, and has a good height between decks. The compartments set apart for the single men and single women were sufficiently well ventilated, but in consequence of the room for the issuing of provisions being situated in the married people's compartment, the ventilation was blocked, and very great inconvenience was caused by the daily issuing of rations from this store-room.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of fifty married couples, with their ninety-eight children; one hundred and seventeen single men, and seventy-seven single women.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £677 10s. paid by the depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £1,012 10s. was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,690 paid by the immigrants or by their friends towards the cost of their passage.

4. Herewith is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

During the voyage the matron in charge of the female immigrants died from cerebral apoplexy, and amongst the immigrants two adults and eight children died, and there were six births.

English	264
Irish	84
Scotch	32
Other countries	12
	392

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the depôt, and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied, both as to the good quality and the sufficient quantity of the provisions issued to them during the voyage.

Certain complaints were, however, made against the master of the vessel, and especially against the Surgeon-superintendent. These several complaints have been very carefully investigated by the Board of Immigration. Copies of the evidence taken, and the decision of the Board thereon, will form the subject of a special report to be made by the Board of Immigration.

6. The single women were, as usual, received at the depôt on the day of their release from quarantine, whence all were discharged to their friends, with the exception of seven, who offered themselves for hire as domestic servants. These readily obtained employment at an average of wages of nine shillings per week.

7. Free passes by steamer and by rail were issued to all who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as shown in the following summary:—

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Men.	Women.
Hired.....	2	.....	11	1
To or with friends .....	10	19	20	10
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves .....	.....	1	7	.....
General total, 93.....	12	20	38	11

These proceeded to thirty-four different districts. The remainder of the immigrants left the vessel without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, George Pearson, Esq., was accused of repeated acts of intemperance during the voyage.

The result of the investigation held by the Board was that such accusation was fully proved, and although there was no proof of neglect of duty the Board have unanimously recommended that a fine of £40 shall be inflicted, and that this sum shall be deducted from the gratuity (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General) of 10s. per head on the immigrants landed alive, for this his first voyage in charge as a Surgeon-superintendent; also, that he shall not receive a certificate entitling him to the payment of his return passage to England.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports the death from cerebral apoplexy of the matron, Mrs. Willis, on the 19th of March, in whose place the sub-matron, Elizabeth Thompson, was temporarily appointed, but on account of subsequent illness she was obliged to relinquish her duties. Charges were made against her as to her conduct towards some of the female immigrants which were not proved.

It is not, however, recommended that any extra gratuity beyond that which she is entitled to receive as a sub-matron should be paid to her.

10. Although Dr. Pearson has declined to state in what manner the usual gratuity of four shillings per head on the immigrants landed alive shall be paid, it is recommended by the Board that such gratuity, equal to £78 8s., shall be thus apportioned:—To the master, £29 8s.; to the 1st mate, £11 4s.; to the 2nd mate, £14; to the storekeeper, £17 5s. 4d.; to two assistant storekeepers, each £3 5s. 4d.

11. Other gratuities, as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General, are payable as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; to the cook, £5; to the cook's assistant, £3; to the baker, £3; to the engineer, £5; to the hospital assistant, £3; to the w.c. constable, £5; to three sub-matrons (each £3), £9; to eleven ordinary constables (each £3), £33; to one ordinary constable for half the voyage, £1 10s.; also, on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent, to the nurse, £5; total, £77 10s.

12. The Surgeon-superintendent having reported most unfavourably of the condensing apparatus, also of the quality of the coal, a searching inquiry was instituted by the Board of Immigration, with the result that it is recommended that a fine of not less than £500 shall be inflicted in accordance with clause 41 of the charter-party; a full report thereon is hereto annexed.

13. The principal diseases which occurred during the voyage were diarrhoea and scarlet fever.

I have, &c,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Allanshaw," arrived at Sydney, 2nd May, 1883.

Number of births on board:—Males, 5; female, 1.

Nominal list of deaths on board:—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Mrs. Griffin's baby	36 hours	Debility; premature birth.
2	Clarke George	1 year	Laryngeal abscess.
3	Daines Beatrice	7 months	Marasmus.
4	Willis Margaret	45 years	Cerebral apoplexy.
5	Penney William H.	27 "	Consumption.
6	Squires George A.	2 "	General debility.
7	Tregoning Henry...	8 "	Scarlatina maligna.
8	Tregoning James...	6 "	" "
9	Velvin Arthur	4 "	" anginosa.
10	Wray Richard	1½ "	" "
11	Berry Jane A.	21 "	" maligna.

11 deaths; less matron, 10 deaths.

Disposal

## Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ... ..	38	78	...	79	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	2	.....	...	11	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat ... ..	10	20	...	27	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included ... ..	.....	.....	78	...	* Hired as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of 9s. per week.
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends ... ..	.....	.....	71	...	
6. Hired from the Depôt... ..	.....	.....	*7	...	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, June 11th, 1883.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

Report of the Board of Immigration *re* the ship "Allanshaw."

WE, the Board of Immigration, have the honor to submit to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary our report of an investigation into certain charges preferred by a large number of the immigrants per ship "Allanshaw" against Captain J. D. B. Le Couteur, master of that vessel, and also against George Pearson, Esq., Surgeon-superintendent thereof.

We have held three meetings, at which Captain Le Couteur, Dr. Pearson, and other witnesses were examined. Their evidence is hereto annexed.

The charges against the master are contained in a document which was handed to the Board when holding their usual examination of the immigrants on the arrival of the ship.

See Appendix A.

We are of opinion that the statements made in that document are not, for the most part, sustained by evidence; that we consider that the captain committed an error in not adhering to the letter of the law as regards side lights during several days towards the end of February.

As to the charge of "neglect of fire-drill and boat exercise," we accept his explanation as satisfactory.

From the evidence adduced as to the charges against Dr. Pearson, Surgeon-superintendent, which includes several extracts from the ship's official log-book, we are of opinion that he was on several occasions during the voyage "under the influence of intoxicating liquors," and we regret to add that on his first appearance to give evidence before the Board he was in a similar state.

We therefore recommend that a sum of £40 shall be deducted from the amount otherwise payable to him; and we consider that Dr. Pearson is not a fit person to be again placed in charge of Government immigrants, and that therefore he should not receive the usual certificate which would entitle him to a free passage to England for further employment.

The very serious breach of the charter-party involved in the visit of the ship to Table Bay, Cape of Good Hope, has received our most careful consideration, and we are of opinion that the captain and surgeon, who in consultation decided on that course, acted with prudence under the circumstances; but, at the same time we deem it our duty to emphatically express our dissatisfaction that such a proceeding should have been rendered necessary.

In accordance with the charter-party, "The vessel shall not touch at any intermediate port other than that to be designated by the party of the second part (namely, the Agent-General) except from urgent necessity." It is required both by the charter-party and by the Passenger Act that the ship shall have on board enough water and coal for a voyage of 140 days.

The charter-party further enacts that the condensing machine shall be "of a size calculated to supply not less than 500 gallons of water in twenty-four hours," and "that it shall be continuously worked on board for "six days prior to the ship leaving the port in which she may be fitted," and further stipulates that for the 396 emigrants there shall be on board a reserve of not less than 50,000 gallons of fresh water.

In all these particulars there appears to have been a failure to comply with the regulations. It is noted in the ship's log-book that on January 30th the captain's attention was drawn to the fact that owing to the "very poor steaming power of the coal" about 1½ ton per day was being consumed by the condenser, and for cooking purposes, which, he adds, was "a matter of serious moment, there being but 80 tons of coal on board on leaving London." It is recorded in the same journal that on March 6th he was "now sawing up spare spars for fuel." Independently of the want of coal and consequent failure of the water supply from the condenser there was evidently a well-grounded fear that the reserve supply of fresh water would also fail, as it is recorded in the ship's log-book that on February 10th "two 400-gallon tanks upon being opened were reported empty." Again, on February 19th, two more 400-gallon tanks were found empty when opened. Again, on March 2nd and on March 5th two more 400-gallon tanks were opened and found to be partially empty. Therefore, "as opportunity served we have collected all the rain-water possible." On March 5th, the captain notes, "finding that only 10 or 12 tons of coal remain, and that we are still 2,000 miles away from the Cape of Good Hope," he "resolved to diminish the daily ration of water to the emigrants from three to two quarts per adult, which with the allowance for cooking makes a daily issue of about 220 gallons," less than half the quantity that (as per charter-party, clause 8) the condenser alone should have supplied.

The captain also notes that "the married and single women, owing to so many children being among them, seem to have felt the short ration of water."

The evidence given by the engineer, who had joined two days after the ship left London, is most important, particularly as to the inefficient machinery and inadequacy of the condenser. "The

"The engine was never fit (in the opinion of the engineer) from the start for the work to be done," and he "told the owners at Plymouth that the machinery was not fit for work," and he expected daily to see "the engine break down."

The captain states that "the engineer who came with me gave me entire satisfaction."

We desire to draw very particular attention to the foregoing quotations, which to our minds are exceedingly suggestive of the sufferings which threatened the emigrants in the event of a total failure of the water supply; and in our opinion it is exceedingly probable that that catastrophe was only averted by calling at the Cape. And finally, we would point out that the scarlet fever, from which the passengers suffered so severely, only became fatal towards the end of the voyage, the five deaths from that disease having occurred during the last sixteen days, while the visit to the Cape, in the captain's opinion, "prolonged the voyage for a period of not less than twenty-one days."

We have very carefully weighed the evidence which was placed before us, and we are unanimously of opinion that, had the vessel been supplied with—

(Firstly) an efficient water-condensing apparatus, (secondly) a sufficient quantity of good coal, and (thirdly) a reserve of fresh water in sound tanks, as required by the charter-party, the necessity for visiting the Cape would not have arisen, nor would the disaster in the shape of the fatal results which attended the scarlet fever have occurred on the voyage.

We therefore feel bound to recommend that, in accordance with clause 41 of the charter-party, a fine of not less than £500 shall be inflicted upon the ship, by the deduction of that amount from the passage money now payable.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR, Chairman.  
JOHN F. SHERIDAN.  
ALFRED H. STEPHEN.  
SAMUEL WILKINSON.  
GEORGE F. WISE.

Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 11 June, 1883.

A TRUE and faithful copy of all entries in any way relative to the emigrants conveyed on board the ship "Allanshaw," from Plymouth to Sydney, N.S.W.

The matron (Mrs. Willis) reported to the surgeon and myself that the quarter-master (M'Vitey, Feb. 10, 1883. A.B.) had been seen passing a letter to the single woman, Jessie Watts. On questioning this woman she acknowledged receiving it to deliver to the single woman, Annie Brown. In presence of the surgeon I called the quarter-master (M'Vitey) into the cabin and I questioned him as to the charge. He confessed having given the note, but refused to say whether it was written by himself or if it was from any one else. I therefore disrated him from his position as quarter-master, causing him to forfeit the 5s. per month extra wages I had promised him and the other quarter-masters if they performed their duties satisfactorily; and also told him he had made himself liable to the penalty mentioned in the ship's articles for in any way interfering with the single women, and also that he was liable to imprisonment, for, having no wages to receive in Sydney, he could not be punished by a fine. Off. Log, page 17.

(Signed by the surgeon and myself.)

May 3rd, Sydney Harbour.

The above entry was read by me to M'Vitey in presence of Mr. Hunter, and he replied that he would reply when the proper time came.

(Signed by Mr. Hunter and myself.)

My attention being called by the chief-officer to the large daily consumption of coals used by the condensing boiler, emigrants' galley, baker's oven, and ship's galley respectively, which, roughly estimated, was about 30 cwt. per day, it became a matter of serious moment, there being but 80 tons of coal on board on sailing from London. The engine had until now been working up to a pressure of 20 lbs. to 25 lbs., condensing on an average about 300 gallons in from fourteen to sixteen hours. I consulted with the doctor, and we then determined to only work the condenser for twelve hours, and at the low pressure of from 12 lbs. to 14 lbs., according to the wind and motion of the ship, and draw upon the reserve tank water for the deficit of the condenser. Adverse winds and weather have thus far greatly retarded our progress. I may here remark that the engineer and cooks complained to me of the very poor steaming power of the coals when I pressed upon their notice the great necessity of economizing the coals. January 30. Page 24.

(Signed by the surgeon, first mate, and myself.)

Since the above entry we have been consuming about 18 cwt. per day, and using from 100 to 150 February 10. gallons from the reserve tank water. Two 400-gallon tanks, the storekeeper reported to me, were quite empty upon being opened. Page 24.

(Signed by surgeon, storekeeper, and myself.)

The storekeeper reported to me that two more 400-gallon tanks were found empty when opened. We have collected all the rain-water possible as opportunity served. February 19. Page 25.

(Signed by surgeon, first mate, and myself.)

Another 400-gallon tank, on being opened, was found with only 21 inches of water in it. Our March 5. remaining coal also appears to be running very short, and our passage unusually prolonged by the past Page 25. and present very light winds and fine weather. We have now thirty-one 400-gallon tanks empty, leaving us thirty-four (supposed to be full ones), besides some 4,000 gallons water in main tanks. Reviewing our serious position with the doctor, and at best estimate finding that but from 10 to 12 tons of coal remain, and that we are still some 2,000 miles away from the Cape, we have determined to stop the condenser and husband the coal for cooking purposes alone; also, to diminish the daily rations of water from three to two quarts per adult respectively, which, with the allowance for cooking, makes the daily issue about 220 gallons. All matter likely to serve as fuel, in case of need, is carefully cared for, and a course now shaped for Table Bay determined upon, it being in my mind an absolute necessity, and no other port is at present so available, besides being somewhat in our route.

(Signed by surgeon, first mate, and myself.)

The

March 6,  
Page 26.

The storekeeper reports another tank to contain but 20 inches of water. I am now sawing up spare spars for fuel. By best estimate the consumption of coals daily by emigrants' range, baker's oven, and ship's range is 2½ cwt. The fires are now only lighted at 6:30 a.m., and put out as early as possible, and wood is burnt to assist the coals.

(Signed by surgeon and myself.)

March 14,  
Page 19.

Last evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock, the crew from forward came aft, requesting to speak with me. I told them to send one man from each watch to represent them, and I would hear what they had to say. So Alex. M'Vitey, A.B. (see entry, page 17), and Thos. Riley, A.B., came on the poop and asked if I would not allow the galley-fire to be lighted early enough for them to have their customary morning's coffee; for they thought, if I was calling at the Cape, there was fuel enough to take us there. I told them that I could not do so, for the officers of the ship and myself suffered as well as themselves from the privation, so that no partiality was shown, and that the fire would have to be lighted one and a half to two hours earlier than needed, and I could not yet see my way to spare the necessary fuel. The above led M'Vitey to speak very disparagingly of the ship, condemning her in most parts, both in food and management from the commencement, he being pleased to style her as a most original ship, and he wound up by saying he'd be glad of his discharge at the Cape when we got there.

The above remarks led me to speak to the whole of the forward hands when they mustered aft for their daily lime-juice, and I explained to them the pith of the entry, page 25, which there states my reason for carefully husbanding the coals, as they complained of their food. I remarked that I had substituted ½ lb. butter for ¼ lb. and ¼ lb. beef and pork respectively, giving them also 1 lb. of preserved meat extra on Sundays to ½ lb. salt meat, with the addition of fresh potatoes. They have also had pickles served out to them, and while in the tropics I allowed them four quarts of water in lieu of three, and still they were not satisfied; so that no alternative was left me, as I could not treat them better, for me to fall back upon the scale of diet as appears on the Articles, and which they had all signed. Thos. Riley was most emphatic in declaring that if I placed them upon pound and pint, that he for one should not exert himself in any way, but would take his time about matters. I gave him a caution, but he said he would give me no cause to be subject to imprisonment on ship's arrival at Sydney. I mentioned to them also that it was not compulsory upon the ship to light galley-fires at 4 in the morning to give them a cup of coffee. It was a custom on board ship, and no more; but if abused by misconduct of the crew or otherwise the practice could be stopped by the master.

(Signed by first also second mate and myself.)

March 16, page  
26.

As there still remain thirty-two 400-gallon tanks supposed to be full, and 4,000 gallons in large main tanks, with the sanction of the doctor I now issue to all the passengers their full allowance of water, as I consider that we now run no risk of being short, the Cape, Table Bay, being but 670 miles distant. The emigrants—the married and single women—owing to so many children being among them, seem to have felt the short rations of water; but when I explained my reasons for so acting, they appeared satisfied with my precautionary measure.

(Signed by surgeon and myself.)

March 20, page  
21.

Now at this hour we anchored in Table Bay, in accordance with orders from deputy harbour-master, who gave ship an outside berth on my informing him that I would leave again to-morrow.

(Signed by myself.)

March 22, page  
26.

The following four single men emigrants came to me and laid a complaint against the Surgeon-superintendent, which I told them to put in writing, and then, in the doctor's presence, I would listen to their grievance. The men were:—Arthur Webster, John Brown, Randolph Rutledge, and David M'Culloch. At 7 p.m., in the presence of the doctor, the men in question, with their witnesses (whose names appear in their written charges), came into the saloon, when I read the three letters hereto attached. The doctor emphatically denied the charges made, asserting they were malicious statements, calling the single-men constables, Lovelock and Galvin, to bear him out in his denial, which they, in a manner, did. My second mate, Mr. Hunter, was present during this inquiry. I was at the time of the occurrence on shore on ship's business.

The man Webster showed me a mark on the inner side of his leg, caused, he said, by the blow given him by the doctor. Webster also stated his intention of taking out a summons for assault against the doctor when he arrived at Sydney.

Memo. signed  
April 22.

In connection with the charges made against the doctor in adjoining entry, I have this morning received three written statements, numbers one, two, and three, contradicting the charges made on 22nd March.

(Signed by Mr. Hunter and myself.)

March 23, page  
27.

In support of the written statements made in the last entry against the doctor, I was now presented with the above signatures of a number of the single men emigrants.

(Signed by Mr. Hunter, mate, and myself.)

April 14, page 23.

At this time Patrick Kearns, James Campbell, and George Sherer, single men emigrants, came to me, being desirous of laying a complaint against Dr. Pearson. I at once called the doctor, and in his presence, and that of George Birnie, the ship's carpenter, they severally and separately stated the following charge, and to which they append their signatures:—

A little after midnight the doctor visited the single men's quarters; it was Kearns and Campbell's watch; they were seated at a table playing draughts; the doctor charged them with gambling, and not keeping their watch properly, and gave orders for the next watchman on turn to be called. This was Sherer, who, while getting up, appeared not to do so quickly enough to please the doctor, who roughly said to him, "God damn you, get up, &c.;" when up the doctor ordered him on deck, and he went, followed by the doctor, who then called up the ship's carpenter, and ordered him to lock Sherer up in one of the w.-c.'s. The carpenter unlocked the w.-c. door, and as Sherer refused to go in, not knowing what fault he had committed, the doctor ordered the carpenter to lay hold of him, and put him in; the doctor laying hands on Sherer and breaking the buttons off his coat. The carpenter refused to put his hands on the man, and the doctor said he would report him to me. The doctor did come, and reported the carpenter's refusal,

refusal, to which I replied that he had acted quite right, and that the doctor had no authority over the crew without first consulting me. I saw he was much excited, and advised him to go to bed, and that I would inquire into the matter in the morning. The doctor again shortly after came to me, asking for some brandy to give to Mr. Green's child that was ill, saying that he (Green) fancied he can "treat the child better than I can, but I'll show him." I refused to give him the brandy, and I then heard him go to his cabin, and shortly afterwards he was snoring. Sberer further stated that the doctor was under the influence of drink, which charge Kearns and Campbell also affirm as being the truth.

(Signed by Kearns, Campbell, and Sberer.)

During the time the above charge was being made the doctor several times interrupted the speakers in an excited manner, striking the table with his fist, and using strong language, which I was forced to check. After the charge was laid he loudly exclaimed that he would now have witnesses on his side heard, naming Lovelock and some others—I think Galvin. I refused to hear them, saying I was not trying the case; I was merely taking down the depositions of men who had come before me for the purpose. He could produce his witnesses when the question was placed before the proper authorities. He then left the cabin, and seemed highly indignant, at what, he said, the one-sided way in which I had acted.

(Signed by myself.)

In sight of Sydney South Head Light.—I much regret at almost the termination of the voyage to <sup>May 1, page 31,</sup> have to accuse Dr. Pearson, Surgeon-superintendent, of most gross abuse and defiance towards myself—<sup>9:15 p.m.</sup> without provocation on my part—he being at the time excited from the influence of "drink" or drugs.

(Signed by myself.)

The doctor came into the saloon at this time and commenced shouting in a loud voice for the steward to bring him a light, using strong language at the last. There was a light in the saloon, also one in my cabin, where I was at the time with Mr. Scott, the storekeeper. Getting no reply to his calls, the doctor then came to my cabin-door and commenced a whole volley of insolence. I saw that he was under the influence of either drink or drugs, and said quietly, "Why, doctor, it's past 9; no doubt the steward has turned in; surely you're man enough to light your own candle, and pray don't make such a noise?" "I'm man enough for you, any how; say what you like, and in any way you like!" "Now, doctor," I replied, "be careful what you say; for, as you perceive, there's a witness here, and you are under the influence of drink." "Keep your witness," replied the doctor; "you're a bloody liar;" "I'm not drunk—it's a bloody lie," and so he went on, until I went to him and said, "Now, doctor, be careful, or I'll turn you out of the cabin, and have you locked up." "Will you?" said he; "only put your hand upon me, and then you'll see." I said, "Don't be afraid, I won't put my hand on you, but I shall call others that will," and I then moved to the outer door of the saloon, the doctor staggering after me, and stumbling over the door-sill. I called the mate on duty, Mr. Hunter, also Mr. Robinson, the third mate, who had turned in, and when they appeared I drew their attention to the doctor's condition, asking them if he was not the worse for drink, to which they assented. The doctor then went into the port quarter-deck cabin, occupied then by the steward, donkey-man, and my late first mate (now disgraced), and shut the door or some one inside closed it. I then asked Mr. Robinson, he having had a bottle of whiskey served to him to-day, whether he had given any to the doctor? He said, "Yes, one glass; not enough to make him tight." I said, "You know well doing so is against my orders and your given word," for since the last time I noticed the doctor excited I had given orders to stop all issue of wine and spirits; the officers, however, not being then on friendly terms with the doctor, and therefore not likely to give him anything, when they asked for spirits I allowed them to have one bottle each per week, they both first assuring me that they would not give any to the doctor.

(Signed by Mr. Hunter and Mr. Robinson, mates.)

I must here remark that, at 8:30 p.m., the doctor came into my cabin just as I was going on deck and asked me for a little brandy for an emigrant named "Daines," suffering from rheumatism; he had a pannikin with him and into it I poured about a gill of brandy; while so doing the doctor remarked to me that some of the sick fancied they knew what they required better than he did, so he would give them what they asked, etc. I thought he spoke somewhat huskily, but would not have noticed it afterwards except for the above written entry. While the doctor was in the port-deck cabin, Thompson, single men's constable, came on two occasions to the cabin seeking the doctor for a man named Lovelock, who he said was suffering badly in his inside. Mr. Scott, storekeeper, said a drop of brandy might ease him, so I gave it to him. I then went to the port-deck cabin, opened the door, saw the doctor seated on a chest, and my late mate holding the door handle. I told the doctor that that berth was no fit place for him to be in in his present position on board; it was the steward's, donkey-man, and a disgraced officer's; he had a cabin in the saloon and had better go to it. He muttered some reply about not knowing it was a disgraced officer's berth, and I left when the door was shut smartly after me. I went to my cabin to give Mr. Scott the brandy, as above mentioned, when the doctor passed in; I told him a man was bad, and that he had been twice sent for. He said, "It's a lie; I've not been called; I'm always ready to attend the sick, etc.," and was going on saying I had tried to undermine his authority, etc., etc. I did not reply, and he left the saloon with his lantern to go and visit the sick man, returning shortly after, going to his cabin, lighting his candle, shut the door, and I suppose was soon asleep, for I did not hear him again.

(Signed by Mr. Scott, storekeeper, and myself.)

The above was read by me to the officers who have attached hereto their signatures in proof of its <sup>May 2,</sup> correctness.

(My signature.)

Quarantine Anchorage: "In reply to this entry, which was read to the doctor in the presence of <sup>May 3,</sup> Mr. Hunter, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Scott, and myself, the doctor said that he denied it."

(Signed by Messrs. Hunter, Robinson, Scott, and myself.)

Examined with Captain Le Couteur and found correct with his copy of ship's official log.—  
COLLINGWOOD FENWICK.



Captain Le  
Couteur, 21/5/83  
Appendix A.

I am aware that a document was sent to the Immigration Board, said document signed by some of the crew as well as some of the immigrants.

I have been in the Immigration service thirteen years, seven years as mate, also before the mast some twenty years ago.

I exercised the fire brigade but some of the married women got frightened.

Appendix B.

I have prepared instructions for officers.

I hand in printed instructions.

I drilled my crew between London and Plymouth, and in Plymouth.

I was complimented in Plymouth on my preparations for the same by the despatching officer.

I acknowledged on a few occasions when we were not likely to meet a vessel that I had no side lights out; I used my own judgment.

My life-buoys have not been touched since I left Plymouth. They are now ready where first placed for use; situation known to every one concerned.

I first heard of the want of latrine accommodation from Dr. Pearson, and I immediately had preparations made.

The pipe of one of the w.-c.'s was obstructed by a belaying pin, and I had it rectified at once the moment it was reported to me.

I did not skylark with the girls, but I have skylarked with little boys and girls every day (*i.e.* the children).

On January 30th my attention was called by chief officer (extract per log read) to the coal question; it then amounted to 30 cwt. gross consumption per day. We had 80 tons on board when we sailed from London. The engine worked with a pressure of 20 to 25 lbs., and produced 300 gallons in from 14 to 16 hours.

I consulted with Dr. Pearson, and we agreed to work only fourteen hours per diem, with a low pressure of 14 lbs., and to draw on the tanks for deficit.

The engineer and cooks have complained of the inferior quality of the coals supplied. I account for the large consumption of coals by the fact of our having a new boiler. A very poor report could be got at.

The coals we took in at the Cape lasted one-third longer and gave similar results. I called at the Cape for coaling purposes only. I took in there 60 tuns (30 tanks). I did not want this water, but I took it in because of calling for coals.

A man and his wife were asked by the doctor to wash for him, a Mr. and Mrs. Danes. Mrs. Danes has worked in the cabin of an afternoon, which of course made some of the others a little jealous, because we gave Danes and his wife some little things now and then, and Danes' wife did our washing.

I am sorry that the matron is dead; she first reported *re* the doctor. I asked Mrs. Willis of the doctor, and she said the doctor had behaved very strangely. I can't account for it, unless he has had too much grog. I said to the matron, "If its drink is the fault, I can stop that," and I have had to do so. I returned at 4 o'clock, when I landed at Cape of Good Hope, and I found the surgeon awaiting me; he used the word "bloody" about my officers and other matters, and said he had had to do all the fighting during my absence.

Letters dated  
22/3/83.  
Appendix C.

From R. Rutledge and D. McCulloch, J. Brown, and H. Brown and others, put in by captain and read, *re* conduct of doctor (accusing him of drunkenness); also extract from official log, *re* conduct of doctor.

The single men, who had not kept their places clean, were the men who had signed the document in favour of the surgeon, the inference being that he let them off duty. The stones and scrapers were pitched overboard by the immigrants.

Letters dated  
20th April.  
Appendices.

Read withdrawing charges made against the Surgeon-superintendent. Several men insisted on the charges being left in my hands.

From that date commenced the dispute between the doctor and I.

The captain read copiously from his official log.

Appendix.

I will hand in a certified copy of my official log concerning the doctor.

J. D. B. LE COUTEUR, Master,  
21/5/83.

Witness—FRANK B. TREATT, Chief Clerk.

#### Statement of Alfred Beach, 30 May, 1883.

I HAVE acted as engineer in charge of the condensing engine on board the ship "Allanshaw," recently arrived from Plymouth with Government immigrants. I joined the "Allanshaw" on 4th January, 1883, at Greenhithe, down the Thames. I signed articles in Plymouth; the others signed in London. I took the place of the engineer who signed articles in London. The man who did the repairs to the boiler connection when new boiler was put in came to me in London and asked me if I'd go on board and take the job of engineer, and he would recommend me to the owner, Mr. Norse. Mr. Phillips, of the Agent-General's Office, told me, in Plymouth, to keep up a good supply of water, and I would have a gratuity on arrival. The condenser had a double engine, one of which was almost useless from date of leaving. I understood that the other engineer whose place I took did not join the ship in accordance with directions, hence my engagement. I consumed about a ton of coals a day when working eighteen hours a day, or on an average 16 cwt. a day, working from fourteen to eighteen hours a day. The engine was never fit from the start for the work to be done, from not having been properly repaired. I told the owner, in Plymouth, that the engine ought to have been seen to. He said, "Can't you do it?" I replied, "I had only just joined the ship." The engine has been in the ship a long time; it's only a new boiler put in this time. The coals were very inferior, and burnt away, you might say, like candles. We produced every day about 300 gallons on the average; the highest production in one day was about 400 gallons, and the lowest, when we found the coals going so fast, only about 200 a day. If the coals had been of the very best quality I could not have produced the right quantity of water, as the engine connections were so rusty that you could not say whether they were iron or brass or what they were. She could do her work well now, because I have thoroughly cleaned her. There wasn't a brass bearing in her but I have had to strip and screw up; the top valve leaks now, and the safety-valve leaks now, but I could not say whether they did at starting on account of the engine working so bad. I have never been in an emigrant ship before; I have been in the "Orient," steamer, twice out here; the "Hankow" twice out here; and the "Sikh" once—all steamers; I was leading waterhand in the three of them. I was third engineer between three and four years in the Pacific Company's boats on the coast of Peru; that's about six years ago since I left that employ. I have no certificate with me to prove it.

Read by me, and signed this 30th May, 1883.

ALFRED BEACH.

Witness—FRANK B. TREATT, Chief Clerk, Immigration Office, Sydney.

Alfred

Alfred Beach, 31 May, 1883.

THE statement signed by me yesterday and now read over to me is correct; one of the engines was almost useless; I then took the door off the steam-valve and put it right; inside and outside it was as rusty as could possibly be, and that was the reason it wouldn't make water properly; I drew the owner's (Mr. Norse) attention to it; he asked me if I could repair it, and I said I could not as it was a cast block; I told him distinctly the machinery was not fit for work; I showed him the faults; I did not know the valve was not fit for work; I explained the block was loose; I didn't know the valve inside was wrong; everything was rusty and dirty; the connection was so rusty that when I started to work I couldn't tell what it was; my opinion is this, through the engine being in this state I had to put the exhaust steam up the funnel instead of sending it to the condenser and that was a great loss; I did not find that out between London and Plymouth; two days after I left London I was ordered to set the engine at work; we were four days from London to Plymouth; for two days the engine was just working; I was only working her as slow as I could; I had then to send the exhaust steam up the funnel; I told the owner, Mr. Norse, that the engine had not been touched at all; I saw the person who was supposed to have repaired the engine the night before I joined; he said "You'll have a fine job;" I expected daily to see the engine break down; the valve was worn away; I pointed out that the valve gear was old, worn, and unfit for its purpose. The owner replied, "Can't you make a new block to work the valve?" I mentioned the matter to the captain, and I put in line eye-washers time after time to keep things straight; I think that at least 50 gallons of water per day were lost by being obliged to send the exhaust steam up the funnel; I think it was due in the first place to the engine being defective, out of repairs, and, secondly, to the bad coal that we had to go into the Cape; I think it was about three weeks after we left Plymouth that I effected the repairs; I took off the valve door; from that time to our arrival at the Cape the consumption of coal was much less to produce the same quantity of water; I think I consumed 6 cwt. less after repairs to the engine; it was fifty-seven days after leaving Plymouth until I was knocked off; after leaving the Cape, where we took in Cape coals, my consumption was only 3 cwt. per day; of the English coal I consumed 12 cwt. a day when I was working the condenser; after leaving the Cape I worked slow and produced 100 gallons per day; before we touched at the Cape I produced 200 gallons per diem; the captain gave me orders after leaving the Cape to work slow; the Cape coal was much superior to the English coal.

ALFRED BEACH, 31/5/83.

Witness—FRANK B. TREATT, Chief Clerk.

J. D. B. Le Couteur, 31 May, 1883.

A NEW boiler was put to my engine in London; this is my first voyage in the vessel; we worked the engine in London for two days prior to leaving London; the water produced was tested by Mr. Phillips your London officer; this was the only time 'twas tried in London; we did not discover the increased consumption at that time, the consumption was not tested; I did not notice that we had to work the engine for six days before leaving London; it should have engaged my attention; the consumption of coal when we considered it we calculated to be 30 cwt. per diem for all consumption; I did not discover the shortness of coal until the 30th January; we left Plymouth on the 13th January; the engineer who came with me gave me entire satisfaction; the engineer complained to me on the 30th January of the increased consumption but not before that date; the engineer joined the ship at Greenhithe, near Gravesend; it was Chaplin and Horne's condenser; I have always previously used Graveley's; it has been in the ship eight years; the certificate as required by the charter-party *re* the condenser was sent to the Agent-General; the engine was almost continuously worked during the voyage; it was working every day from daylight till dark with the exception of an hour or two occasionally for cleaning; it condensed 300 gallons, but if sound it would have easily condensed 500 gallons per twenty-four hours; the engineer never subsequently complained to me of the condenser; 'twas the bad quality of the coals and no defect of the condenser; calling at the Cape lengthened my passage; I calculated three weeks; 'twas after we left the Cape; I fancy when the doctor first reported scarlet fever on board I was only in the port thirty hours; we were told that small-pox had raged at the Cape before we arrived; some vessels were in Quarantine; we were warned of the small-pox; no health-officer boarded us at the Cape only the Deputy Harbour Master; no official of the health department boarded us; I was the only person who landed at the Cape; no one else did to my knowledge; the coal was supplied to us by Holland, of London, who generally supply most of our ships with that requisite; the ship was anchored about 2 miles from the shore, outside all the shipping; I consulted seriously with the doctor, and we agreed that it was absolutely necessary for the safety of the people to call; I have given an account of the same in my official log, copy of which I have handed in; I have sold the slush on previous occasions in other Colonies for the benefit of those who supply the stores; to myself it is not of the slightest importance; I did not promise the cook that he should have the slush, but I have generally given the cook a pound or two; I told the cook I did not know what the Government would do with it on arrival; I have only kept the slush back because I thought 'twas right; I did not engage any married woman for work in the cabin; a woman engaged to wash assisted the steward in the cabin; I supposed the steward asked her. Clause *re* female passengers, page 39 of the charter-party, here read; occasionally a man was employed in the cabin; I read the charter-party to apply to single girls; I had no complaint of want of closet accommodation; part of one of the ship's water-closets was blocked up by a belaying pin; the closet in which a man was confined by the doctor was I believe used for stores; I considered the condensing apparatus was in good order and worked well when we were despatched from Plymouth; Mr. Phillips saw the engine and tasted the water; he did not go down with us from London to Plymouth.

J. D. B. LE COUTEUR,  
Master "Allanshaw," 31/5/83.

Witness—FRANK B. TREATT, Chief Clerk.

George Pearson, 31 May, 1883.

I AM late Surgeon-Superintendent of the "Allanshaw"; I have heard the evidence of the captain of the "Allanshaw" respecting me; I have simply to state that it is a deliberate falsehood; I have nothing to say except to bring the officers of the ship here to refute it; I am aware the captain read some

portion of the official log respecting me; I am aware also that some of the passengers accused me of improper language and of drunkenness. [Written statements of several passengers read.] The captain came on board drunk at the Cape after an absence of seven hours; the captain told the immigrants there was only one above them at the Cape save him, and that was God; the water boat came alongside; I ordered my people not to hold communication with them, and had to use force to do so; I simply give the captain's statement a flat denial; the witnesses I can produce are Mr. Hunter, Mr. Robinson, 2nd officer, and Mr. Scott, storekeeper; I understand that the case will be decided in my absence if I fail to appear before the Board to-morrow at 2 o'clock p.m.

Witness—FRANK B. TREATT, Chief Clerk.

GEO. PEARSON,  
31/5/83.

J. D. B. Le Couteur recalled, 31/5/83 :—

THE rusty state of the condenser was owing to the top of the engine-house having been taken off to take out the old and replace a new boiler; previous to that every part of it was bright as silver; the reason the condenser was not worked until the third day after sailing from London was that the engineer was not fit for duty; on the third day the engineer went to work; I looked in and asked the engineer casually how the engine worked and he replied as all new comers would, "It's all right." One of the steam-valves was a little leaky; it was new and had to be ground down a bit; some of the working bolts were slack through wear; I heard the engineer had repacked one or two bolts with washers about three weeks after leaving Plymouth; I never heard that the consumption of coal was thereupon less; I attribute the want of water solely to the bad quality of the coal; we were never short of water; when we went into the Cape we had thirty tanks of water independent of the main tanks which hold several thousand gallons; I did not think we had sufficient coals for cooking purposes.

Witness—FRANK B. TREATT, Chief Clerk.

J. D. B. LE COUTEUR,  
31/5/83.

Denis Wade Hunter, 1 June, 1883, called by Dr. Pearson :—

AT present I am acting chief mate on the "Allanshaw"; I am aware that sundry charges of drunkenness have been brought against the Surgeon-superintendent; I knew of the paper having been signed by several immigrants against the doctor; I could not say I have never seen the doctor fit for duty; I have never seen the doctor drunk; I could not say the doctor was drunk on the occasion when the people signed the paper about the doctor's alleged drunkenness; on the 21st March I was below until night-time; I don't know whether the charges contained in said papers are true or not; I cannot name any special occasion when the doctor was under the influence of liquor; I have never seen him drunk; if a man is not fit to carry on duty he is drunk; I can't say I have heard the doctor use bad language to the immigrants; I received the captain when he came on board at the Cape; the doctor was in the cabin I believe at the time; there was a steamboat alongside during that day with liquor on board; the people on board were selling liquor and grapes to the immigrants; some of the immigrants bought some liquor; some was handed through the port-holes; the doctor came along from aft; I saw the steamboat people selling liquor to the immigrants and then I called the doctor, who ordered them away; I remembered the captain drawing my attention to the state of the doctor; I did not answer the captain; the doctor was in my cabin at 8 o'clock that night; he was not then under the influence of liquor; the captain called to me on one occasion: "Mr. Hunter, you can have no doubt of the doctor's drunkenness now"; I did not see the doctor then, but at eight bells the doctor was in my cabin; I saw the doctor and I'll swear he was not under the influence of liquor then; I can't say I ever saw the doctor drunk; I knew the doctor had a few glasses in him sometimes; the entry in the captain's log, dated May 1st, was read over to me and I assented to it and signed it; I particularly mentioned to the captain on that occasion that I did not sign that the doctor was drunk; the doctor was under the influence of liquor, but not the worse for it; I came on deck at 12 o'clock noon and stopped till 4, and I came on deck again at midnight and stopped till 4 in the morning, and I have frequently had to call the doctor up; I have always seen the doctor attend to his duty even on the night when the charges were read over.

Witness—FRANK B. TREATT, Chief Clerk.

D. W. HUNTER,  
1/6/83.

James William Scott, 1 June, 1883, called by Dr. Pearson :—

I AM storekeeper on the "Allanshaw"; I am aware that certain charges were brought on 21st March against the doctor of having been under the influence of liquor; to my knowledge the doctor was not under the influence of liquor; I saw the doctor up to 2 o'clock of that date; the doctor and I took the chronometer on that date; I have seen the doctor occasionally once or twice under the influence of liquor; I have never seen him drunk; one evening, I don't recollect the date, I saw the doctor under the influence of liquor; I remembered the occasion when the doctor was logged for being under the influence of liquor; I signed the log, and at the time I believed he was under the influence of drink or drugs; he is rather an excitable man; I remembered the passages in the log respecting the doctor, signed by myself; they are true; the captain and the doctor for nearly thirteen weeks were on the most intimate terms.

Witness—FRANK B. TREATT, Chief Clerk.

J. W. SCOTT,  
Storekeeper, 1/6/83.

John Thomas Bebrouth, 1 June, 1883, called by Dr. Pearson :—

I WAS chief mate of the "Allanshaw" during the early part of the voyage, and I was suspended from duty by the captain on 9th April; I know that certain charges have been brought on one occasion against the doctor of having been under the influence of liquor; I have never seen it; I have seen him a good deal during the day, up to the time of my being sent to my room; I did not see the doctor under the influence of liquor the day of calling at the Cape, on 21st March; I know the doctor had a great deal of trouble on that date to keep the people away from communicating with the shore people; I did no duty since the date of my suspension.

Witness—FRANK B. TREATT, Chief Clerk.

J. T. BEBROUTH,  
1/6/83.

APPENDIX A.

## APPENDIX A.

## SHIP "ALLANSHAW."

We, the undersigned, are prepared to state, on oath, that George Pearson, Surgeon-superintendent, was under the influence of intoxicating liquor on Wednesday, March 21st, 1883.

And did also, on the same date, use the most offensive and blasphemous language towards the emigrants, as those with the cross to their names will affirm.

[Here follow the signatures of seventy-five names.]

We the undersigned passengers and crew of the ship "Allanshaw," bound from Plymouth to Sydney, are of opinion that Captain John du Bois De Le Couteur is unfit for the discharge of his duty, as the following statements will prove:—

- 1st. Our lives were endangered by his neglecting drill at fire quarters, as expressly stated in the Regulations of New South Wales Government.
- 2nd. By neglecting to have the side-lights out on the following dates:—20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of January, and 25th, 26th, and 27th of February.
- 3rd. Not having the boats in readiness for getting out in case of accident, the hoisting-out gear being used for other purposes; and not having the boats properly provisioned; and by having the life-buoy useless for service at night by removing the lights.
- 4th. Not having proper water-closets for the crew (one being used as a prison for emigrants, the other as a boatswain's locker) up to the day before entering Cape Town.
- 5th. By placing the ship in a dangerous position in running 38 miles to leeward after sighting Table Mountain, the wind being fair.
- 6th. Not managing his ship properly, on leaving Table Bay, he being at the time in charge of the deck, and skylarking with the girls on the poop, by which neglect we ran into a barque, damaging her to a great extent.

[Here follow the signatures of fifty-two immigrants and seamen.]

## APPENDIX C.

Ship "Allanshaw," 22 March, 1883.

I, THE undersigned, do hereby wish to lodge a complaint against Dr. George Pearson, Surgeon-superintendent, for the manner in which he assaulted me on the 21st instant, whilst in a state of intoxication.

Witness to said assault,— his JOHN BROWN.  
AUSTIN X M'CARTHY.  
mark.

Witness to signature,—C. W. MARSHALL.

22 March, 1883.

I, ARTHUR WEBSTER, Government emigrant, do accuse George Pearson, Surgeon-superintendent of the ship "Allanshaw," with having on two occasions on Wednesday, March 21st, 1883, assaulted me by pushing and striking (he being intoxicated at the time) without any reason or provocation whatever.

Signatures of witnesses to the assault,— ARTHUR WEBSTER.  
HARRY BROWN.  
JOHN M'CARTHY.  
JAMES STUDDERT.  
DANIEL ASHTON.

Ship "Allanshaw," 22 March, 1883.

We, the undersigned, do lodge a complaint against George Pearson, Surgeon-superintendent, for the manner in which he assaulted us on the 21st instant, he being at the time intoxicated.

Witnesses,— RANDOLPH RUTLEDGE.  
FREDERICK ANEDELON. DAVID M'CULLOCH.  
HARRY BROWN.  
JAMES ANDERSON.

To J. B. Le Couteur, Commander ship "Allanshaw."

Sir,

20 April, 1883.

Please to take notice that I hereby withdraw whatever charges I have lodged with you against Geo. Pearson, Surgeon-superintendent of this ship.

ARTHUR H. WEBSTER.

To J. B. D. Le Couteur, Esq., Commander ship "Allanshaw."

Sir,

20 April, 1883.

Please to take notice that we hereby withdraw whatever charges we have lodged with you against Geo. Pearson, Surgeon-superintendent of this ship.

DAVID M'CULLOCH.  
RANDOLPH RUTLEDGE.

To

To J. D. Le Couteur, Esq., Commander ship "Allanshaw."

Sir,

20 April, 1883.

At a meeting held yesterday afternoon, of the single men in the fore hatch, the following resolution was passed:—"That the charges against George Pearson, Surgeon-superintendent, be withdrawn, and the paper containing our signatures be destroyed."

GEORGE W. MULVEY,  
Chairman.

Sir,

Ship "Allanshaw," 21 April, 1883.

Referring to the charges against George Pearson, Surgeon-superintendent, there are several men in the fore hatch who insist upon the case being left in your hands until we arrive at our destination.

W. HENNESSY,  
J. BROWN,  
A. M'CARNEY,  
GEORGE HOWE,  
PATRICK KEARNS,  
And several others.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**IMMIGRATION.**

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "CARDIGAN CASTLE.")

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 October, 1883.*

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**FURTHER RETURN** to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.

“(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.

“(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

*(Mr. Macintosh.)*

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## IMMIGRATION.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

(No. 18, Emigration—83)

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 4 May, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Cardigan Castle," of 1,200 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on the 28th instant.

The rates are as follows, viz. :—

If 250 and under 275 statute adults	...	...	...	£14	17	6
275 " 300 "	...	...	...	13	17	6
300 statute adults and upwards	...	...	...	13	7	6

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

New South Wales Government Office, 5, Westminster Chambers, 28 May, 1883.

With reference to my letter of the 4th instant, announcing the engagement of the "Cardigan Castle" for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel. A parcel, containing "Forms of Declarations," referring to emigrants nominated in the Colony, has also been forwarded.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The gratuities mentioned below have been promised respectively on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government. To the Surgeon-superintendent, J. M. M'Donagh, 1st voyage, 10s.; the matron, £40; to the master, the first mate, the second mate, and the emigrants' steward, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive, the amount to be apportioned as recommended, subject to the approval of the Government. The schoolmaster, £5; sub-matrons, each £3; the emigrants' cook, £5; the assistant cook, £3; the baker, £3; the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the carpenter, £3; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 14 June, 1883.

Referring to my despatch of the 4th May last (No. 18 Emigration—83), reporting the chartering of the ship "Cardigan Castle," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 1st instant with 384 emigrants on board, equal to 316 statute adults, and to enclose,—

1. Alphabetical list of emigrants, showing names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received in this Department for passage money of applicants selected by me, and the amounts received, where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony, on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.

2. A Return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Cardigan Castle," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this Country, also showing their various nationalities.

3. A certificate of Dr. John M. M'Donagh, relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, also of the medicine-chest, provisions, and accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.

4. Copy of letter of appointment sent to the surgeon and matron respectively, showing the terms of remuneration and conditions under which such appointments were made.

5. A list of emigrants per "Cardigan Castle" who obtained at Plymouth, Bank drafts payable in Sydney for the amounts set against their respective names.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 1 September, 1883.

I have the honor to report the arrival from Plymouth, on the 20th ultimo, of the ship "Cardigan Castle," having left that port on the 1st June, 1883, thus completing the voyage in eighty-one days.

The contract price per statute adult is at the rate of £13 7s. 6d.

2. The ship arrived in very good order and condition, and is in every way well adapted for the conveyance of immigrants. The ventilating arrangements are entirely satisfactory, except that in this vessel also the room for the issuing of stores is situated in the middle of the married people's compartment. In all other respects, with a height of 7 feet 6 inches 'twixt decks, the ventilation was exceptionally good.

The iron cowl for this purpose being a new departure from the system hitherto adopted, I would call favourable attention to such mode of ventilation.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of fifty married couples, with their one hundred and fifteen children, eighty-four single men, and eighty-two single women.

The

The nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £504, paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £838 was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, thus making a total amount of £1,342 paid by the immigrants or by their friends towards the cost of their passage.

English	225
Irish	102
Scotch	43
Other countries	1
	<hr/> 331

4. Herewith is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

During the voyage there occurred three deaths of infants. There were no births.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the depôt, and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage, and with the good quality and sufficient quantity of the provisions issued to them.

6. The single women were, as usual, received at the depôt, whence they were discharged to their friends, excepting only sixteen, who were hired as domestic servants. These readily obtained wages at an average rate of ten shillings and sixpence per week.

7. Free passes by rail and by steamers were issued to all who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as shown in the following

SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married Couples.	Children.	Men.	Women.
Hired.....	1	.....	13	.....
To or with friends .....	8	24	11	14
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves .....	8	14	10	.....
Grand total, 120 .....	17	38	34	14

These proceeded to twenty-nine different localities. The remainder of the immigrants left the ship without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, John M. M'Donagh, Esq., appears to have discharged his duties satisfactorily.

It is therefore recommended that he receive the gratuity (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General) of 10s. per head on each immigrant landed alive for this his first voyage in charge of emigrants; also, that he receive the usual certificate entitling him to the further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Miss Chicken, that "she discharged her duties with unwearied zeal and gave satisfaction to all." It is therefore recommended that she receive the promised gratuity of £40 for this her ninth voyage in charge of single women, and also the usual certificate entitling her to the further sum of £35 towards the cost of her return passage to England.

10. The Surgeon-superintendent reports highly of the master and officers of the ship. It is therefore recommended that the gratuity (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General) of 4s. per head on each immigrant landed alive be apportioned as follows:—To the master, who gave special assistance in the issuing of provisions, 2s. per head; to the chief mate 1s. per head, and 1s. per head to be equally divided between the storekeeper, the second and third officers.

11. Other gratuities are payable as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; to the cook, £5; to the cook's assistant, £3; to the engineer, £5; to the baker, £3; to the carpenter, £3; to the water-closet constable, £5; to the eleven constables (each £3), £33; to the three sub-matrons (each £3), £9; to the hospital assistant, £3; and on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent, a gratuity to the nurse of £5; total, £79.

12. The Surgeon-superintendent states that the distilling apparatus worked very satisfactorily, condensing on an average four hundred gallons of excellent water per diem, on a consumption of 7 cwt. of coal.

13. As reported by the Surgeon-superintendent, the principal diseases that occurred on the voyage were diarrhœa, catarrh, bronchitis, neuralgia, &c.

I have, &c.,  
GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Cardigan Castle," arrived at Sydney, 20th August, 1883.

Number of births on board:—Males, nil; females, nil.

Nominal list of deaths on board:—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Sutherland Sarah	11 months	Convulsions.
2	Greatrix John	11½ "	Convulsions supervening diarrhœa on dentition.
3	Davies Alexander	11 "	Tabes mesenterica.

Disposal



## Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married Couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ... ..	33	77	...	50	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	1	...	...	13	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steam-boat ...	16	38	...	21	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included ... ..	...	...	89	...	* Hired as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of 10s. 6d. per week.
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends... ..	...	...	73	...	
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	...	...	16*	...	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 1st September, 1883.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "LOCHEE.")

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 October, 1883.*

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FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “ (2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “ (3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

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## IMMIGRATION.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

(No. 4 Emigration—83.)

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S. W., 9 February, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Lochee," of 1,728 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney (New South Wales), to be ready to embark passengers on the 5th March next.

The rates are as follows, viz. :—

If 250 and under 275 statute adults	...	...	...	£14	17	6
„ 275 „ 300	...	...	...	13	17	6
„ 300 statute adults and upwards	...	...	...	13	7	6

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, 5 March, 1883.

With reference to my letter of the 9th ultimo, announcing the engagement of the "Lochee" for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The undermentioned gratuities have been promised, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government, viz. :—To the Surgeon-superintendent (11th voyage), £1 on each emigrant landed alive; to the master, the first mate, the second mate, and the person who served out the provisions, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive, to be divided as the Surgeon-superintendent recommends, subject to the approval of the Government; to the schoolmaster, £5; the matron, £40; sub-matrons, £3 each; the cook, £5; the cook's assistant, £3; the baker, £3; the men in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary and female mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S. W., 22 March, 1883.

Referring to my despatch of the 9th February last (No. 4 Emigration—83), reporting the chartering of the ship "Lochee," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 8th instant, with 416 emigrants on board, equal to 363 statute adults, and to enclose :—

1. Alphabetical list of emigrants, showing names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received in this Department for passage money of applicants selected by me, and the amounts received where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. The sums have been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.
2. A "Return" of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Lochee," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.
3. A certificate of Dr. C. E. Strutt, relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, also of the medicine-chest, provisions, and the accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.
4. A list of emigrants per "Lochee" who obtained at Plymouth bank drafts payable in Sydney for the amounts set against their respective names.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under-Secretary,

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 1 June, 1883.

I have the honor to report the arrival on the 19th ultimo of the ship "Lochee," from Plymouth, having left that port on the 8th March, thus completing the voyage in seventy-two days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £13 7s. 6d. per statute adult.

2. The "Lochee" arrived in good order and condition, the arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the passengers were most satisfactory, excepting that the issuing-room from which the stores are served out was situated in the centre of the married people's quarters, an arrangement which exposes the married people to the view of the men whose duty obliges them to go below every day for provisions,  
in

in addition to which the erection of this issuing-room in this particular locality prevents free ventilation through the compartment. In every other respect the "Lochee" is admirably adapted for the conveyance of emigrants, is very roomy between decks, and is well ventilated and lighted.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 51 married couples and one widow (whose husband died on the voyage), with their 93 children, 136 single men, and 84 single women.

The nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £450 paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £1,182 was paid to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,632 paid by the immigrants or by their friends towards the cost of their passage.

English ...	238
Irish .....	78
Scotch ....	20
Other coun- tries ....	21
	416

4. Herewith is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

During the voyage there were three deaths, namely, one adult and two infants; there were also three births.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the Dépôt, and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage, as also with the good quality and the sufficient quantity of the provisions issued to them.

6. The single women were, as usual, received at the Dépôt, whence all were discharged to friends, with the exception of twenty-seven, who offered themselves for hire as domestic servants. Those readily obtained employment at an average rate of wages of 10s. 6d. per week.

7. Free passes by steamer and by rail were granted to all who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as shown in the following

SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Men.	Women.
Hired... ..	3	2	14	2
To or with friends ... ..	9½	8	15	10
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves ..	1	2	29	...
Total ... ..	13½	12	58	12

These proceeded to thirty-three different districts; the remainder of the immigrants left the ship without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, C. E. Strutt, Esq., appears to have discharged his duties in a most satisfactory manner. It is therefore recommended that he receive for this his eleventh voyage in charge of emigrants the promised gratuity (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General) of £1 per head on the immigrants landed alive, and also that he receive the usual certificate entitling him to the further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Miss Jones, that "She discharged her duties with her usual tact, ability, and kindness." It is recommended that she receive the promised gratuity of £40, as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General, and further, the Board of Immigration consider that Miss Jones, having made eleven voyages to this colony, and having invariably given every satisfaction, that she be recommended to receive an additional sum of £5; also that she receive the usual certificate entitling her to a further sum of £35 (in lieu of the amount theretofore paid of £30) to cover the cost of return passage to England, that being the amount now charged to matrons returning as second-class passengers by ocean steamers.

10. Dr. Strutt reports most favourably of the master and officers of the vessel; it is therefore recommended that the promised gratuity of 4s. per head on each immigrant landed alive should be thus distributed, viz.:—To the master 1s. 6d., to the chief officer and to the storekeeper each 1s., and to the second mate 6d. per head.

11. Other gratuities, as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General, are payable as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; cook, £5; cook's assistant, £3; baker, £3; engineer, £5; hospital assistant, £3; water-closet constable, £5; three sub-matrons (each £3), £9; twelve ordinary constables, £36; total, £74; also, on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent, that a gratuity of £3 should be paid to the nurse, £3; total, £77.

12. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the condensing apparatus (Graveley patent) produced a daily supply of about 400 gallons of excellent water with a consumption of 8 cwt. of coal.

13. The principal diseases which occurred during the voyage are reported to have been diarrhoea, dyspepsia, and rheumatic affections.

I have, &c.,  
GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Lochee" arrived at Sydney 19th May, 1883.

Number of births on board:—Male, 1; females, 2.

Nominal list of deaths on board:—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Dick, Mary Ann	Twins { 11 months ... 11 " ... 30 years... ..	} Marasmus. Phthisis.
2	Dick, Alexander		
3	Hogarth, George ...		

Disposal

## Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married Couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ... ..	38	81	...	78	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	3	2	...	14	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat ... ..	10½	10	...	44	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included ... ..	...	...	85	...	*27 hired as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of 10s. 6d. per week.
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends ... ..	...	...	58	...	
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	...	...	*27	...	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 1st June, 1883.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration

1883.

(THIRD SESSION).

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "SAMUEL PLIMSOLL.")

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 October, 1883.*

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FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.

“(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.

“(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

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## IMMIGRATION.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

No. 11, Emigration—83.)

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 9 March, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Samuel Plimsoll" of 1,444 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on the 3rd April next.

The rates are as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
If 250 and under 275 statute adults	14	17	6
275 " 300 "	13	17	6
300 statute adults and upwards	13	7	6

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, 5 April, 1883.

With reference to my letter of the 9th ultimo announcing the engagement of the "Samuel Plimsoll" for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The undermentioned gratuities have been promised, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government, viz. :—To the Surgeon-superintendent, Mr. Horace Button (2nd voyage), 12s. on each emigrant landed alive; the master, the first mate, the second mate, the person who served out the provisions, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive, to be divided as the Surgeon-superintendent recommends, subject to the approval of the Government; the scho olmaster, £5; the matron, £35; sub-matrons, £3 each; the cook, £5; the cook's assistant, £3; the baker, £3; the men in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary and female mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 19 April, 1883.

Referring to my despatch of the 9th March last (No. 11, Emigration—83), reporting the chartering of the ship "Samuel Plimsoll," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 6th inst., with 427 emigrants on board, equal to 356½ statute adults, and to enclose :—

- 1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, showing names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received in this Department for passage money of applicants selected by me, and the amount received—where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony—on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.
- 2nd. A return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Samuel Plimsoll," distinguishing those nominated in the colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.
- 3rd. A certificate of Dr. H. G. Button, relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, also of the medicine-chest, provisions, and accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.
- 4th. A list of emigrants per "Samuel Plimsoll" who obtained at Plymouth bank-drafts, payable in Sydney, for the amount set against their respective names.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir, Immigration Office, Sydney, 4 July, 1883.

I have the honor to report the arrival from Plymouth, on the 17th ultimo, of the ship "Samuel Plimsoll" with immigrants, having left that port on the 6th April, 1883, thus completing the voyage in seventy-two days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £13 7s. 6d. per statute adult.

2. The "Samuel Plimsoll" arrived in very good order and condition. This vessel is in every way adapted for the conveyance of immigrants, and all the arrangements for their comfort and convenience were most satisfactory.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of fifty-seven married couples, with their one hundred and twenty-two children, one hundred and ten single men, and seventy-eight single women.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

English	296
Irish	78
Scotch	61
Other countries	0
	424

In addition to the sum of £401 paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £1,233 10s. was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, thus making a total of £1,634 10s. paid by the immigrants, or by their friends, towards the cost of their passage.

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants. During the voyage there were three deaths (infants); there were no births.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the Depôt, and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment and with the good quality and sufficient quantity of the provisions issued to them during the voyage.

6. The single women were as usual received at the Depôt, whence they were discharged to their friends, excepting only twenty-two, who were willing to hire themselves as domestic servants, and who readily obtained wages at an average rate of 10s. 6d. per week.

7. Free-passes by rail and by steamer were issued to all who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as shown in the following

SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Men.	Women
Hired .....	9	4	22	2
To or with friends .....	6	33	13	16
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves .....	8	...	9	...
General total, 145.....	23	37	44	18

These proceeded to twenty-eight different localities. The remainder of the immigrants left the ship without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, Horace G. Button, Esq., appears to have discharged his duties most satisfactorily; it is therefore recommended that he receive the gratuity of 12s. per head on each immigrant landed alive, for this his second voyage in charge of immigrants; and also that he receive the usual certificate entitling him to the further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Mrs. Stevens, that "she has very admirably performed her duties." It is therefore recommended that she receive the gratuity of £35 (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General) for this her second voyage in charge of female immigrants; also that she receive a certificate entitling her to the further sum of £35 towards the cost of her return passage to England.

10. The Surgeon-superintendent reports most favourably of the captain and officers of the ship. It is recommended that the gratuity (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General) of 4s. per head on each emigrant landed alive be thus apportioned:—To the master, 1s. 6d. per head; to the chief mate and to the officer who served out the provisions, each 1s. per head; and 6d. per head to the second officer.

11. Other gratuities are payable as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; to the cook, £5; to the cook's assistant, £3; to the engineer in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; to the baker, £3; to the w.c. constable, £5; to the hospital assistant, £3; to the three sub-matrons (each £3), £9; to the twelve ordinary constables (each £3), £36; also, on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent, one nurse, £5; total, £79.

12. The Surgeon-superintendent states regarding the condensing apparatus, that it produced 300 gallons of good water, with an expenditure of 6 cwt. of fuel for ten hours' work.

13. As reported by the Surgeon-superintendent, the principal diseases which occurred during the voyage were "a few cases of diarrhœa and sore throat."

I have, &c.,  
 GEORGE F. WISE,  
 Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Samuel Plimsoll," arrived at Sydney, 17th June, 1883.

Number of births on board:—Males, nil; females, nil.

Nominal list of deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Martha Butler .. .. .	10 months	Acute congestion of lungs.
2	Elizabeth Flaxman .. .. .	4 "	Inanition.
3	Perey Heilbert ... .. .	13 "	Diarrhœa.



## Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ... ..	34	88	...	66	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	9	4	...	22	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat ... ..	14	33	...	22	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included ... ..	.....	.....	86	...	*Hired as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of 10s. 6d. per week.
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends ... ..	.....	.....	64	...	
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	.....	.....	22*	...	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 4 July, 1883.

GEO. F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

[3d.]

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "ILLAWARRA.")

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 October, 1883.*

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FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.

“(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.

“(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

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## IMMIGRATION.

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### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

(No. 14—Emigration, 83.)

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S. W., 6 April, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Illawarra," of 1,887 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on the 30th instant.

The rates are as follows, viz.:—

				£	s.	d.
If 250 and under 275 statute adults	...	...	...	14	17	6
„ 275 „ 300 „	...	...	...	13	17	6
„ 300 statute adults and upwards	...	...	...	13	7	6

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

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### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, 30 April, 1883.

With reference to my letter of the 6th instant, announcing the engagement of the "Illawarra" for the conveyance of the emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The undermentioned gratuities have been promised, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government, viz.:—To the Surgeon-superintendent, L. R. Huxtable (first voyage), 10s. on each emigrant landed alive; the master, the first mate, the second mate, the person who served out the provisions, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive, to be divided as the Surgeon-superintendent recommends, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster, £5; the matron, £40; sub-matrons, each £3; the cook, £5; the cook's assistant, £3; the baker, £3; the men in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary and female mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

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### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S. W., 17 May, 1883.

Referring to my despatch of the 6th April last (No. 14 Emigration—83), reporting the chartering of the ship "Illawarra," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 3rd instant with 492 emigrants on board, equal to 410 statute adults, and to enclose—

1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, showing names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received in this department for passage money of applicants selected by me, and the amounts received—where insufficient deposits have been made in the colony—on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.

2nd. A return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Illawarra," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.

3rd. A certificate of Dr. L. R. Huxtable relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, also of the medicine-chest, provisions, and accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.

4th. A list of emigrants per "Illawarra" who obtained, at Plymouth, bank drafts, payable in Sydney, for the amounts set against their respective names.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

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### The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 17 August, 1883.

I have the honor to report the arrival from Plymouth, on the 29th ultimo, of the ship "Illawarra," with immigrants, having left that port on 3rd May, 1883, thus completing the voyage in eighty-seven days.

The contract price per statute adult is £13 7s. 6d.

2. The "Illawarra" on arriving was detained six days in Quarantine (a case of measles having occurred while in detention) for the purpose of purifying and cleansing the vessel. Four other cases of measles had occurred during the voyage.

This

This vessel is in every way well adapted for the conveyance of immigrants. I have, however, to report that the same obstacle to free ventilation occurs in this vessel as in many others—viz., that the issuing-room for supplies is situated in the middle of the married people's compartment, very much to the inconvenience and constant annoyance of the women and children.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 66 married couples, with their 147 children, 110 single men, and 102 single women. Their nationality is noted on the margin.

English ..	237
Irish .....	130
Scotch .....	67
Others .....	7

In addition to the sum of £444 10s., paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £1,361 10s. was paid direct to the Agent-General, thus making an amount of £1,806 paid by the immigrants or by their friends towards the cost of their passage.

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants. During the voyage there were three deaths—one being that of a single female adult and two of infants. There were two births.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the Dépôt, and of the married couples and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment, and with the good quality and sufficient quantity of the provisions issued to them.

Many of the immigrants had bank drafts, payable at one bank alone, amounting to a total of £807 2s. 6d., exclusive of other bank drafts or moneys in their possession of which no account was given.

6. The single women were as usual received at the Dépôt, whence they were discharged to their friends, excepting only 21, who were willing to hire as domestic servants. These readily obtained wages at an average rate of 10s. 3d. per week.

7. Free passes by rail and by coasting steamers were issued to all who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as is shown in the following

#### SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Men.	Women.
Hired...	6	3	17	.....
To or with friends ...	1	13	19	20
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	5	7	14	.....
General total, 117 ...	12	23	50	20

These proceeded to twenty-seven different localities. The remainder of the immigrants, excepting one family, remaining in Quarantine, left the ship without notifying their proposed destinations.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, L. R. Huxtable, Esq., appears to have discharged his duties most satisfactorily. It is therefore recommended that he receive the promised gratuity of 10s. per head for this his first voyage in charge of emigrants; also, that he receive the usual certificate entitling him to a further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Mrs. Eagar, that she "performed her duties to the best of her ability."

It is recommended that she receive the promised gratuity (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General) of £40; also, that she receive the usual certificate entitling her to the further sum of £35 towards the cost of her return passage to England.

10. The Surgeon-superintendent reports favourably of the captain and officers of the ship; it is therefore recommended that the promised gratuity of 4s. per head on the immigrants landed alive (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General) be apportioned as follows:—To the master, 1s. 6d. per head; to the first mate, 9d. per head; to the second mate, 5d. per head; to the third mate, 4d. per head; and to the officer who served out the provisions, 1s. per head.

11. Other gratuities are payable as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; cook, £5; cook's assistant, £3; baker, £3; engineer, £5; hospital assistant, £3; W.C. constable, £5; 2 sub-matrons (each £3), £6; 2 sub-matrons (each £2), £4; 13 constables (each £3), £39; total, £78. Also, on the recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent, to 2 nurses (each £4), £8. Total, £86.

12. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the condensing apparatus that it supplied an average daily supply of 450 gallons of good water on a consumption of 8 cwt. of coal.

13. He further reports that the principal diseases which occurred on the voyage were "measles and infantile diarrhoea."

I have, &c.,  
**GEORGE F. WISE,**  
 Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Illawarra" arrived at Sydney, 29th July, 1883.

Number of births on board:—Males, 2.

Nominal list of deaths on board:—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Quill Honora	1 year	Infantile diarrhoea.
2	Tomlin Elsie	7 months	"
3	Martin Ann	19 years	Heart disease.

## Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ... ..	54	124	.....	60	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	6	3	.....	17	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steam-boat	6	20	.....	33	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included ... ..	.....	.....	125	.....	*21 hired as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of 10s. 3d. per week.
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends ... ..	.....	.....	104	.....	
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	.....	.....	21*	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 17 August, 1883.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION).

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "ASSAYE.")

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 October, 1883.*

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FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

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## IMMIGRATION.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

[No. 25, Emigration—83.]

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 4 May, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Assaye," of 1,281 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on the 30th instant.

The rates are as follows, viz. :—

			£	s.	d.
If 250 and under 275 statute adults... ..	...	...	14	17	6
„ 275 „ 300 „ .....	...	...	13	17	6
„ 300 statute adults and upwards ... ..	...	...	13	7	6

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

New South Wales Government Offices,

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 30 May, 1883.

With reference to my letter of the 4th instant, announcing the engagement of the "Assaye" for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel. A parcel containing "Forms of Declarations," referring to emigrants nominated in the Colony, has also been forwarded.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The gratuities mentioned below have been promised respectively on condition that the several parties have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government:—To the Surgeon-superintendent, W. B. Violette, Esq. (first voyage), 10s. on each emigrant landed alive; the matron, £25; the master, the first mate, the second mate, the emigrants' steward, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive, the amount to be apportioned as recommended, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster, £5; the sub-matrons, each £3; the emigrants' cook, £5; the assistant emigrants' cook, £3; the baker, £3; the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the carpenter, £3; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 14 June, 1883.

Referring to my despatch of the 4th May last (No. 24 Emigration—83), reporting the chartering of the ship "Assaye," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 2nd instant, with 398 emigrants on board, equal to 331 statute adults, and to enclose,—

1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, showing names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received in this Department for passage money of applicants selected by me, and the amounts received—where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony—on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.

2nd. A return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Assaye," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.

3rd. A certificate of Dr. W. Bradley Violette, relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, also of the medicine-chest, provisions, and accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.

4th. Copy of letter of appointment sent to the surgeon and matron respectively, showing the terms of remuneration and conditions under which such appointments were made.

5th. A list of emigrants per "Assaye" who obtained at Plymouth bank drafts payable in Sydney, for the amounts set against their respective names.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 24 September, 1883.

I have the honor to report the arrival from Plymouth, on the 3rd instant, of the barque "Assaye," with immigrants, having left that port on the 2nd June, thus completing the voyage in ninety-three days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £13 7s. 6d. per statute adult.

2. In consequence of the late prevalence of whooping-cough amongst the immigrants the ship was, on arrival, placed in quarantine for a few days. A charge for demurrage for one day was thus necessarily incurred.

The "Assaye" is a commodious vessel, is well suited for the conveyance of immigrants, and was found upon arrival to be in a very good and cleanly condition.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 48 married couples and 1 widow, with their 123 children, 95 single men, and 81 single women.

The

The nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £426 10s., paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £1,085 was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,511 10s. paid by the immigrants or by their friends towards the cost of their passage.

English	243
Scotch	68
Irish	84
Others	1
	396

4. Herewith is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

During the voyage there occurred seven deaths, one being that of an adult, and five births.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the Depôt, and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied with the good quality and sufficient quantity of the provisions issued to them during the voyage.

Many of the immigrants had drafts on the Bank of New South Wales amounting, as far as I could ascertain, to the sum of £1,207, exclusive of other drafts or moneys of which I had no cognizance.

6. The single women who were not detained at the Quarantine Station were received at the Depôt the day after the arrival of the ship, whence they were discharged to their friends, with the exception only of eleven, who were willing to hire as domestic servants, and who readily obtained wages at an average rate of 8s. 6d. per week.

7. Free passes by rail and by steamer were issued to all who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as shown in the following

SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Men.	Women.
Hired...	2	5	4	2
To or with friends ...	6	17	11	19
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	10½	27	6	.....
Total...	18½	49	21	21

These proceeded to twenty-six different localities.

The remainder of the immigrants left the ship without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, W. B. Violette, Esquire, appears to have performed his duties most satisfactorily; it is therefore recommended that he should be paid the gratuity of 10s. per head for this his first voyage in charge of immigrants; also, that he should receive a certificate entitling him to the further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. In consequence of the Surgeon-superintendent having declined to recommend the payment of a gratuity to the matron, Miss Lee, the Board of Immigration examined into the charges which were made against her by Dr. Violette.

Having found that such charges were not sustained, the Board agreed that the promised gratuity of £25, for this her first voyage in charge of female immigrants, should be recommended to be paid; also, that she should receive the usual certificate entitling her to the further sum of £35 towards the cost of her return passage to England.

10. The Surgeon-superintendent having given an unfavourable report of the master of the vessel, the Board of Immigration held several meetings thereon; the result of this investigation is contained in the report hereto annexed.

In accordance with such report it is recommended that the promised gratuity of 4s. per head should be thus apportioned:—To the captain, 1s. 6d. per head; to the chief officer, 1s.; to the two officers who served out the provisions, each 6d. per head; and to the second officer, 6d. per head.

11. Other gratuities are recommended to be paid as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; cook, £5; cook's assistant, £3; engineer, £5; baker, £3; carpenter, £3; w. c. constable, £5; eleven constables (each £3), £33; two sub-matrons (each £3), £6; hospital assistant, £3—total, £71; also, a special gratuity, recommended by the Surgeon-superintendent, to one head nurse, £5; one assistant do., £1—total, £77.

12. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the principal diseases which occurred during the voyage were:—Chicken-pox, whooping-cough, bronchitis, rheumatism, &c.

I have, &c.,  
 GEORGE F. WISE,  
 Agent for Immigration.

Report by the Board of Immigration.

WE the Members of the Board of Immigration have held three meetings for the purpose of investigating certain charges which had been made against the master of the barque "Assaye," to the effect that he had violated the 26th clause of the charter-party, which prohibits any intercourse whatever with the female passengers.

We have no power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and although the investigation was held as soon as possible after the arrival of the vessel many of those whom we should wish to have examined had left Sydney whilst others declined to appear and give evidence.

As a continued inquiry by the Board would, under these circumstances, be impracticable, we recommend that the several gratuities, in accordance with the letter of instructions from the Agent-General, should be paid.

A. K. MACKELLAR, Chairman.  
 VERY REV. DR. SHERIDAN.  
 REV. S. WILKINSON.  
 REV. CANON STEPHEN.  
 G. F. WISE.

Immigration Office, September 20, 1883.



Ship "Assaye" arrived at Sydney, 3 September, 1883.

Number of births on board:—Males, 2; females, 3.

Nominal list of deaths on board:—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Robert Mack ... ..	61 years ... ..	Pneumonia.
2	Marion Smith ... ..	1 year ... ..	Tubercular peritonitis.
3	Charles Robertshaw ... ..	2 years ... ..	Concussion of brain.
4	James Robertshaw ... ..	5 months ... ..	Chicken-pox exhaustion (cleft palate)
5	Infant son of Matthew Robertshaw	25 days ... ..	Laryngeal catarrh and bronchitis.
6	John Crellin ... ..	1 year 4 months ... ..	Tabes mesenterica.
7	William Bailey ... ..	1 year ... ..	" "

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married Couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ... ..	30½	74	.....	73	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	2	5	.....	4	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat.	16½	44	.....	17	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included... ..	.....	.....	89	.....	*15 hired as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of 8s. 5d. per week.
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends ... ..	.....	.....	74	.....	
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	.....	.....	15*	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 24 September, 1883.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**IMMIGRATION.**

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "ELLORA.")

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 October, 1883.*


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FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.

“(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.

“(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

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## IMMIGRATION.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

(No. 1 Emigration.)

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 12 January, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Ellora," of 1,125 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on the 5th February next.

The rates are as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
If 250 and under 275 statute adults ... ..	14	17	6
„ 275 „ 300 „ ... ..	13	17	6
„ 300 and upwards „ ... ..	13	7	6

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, 5 February, 1883.

With reference to my letter of the 12th ultimo, announcing the engagement of the "Ellora" for the conveyance of the emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The undermentioned gratuities have been promised, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government, viz. :—To the Surgeon-superintendent (first voyage), 10s. on each emigrant landed alive; the master, the first mate, the second mate, the person who serves out the provisions, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive, to be divided as the Surgeon-superintendent recommends, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster, £5; the matron, £40; sub-matrons, £3 each; the cook, £5; the cook's assistant, £3; the baker, £3; the men in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary and female mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 22 February, 1883.

Referring to my despatch of the 12th January last (No. 1 Emigration—83), reporting the chartering of the ship "Ellora," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 9th instant, with 352 emigrants on board, equal to 311 statute adults, and to enclose—

- 1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving their names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received by the Emigration Officer for passage money of applicants selected by me, and in cases where insufficient or no deposits were made in the Colony on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families, which amount has been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.
- 2nd. A return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Ellora," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country; also showing their various nationalities.
- 3rd. A certificate of Dr. R. Scot Skirving, relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation; also of the medicine-chest, provisions, and the accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 19 July, 1883.

I have the honor to report the arrival from Plymouth, on the 11th ultimo, of the ship "Ellora," with immigrants, having left that port on 9th February, thus completing the voyage in 122 days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £13 7s. 6d. per statute adult.

2. In accounting for the exceeding length of the voyage (122 days), the master of the ship stated that he had been compelled to call at the Cape de Verde Islands for a supply of coals for the use of the condensing apparatus, such a proceeding being in direct contravention of the terms of the charter-party, which enacts that the ship "shall not touch at any intermediate port other than that to be designated by the party of the second part, viz., the Agent-General, except from urgent necessity."

The Board of Immigration was summoned to investigate the matter. Subsequently the Engineer Surveyor of the Marine Board was requested to examine the water-distilling apparatus. Immediately on receipt of his report on the 12th instant the Board again met. Copies of the evidence taken, of the report of the Engineer Surveyor, and together with the final recommendation of the Board relative to the breach of the 20th clause of the charter-party, are herewith annexed.

3. The "Ellora," on arrival, was not in as clean a condition as she should have been, attributable perhaps to her long voyage.

The arrangements for ventilation in the married people's compartment were very defective.

The system of berthing the people athwartships, with alternate fore-and-aft bunks in recess, though affording a slight amount of privacy, entirely prevents any current of fresh air through the compartment, and prevents the escape of the foul air thus boxed up between two sets of berths.

The

The issuing store-room is situated in the middle of the married people's compartment, blocking ventilation and necessitating the daily attendance in this compartment of some of the single men to obtain their daily rations, very much to the inconvenience and annoyance of the women.

In the compartment for single women the ventilation shaft served for the hospital as well, and when required that it should be closed on account of the patients the fresh air was also shut off from the single women.

4. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 35 married couples and 1 widower (the wife having died on the voyage) with their 72 children, 136 single men, and 71 single women.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £536 10s., paid by depositors in the Colony, a further amount of £895 was paid direct to the Agent-General, thus making a total of £1,431 10s. paid by the immigrants or by their friends towards the cost of their passage.

5. Herewith is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

During the voyage there were five deaths, namely—three of adults and two infants; there were three births.

6. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the Depôt, and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage.

7. The single women were received at the Depôt, whence all were discharged to their friends, with the exception of sixteen who were willing to hire as domestic servants; these readily obtained situations at an average rate of wages of 9s. 9d. per week.

8. Free passes by steamer and by railway were issued as shown in the following

English	216
Irish	95
Scotch	87
Other countries	2
	<hr/> 860

#### SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Men.	Women.
Hired ... ..	3	.....	24	.....
To or with friends ... ..	3	9	22	9
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves ..	5½	13	17	.....
General total, 117 ... ..	11½	22	63	9

These proceeded to thirty-five different localities. The remainder of the immigrants left the ship without notifying their proposed destination.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent, R. Scot Skirving, Esq., appears to have discharged his duties in a very satisfactory manner, and it is therefore recommended that he receive the promised gratuity (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General) of 10s. per head on each immigrant landed alive for this his first voyage in charge of immigrants; also, that he receive the usual certificate entitling him to the further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

10. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Miss Bant, that she "discharged her duties thoroughly and well." It is therefore recommended that she receive the promised gratuity of £45, also the usual certificate entitling her to the further sum of £35 towards the cost of her return passage to England.

11. The Surgeon-superintendent reports favourably of the captain and officers of the ship; it is therefore recommended that the promised gratuity of 4s. per head on each immigrant landed alive be apportioned as follows:—To the master, 1s. 6d. per head; to the first and second officers, 9d. each; and 1s. to the officer who served out the provisions.

12. Other gratuities are payable as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; cook, £5; cook's assistant, £3; baker, £3; engineer and two assistants, £5; hospital assistant, £3; water-closet constable, £5; three sub-matrons (each £3), £9; eleven constables (each £3), £33; and on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent to the head nurse, £5; do. do. extra services, £1; to the assistant nurse, £2. Total, £79.

13. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the condensing apparatus "working about twelve hours, produced on an average of 400 gallons of good water with a consumption of half a ton of coals."

14. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the principal diseases which occurred during the voyage were "bronchitis, catarrh, and diarrhoea," and that the general state of the passengers in respect to health was eminently satisfactory; no epidemic disease at any time.

I have, &c.,  
**GEORGE F. WISE,**  
 Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Ellora" arrived at Sydney, 11th June, 1883.

Number of births on board:—Female, 1; males, 2.

#### Nominal list of deaths on board:—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Stevens George ... ..	3 months ... ..	Diarrhoea.
2	Banks William ... ..	23 years ... ..	Lost over-board (convalescent from pneumonia.)
3	Jones Fanny ... ..	21 years ... ..	Tubercular phthisis.
4	Ford (infant son) ... ..	25 minutes ... ..	Prematurely born.
5	Coomber Martha ... ..	40 years ... ..	Agina pectoris.

## Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ... ..	24½	50	.....	73	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	3	.....	.....	24	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat	8½	22	.....	39	
4. Received at the Immigration depôt, widows and children included ..	.....	.....	86	.....	*16 hired as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of 9s. 9d. per week.
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends ... ..	.....	.....	70	.....	
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	.....	.....	16*	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 19 July, 1883.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

## Report of the Board of Immigration on the ship "Ellora."

WE, the Board of Immigration have the honor to report that we have had under consideration the circumstances connected with the visit of the ship "Ellora" to the Island of St. Vincent while conveying emigrants to this Colony.

The evidence of the master of the vessel, Captain W. B. Haffenden, and that of the Surgeon-superintendent, R. Scot Skirving, Esq., having been taken (hereto annexed) we found it desirable to obtain the professional opinion of Mr. Wm. Cruickshank, engineer-surveyor to the Marine Board, as to the efficiency of the distilling apparatus on board the said vessel. His report is hereto annexed.

The ship "Ellora," with emigrants from Plymouth, left that port on the 9th February, and arrived at Sydney on the 11th June, having called at the Island of St. Vincent on the 13th March. The alleged reasons for so doing are set forth in the captain's log (copy hereto annexed), viz.: That on the 19th February (only ten days after departure from Plymouth) the engineer in charge of the distilling apparatus called the attention of the captain to the fact that "the pressure of steam is too low to give good results, while the consumption of fuel with every care is excessively heavy." From that date until the 2nd March it was found that the expenditure of fuel was "about 8 to 10 cwt. per day for the condenser." The engineer, on the 12th March, again called the attention of the captain to the fact: "The boiler blows off when standing at 20lbs., and when the ship is rolling, at 16lbs. and 17lbs.; therefore the consumption of fuel is very heavy to make the needed quantity of water required."

It was deemed advisable to call at St. Vincent for a supply of 30 tons of coal, and thus, as the captain adds in his log, "preclude the otherwise evident necessity of calling at the Cape of Good Hope."

It thus appears that a breach of the charter-party arose in consequence of the inefficiency of the condenser to supply the daily requirements of distilled water for 350 immigrants, on the average consumption of coal which hitherto has been always found to be sufficient on ships chartered by the Government.

Mr. Cruickshank, the engineer-surveyor, reports that he found "the engine, boiler, and condenser in fair working order, but that the design of the boiler is bad, and that it is about the worst type that could be used for generating steam, where the consumption of coal has to be specially considered, and with such a boiler of defective design, a reduced pressure, and a loss from the safety-valve all tended to increase the consumption of coal."

Mr. Cruickshank also reports that before the vessel left London "the working pressure had been reduced by the Board of Trade surveyor from 37 to 25lbs. per square inch."

Thus although the apparatus was capable of doing its work daily "the actual consumption (of coal) was 100 per cent. more than what is usually considered sufficient, and in addition the safety-valve was loaded with dead weight"; the escape of the steam would thus be accounted for at any departure of the engine from the perpendicular position. Had heavy weather generally prevailed during the voyage it is probable that even the supply of coal obtained at St. Vincent would have been insufficient.

The captain further states in his evidence, that "he thought the people would have starved for want of water had he not put into St. Vincent." It should be noted that the engineer first appointed to the "Ellora," shipped in London, but left her at Plymouth, and the captain tells us that he "believes that this man foresaw trouble with the engine."

We are disinclined to give credence to the statement of the engineer who succeeded him (as put forward by the captain) "that the boiler and condenser are good, and efficient ones," because such opinion is entirely at variance with that of the Marine Board surveyor, "that the boiler is about the worst type that could be used," and Mr. Surveyor Cruickshank's experience is apparently borne out by the fact of the pressure on the safety-valve being reduced by order of the Board of Trade by 33 per cent., thus indicating a boiler of considerable age. The owners must have been aware of this reduction of pressure on the safety-valve, but there is no evidence to show whether such reduction took place before or after the approval of the vessel, stores, and appliances by the Agent-General.

Having however regard to clause 19, which sets forth that "any approval by the Agent-General or his despatching officer shall not in any way or to any extent relieve the party of the third part (the owner's) from his responsibility under the charter-party," we are unanimously of opinion that the charter-party

party was broken in consequence of the neglect on the part of the owners to supply a proper distilling apparatus, and, as undoubtedly parties chartering ships to the Government for the conveyance of emigrants, should be made to feel the responsibility they undertake. We unanimously recommend that a fine of not less than £250 shall be inflicted by the deduction of that amount from the balance of the passage money payable to the ship.

Signed by,—

C. MACKELLAR, Chairman.  
J. SHERIDAN.  
ALFRED STEPHEN.  
S. WILKINSON.  
G. F. WISE.

July 18th, 1883.

Mr. Engineer-Surveyor Cruickshank to The President of the Marine Board.

Sir,

Engineer-Surveyor's Office, Sydney, 7 July, 1883.

I have the honor to submit the following relating to the water-distilling apparatus on board the Immigrant ship "Ellora."

In accordance with your instructions I surveyed the above on the 6th instant.

1st. As to the general efficiency and working capabilities of the distilling apparatus:—Found the engine, boiler, and condenser in fair working order, and capable of condensing 500 gallons of fresh water, but that it required from twelve to fourteen hours of continuous work per day to do it.

2nd. As to the quantity of coal required to condense 500 gallons of water in twenty-four hours:—The average consumption per day was from 10 to 12 cwt.

3rd. As to the quality of the coal used:—The coal submitted to me was of fair average quality, and the engineer's evidence goes to prove that they had no difficulty in getting steam.

4th. As to the safety-valve pressure on boiler—its capability of producing 500 gallons per day:—Having due regard to the amount of coal required to be placed on board, estimated as per charter-party, to be 30 tons for 300 and under 500 passengers.

Had boiler thoroughly opened up, found the safety-valve loaded by dead weights to 25 lbs. per square inch, and that the working pressure had been reduced by the Board of Trade surveyor from 37 to 25 lbs. per square inch before the vessel left London.

This reduction (33 per cent.) had a material effect on the speed of the engine, thereby increasing the number of working hours to produce the required quantity of water, besides which a large amount of steam was lost in consequence of the safety-valve lifting when the ship rolled, the engineer having to keep the steam as high as possible to get the required amount of work out of the engine.

Again, the design of the boiler is bad for economy of fuel, and although simple in construction it is about the worst type that could be used for generating steam where the consumption of coal has to be specially considered; such being the case, having a boiler of defective design, a reduced pressure, and a loss from the safety-valve, all these tended to increase the consumption.

Respecting the amount of coal put on board I am decidedly of opinion that it is ridiculously small for a passage of 122 days.

This allows only 5 cwt. per day, a quantity leaving no margin whatever, even assuming the machinery to be constructed on the most approved principles.

Taking the consumption at 10 cwt. per day, the coal required for 122 days would be 61 tons, and according to the evidence this seems the actual amount used on the voyage.

The apparatus was capable of doing its work daily, but the actual consumption was 100 per cent. more than what is usually considered sufficient.

In page 3, clause 8, of charter-party, it states that the apparatus shall be continuously worked on board for six days prior to the ship leaving port, &c. I would suggest the desirability of checking the consumption for the above six days; this would always form the basis for calculating the total quantity required for the voyage.

I have, &c.,

WM. CRUICKSHANK.



1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "SMYRNA.")

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 October, 1883.*

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FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

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IMMIGRATION.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

(No. 23 Emigration—83.)

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 1 June, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Smyrna," of 1,305 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on the 25th instant.

The rates are as follows:—

If 250 and under 275 statute adults	...	...	...	...	£14 17 6
275 " 300 "	...	...	...	...	13 17 6
300 statute adults and upwards	...	...	...	...	13 7 6

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

New South Wales Government Offices,

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 25 June, 1883.

With reference to my letter of the 1st inst., announcing the engagement of the "Smyrna" for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel. A parcel containing "Forms of Declarations" referring to emigrants nominated in the Colony has also been forwarded.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The gratuities mentioned below have been promised, respectively, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government:—To the Surgeon-superintendent, Dr. J. Perkins, first voyage, 10s. on each emigrant landed alive; the matron, £25; the master, the first mate, the second mate, the emigrants' steward, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive, the amount to be apportioned as recommended, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster, £5; the sub-matrons, each £3; the emigrants' cook, £5; the assistant emigrants' cook, £3; the baker, £3; the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the carpenter, £3; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 12 July, 1883.

Referring to my despatch of the 1st June last (No. 23 Emigration—83), reporting the chartering of the ship "Smyrna," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 29th ultimo, with 411 emigrants on board, equal to 349 statute adults, and to enclose—

1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, showing names, ages, and occupations; together with the total sum received in this department for passage money of applicants selected by me, and the amounts received, where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony, on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families; these sums have been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.

2nd. A Return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Smyrna," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this Country, also showing their various nationalities.

3rd. A certificate of Dr. John Perkins, relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, also of the medicine-chest, provisions, and accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.

4th. Copy of letter of appointment sent to the Surgeon and matron respectively, showing the terms of remuneration and conditions under which such appointments were made.

5th. A list of emigrants per "Smyrna" who obtained at Plymouth, Bank drafts payable in Sydney, for the amounts set against their respective names.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 15 October, 1883.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 29th ultimo, of the ship "Smyrna" with immigrants from Plymouth, having left that port on the 29th June last, thus completing the voyage in ninety-two days.

The contract price is at the rate of £13 7s. 6d. per statute adult.

2. The "Smyrna" arrived in very good order and condition, and is in every way well adapted for the conveyance of emigrants. The ventilating arrangements are very satisfactory.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of fifty-two married couples, with their one hundred and eleven children, one hundred and sixteen single men, and eighty-two single women.

The nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £499 paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £1,162 10s. was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,661 10s. paid by the immigrants or by their friends towards the cost of their passage.

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

During the voyage there occurred three births, and one child of two years of age died.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women and of the married couples and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage, and with the sufficient quantity and good quality of the provisions issued to them.

Many of the immigrants had drafts on the Bank of New South Wales amounting to a total of £914 sterling, exclusive of drafts on other Banks and moneys of which I was unable to obtain any information.

6. The single women were as usual, received into the Depôt, whence they were discharged to their friends with the exception only of fourteen who were willing to hire as domestic servants; these readily obtained wages at an average rate of 10s. per week.

7.

English	....	260
Irish	....	102
Scotch	....	49
Other Countries	....	2
	—	413

7. Free passes by rail and by steamers were issued to all who wished to avail themselves of this privilege as shown in the following

## SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.
Hired ... ..	5	8	20	.....
To or with friends ... ..	2	2	9	9
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	8½	25	15	.....
General total, 119 ... ..	15½	35	44	9

These proceeded to thirty-one different localities. The remainder of the immigrants left the ship without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, John Perkins, Esq., appears to have discharged his duties most satisfactorily. It is therefore recommended that he receive the gratuity (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General) of 10s. per head on each immigrant landed alive, for this his first voyage in charge of emigrants; also that he receive the usual certificate entitling him to a further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Mrs. Drew, that she discharged her duties "very satisfactorily." It is therefore recommended that she receive the promised gratuity of £25 for this her first voyage in charge of single female immigrants, and also that she receive the usual certificate entitling her to the further sum of £35 towards the cost of her return passage to England.

10. The Surgeon-superintendent reports favourably of the master and officers of the ship. It is therefore recommended that the gratuity of 4s. per head (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General), be apportioned as follows, viz.:—To the master, 1s. 6d. per head on each immigrant landed alive; to the chief officer, and to the officer who served out the provisions, 1s. per head; and to the second officer, 6d. per head.

11. Other gratuities are payable as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; cook, £5; cook's assistant, £3; engineer, £5; baker, £3; carpenter, £3; w.-c. constable, £5; eleven constables (each £3), £33; three sub-matrons (each £3), £9; hospital assistant, £3—£74; and on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent, one hospital nurse, £4; one m.w. constable extra, £2—£80.

12. The Surgeon-superintendent states that the distilling apparatus worked very satisfactorily, condensing 500 gallons per day with an average consumption of 8½ cwt. of coal per day.

13. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the general health of the immigrants has been very good; one case of typhoid fever occurred during the voyage; no other serious diseases are reported.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Smyrna" arrived at Sydney, 29th September, 1883.

Number of births on board:—Females, 3.

Nominal list of deaths on board:—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Clegg Sophia ... ..	2 years ... ..	Marasmus.

## Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ... ..	36½	76	.....	72	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	5	8	.....	20	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat ... ..	10½	27	.....	24	
4. Received at the Immigration Depot, widows and children included ... ..	.....	.....	88	.....	*14 hired as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of 10s. per week.
5. Left the Depot to join their friends ... ..	.....	.....	74	.....	
6. Hired from the Depot ... ..	.....	.....	14*	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 15 October, 1883.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.



1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**IMMIGRATION.**

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "GLADSTONE.")

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 October, 1883.*

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FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

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## IMMIGRATION.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

(No. 23—Emigration, S3.)

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 1 June, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Gladstone," of 1,159 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on the 29th instant.

The rates are as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
If 250 and under 275 statute adults... ..	14	17	6
" 275 " 300 " .....	13	17	6
" 300 statute adults and upwards ... ..	13	7	6

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

New South Wales Government Offices,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 29 June, 1883.

With reference to my letter of the 1st instant, announcing the engagement of the "Gladstone," for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel; a parcel containing "Forms of Declarations," referring to emigrants nominated in the Colony, has also been forwarded.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The gratuities mentioned below have been promised respectively, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government:—To the Surgeon-superintendent, H. W. Lentaigne, Esq., first voyage, 10s. on each emigrant landed alive; to the matron, £10; the master, the first mate, the second mate, the emigrants' steward, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive; the amount to be apportioned as recommended, subject to the approval of the Government; the school-master, £5; the sub-matrons, each £3; the emigrants' cook, £5; the assistant-emigrants' cook, £3; the baker, £3; the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the carpenter, £3; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 13 July, 1883.

Referring to my despatch of the 1st June last (No. 23 Emigration—S3), reporting the chartering of the ship "Gladstone," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 3rd instant, with 358 emigrants on board, equal to 311 statute adults, and to enclose:—

- (1.) Alphabetical list of emigrants, showing names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received in this Department for passage money of applicants selected by me, and the amounts received where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.
- (2.) A "Return" of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Gladstone," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.
- (3.) A certificate of Dr. H. Lentaigne, relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, also of the medicine-chest, provisions, and accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.
- (4.) Copy of letter of appointments sent to the surgeon and matron respectively, showing the terms of remuneration and conditions under which such appointments were made.
- (5.) A list of emigrants per "Gladstone" who obtained at Plymouth bank drafts, payable in Sydney, for the amounts set against their respective names.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under-Secretary,

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 20 October, 1883.

I have the honor to report the arrival from Plymouth, on the 7th instant, of the barque "Gladstone," with immigrants, having left that port on the 3rd July, thus completing the voyage in ninety-six days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £13 7s. 6d. per statute adult.

2. The "Gladstone" arrived in very good order and condition; all the arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the immigrants have been well carried out; the ventilation in each compartment of the ship was found to be perfect.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of seventy-four married couples with their seventy-eight children, ninety single men, and ninety-six single women.

Their nationality is noted on the margin.

English ...	201
Irish .....	92
Scotch .....	61
Other countries .....	4
	358

In addition to the sum of £377 10s., paid by the depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £1,056 10s. was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,434 paid by the immigrants or by their friends towards the cost of their passage.

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

During the voyage there occurred one death, that of a child, and one birth.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the Dépôt, and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage, and with the sufficient quantity and good quality of the provisions issued to them.

Bank drafts to the amount of £461 9s., payable on one bank, were held by the immigrants; this amount is exclusive of drafts on other banks, or of cash that may have been in their possession.

6. The single women were, as usual, received into the Dépôt, the larger number were discharged to their friends, leaving only thirty who were willing to hire as domestic servants. These readily obtained wages at an average rate of 11s. per week.

7. Free passes by steamers and by rail were issued to all who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as shown in the following

#### SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Men.	Women.
Hired .. .. .	8	7	27	...
To or with friends .. .. .	3	9	5	14
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	3	4	6	...
General total, 100 .. .. .	14	20	38	14

These proceeded to thirty-two different localities; the remainder of the immigrants left the vessel without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, Henry W. Lentaigne, Esq., appears to have discharged his duties in a very satisfactory manner. It is therefore recommended that he receive the promised gratuity (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General) of 10s. per head on each immigrant landed alive for this his first voyage in charge of emigrants; also that he receive the usual certificate entitling him to the further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Mrs. Osborne, that she "performed her duties in a most satisfactory manner." It is therefore recommended, in accordance with the letter of instructions from the Agent-General, that she receive the promised gratuity of £40 for this her second voyage in charge of female immigrants; also, that she receive the usual certificate entitling her to the further sum of £35 towards the cost of her return passage to England.

10. The Surgeon-superintendent reports favourably of the captain and officers of the vessel; it is therefore recommended that the gratuity of 4s. per head on each immigrant landed alive (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General), be thus apportioned:—To the master, 1s. 6d. per head; to the chief officer and to the officer who served out the provisions, 1s. per head; and to the second officer, 6d. per head on each immigrant landed alive.

11. Other gratuities are payable as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; cook, £5; cook's assistant, £3; carpenter, £3; engineer, £5; water-closet constable, £5; three sub-matrons (each £3), £9; six ordinary constables (each £3), £18; three ordinary constables (each £4), £12; also, on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent to one head nurse, £5; one assistant nurse, £2; total, £72.

12. The Surgeon-superintendent states that the condensing apparatus produced 400 gallons of fresh water with an average expenditure of 13 cwt. of coal per diem.

13. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the principal diseases that occurred during the voyage were diarrhoea, bronchitis, and fever.

I have, &c.,  
 GEORGE F. WISE,  
 Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Gladstone" arrived at Sydney 7th October, 1883.

Number of births on board:—Male, 1.

Nominal list of deaths on board:—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Still Kate ... ..	1½ year ... ..	Croup.

Disposal

## Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married Couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ... ..	33	58	...	52	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	8	7	...	27	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steam-boat ...	6	13	...	11	
4. Received at the Immigration Dépôt, widows and children included ... ..	...	...	103	...	* Hired as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of 11s. per week.
5. Left the Dépôt to join their friends... ..	...	...	84	}	
6. Hired from the Dépôt ... ..	...	...	29*		

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 20th October, 1883.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION).

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**IMMIGRATION.**

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIPS "ELLORA" AND "DHARWAR.")

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 October, 1883.*

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**FURTHER RETURN** to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.

“(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.

“(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

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## IMMIGRATION.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

(No. 30 Emigration—83.)

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 29 June, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Dharwar," of 1,300 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on the 11th July.

The rates are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
If 250 and under 275 statute adults ... ..	14	17	6
275 " 300 " ... ..	13	17	6
300 statute adults and upwards ... ..	13	7	6

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

New South Wales Government Offices,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 11 July, 1883.

With reference to my letter of the 29th ult., announcing the engagement of the "Dharwar" for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel. A parcel containing "Forms of Declarations," referring to emigrants nominated in the Colony, has also been forwarded.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The gratuities mentioned below have been promised, respectively, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government:—To the Surgeon-superintendent, Dr. C. F. Middleton, first voyage, 10s. on each emigrant landed alive; the matron, £25; the master, the first mate, the second mate, the emigrants' steward, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive, the amount to be apportioned as recommended, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster, £5; the sub-matrons, each £3; the emigrants' cook, £5; the assistant emigrants' cook, £3; the baker, £3; the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the carpenter, £3; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 27 July, 1883.

Referring to my despatch of the 29th ult. (No. 30 Emigration—83), reporting the chartering of the ship "Dharwar," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 15th inst. with 413 emigrants on board, equal to 346 statute adults, and to enclose—

1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, showing names, ages, and occupations; together with the total sum received in this department for passage money of applicants selected by me, and the amounts received, where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony, on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families; these sums have been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.

2nd. A Return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Dharwar," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this Country, also showing their various nationalities.

3rd. A certificate of Dr. Chas. F. Middleton, relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, also of the medicine-chest, provisions, and accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.

4th. Copy of letter of appointment sent to the Surgeon and matron respectively, showing the terms of remuneration and conditions under which such appointments were made.

5th. A list of emigrants per "Dharwar" who obtained at Plymouth, Bank drafts payable in Sydney, for the amounts set against their respective names.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 24 October, 1883.

I have the honor to report the arrival from Plymouth, on the 30th September, of the ship "Dharwar" with immigrants, having left that port 15th July, thus accomplishing the voyage in seventy-seven days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £13 7s. 6d. per statute adult.

2. This vessel was placed in quarantine for a few days, measles and whooping cough having broken out during the voyage.

On arrival from quarantine the ship was found to be in very good order and condition.

The arrangements for ventilation are very complete and most satisfactory, a thorough draught being afforded by five iron cowls, and advantage has been taken of every possible aperture that could be used for ventilating purposes.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of fifty-two married couples, with one hundred and nineteen children, one hundred and five single men, and seventy-nine single women.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £452 10s. paid by depositors in this Colony, a further sum of £1,087 was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,539 10s. paid by the immigrants or by their friends towards the cost of their passage.

English	263
Irish	98
Scotch	48
Other Countries	8
	497

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

During the voyage there occurred ten deaths, all of children under two years of age; there were four births.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the Dépôt and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage, and with the sufficient quantity and good quality of the provisions issued to them.

Many of the immigrants held Bank drafts payable at one Bank only, amounting to a total of £425 10s. This sum is exclusive of other Bank drafts and moneys in their possession of which I had no cognizance.

6. The single women were, as usual, received at the Dépôt, whence they were discharged to their friends, with the exception only of sixteen, who were willing to hire as domestic servants; these readily obtained wages at an average rate of 10s. per week.

7. Free passes by steamer and by rail were issued to all who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as shown in the following

SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Men.	Women.
Hired	1	.....	13	.....
To or with friends	7	9	1	13
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	5	16	17	.....
General total, 95	13	25	31	13

These proceeded to twenty-five different localities. The remainder of the immigrants left the vessel without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, C. F. Middleton, Esq., appears to have performed his duties in a very satisfactory manner, up to the 13th September, from which date, on account of an acute attack of rheumatic fever, he was unable to attend to his duties; on arrival it was found necessary that he should be at once removed to the Prince Alfred Hospital.

It is recommended that the promised gratuity of 10s. per head on all immigrants landed alive be paid to Dr. Middleton, less the amount of £50 paid by the Agent-General on his account to his representative in London; also that the usual certificate be granted authorizing him to receive a further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Mrs. Schweers, that she "discharged her duties in the most able manner." It is therefore recommended that she receive the promised gratuity of £25 for this her first voyage in charge of female immigrants, also that the usual certificate be given, entitling her to a further sum of £35 towards the cost of her return passage to England.

10. The Surgeon-superintendent reports favourably of the captain and officers of the ship. It is therefore recommended that the gratuity of 4s. per head (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General), be apportioned as follows, viz.:—To the master, 1s. 6d. per head on each immigrant landed alive; to the chief officer, and to the officer who issued the provisions, 1s. per head; and to the second officer, 6d. per head.

11. Other gratuities (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General) are payable as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; cook, £5; cook's assistant, £3; baker, £3; carpenter, £3; engineer, £5; w.-c. constable, £5; twelve constables (each £3), £36; three sub-matrons (each £3), £9; hospital assistant, £3; also, on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent, one nurse, £5; one assistant ditto, £3—£85.

12. The principal diseases that occurred during the voyage were diarrhoea and measles.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Dharwar," arrived at Sydney, 30th September, 1883.

Number of births on board:—Males, 2; females, 3.

Nominal list of deaths on board:—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Pickersgill, Joseph Hy.	4 months...	Inflammation of bowels.
2	Nicolls, John Wm.	16 "	Measles.
3	Sheridan, William	2 years	Diarrhoea and measles.
4	Wilson, Margt.	Infant	Suffocation from overlying by mother.
5	Copeland, Louisa	14 months...	Tabes mesenterica.
6	Murray, Agnes D.	15 "	Diarrhoea and dentition.
7	M'Pherson, Mary C.	12 "	Diarrhoea.
8	Marks, Henry	9 "	Dentition.
9	Hyde, Matilda	6 hours	Premature birth.
10	Mitchell, Isabella D.	9 months...	Bronchitis and measles.



## The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 27 October, 1883.

I have the honor to report the arrival on the 11th instant, from Plymouth, of the ship "Ellora" with immigrants, having left that port on the 28th July, thus completing the voyage in seventy-five days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £13 7s. 6d. per statute adult.

2. On arrival the "Ellora" was placed in quarantine, measles having broken out during the voyage.

The ship received pratique and arrived in Neutral Bay on the 15th instant.

On arrival from quarantine she was found to be in very good order and condition. Dr. Edmonds' patent ventilating appliances appear to be a very great improvement on the system of ventilation which has hitherto obtained in emigrant ships to this Colony.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of sixty-three married couples, with their one hundred and twenty-four children, one hundred and twenty-seven single men, and eighty-eight single women.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £442 paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £1,422 was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,864 paid by the immigrants or by their friends towards the cost of their passage.

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

During the voyage there occurred four deaths (of infants); no births.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the Dépôt, and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage, and with the sufficient quantity and good quality of the provisions issued to them.

Many of the immigrants had drafts on the Bank of New South Wales, amounting to a total of £1,007 10s., exclusive of other drafts or moneys of which I had no cognizance.

6. The single women were, as usual, received at the Dépôt, whence all were discharged to their friends, with the exception only of nineteen, who were willing to hire as domestic servants. These readily obtained wages at an average rate of 9s. 6d. per week.

7. Free passes by steamers and by rail were issued to all who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as shown in the following

## SUMMARY.

Why proceeding,	Married.	Children.	Men.	Women.
Hired... ..	7	22	20	1
To or with friends ... ..	2	3	14	13
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	21	26	26	.....
General total, 185 ... ..	30	51	60	14

These proceeded to thirty-four different localities. The remainder of the immigrants left the ship without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, Louis Fitzpatrick, Esq., appears to have discharged his duties satisfactorily. It is therefore recommended that he receive the promised gratuity (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General) of 10s. per head on each immigrant landed alive for this his first voyage in charge of emigrants, and also that he receive the usual certificate entitling him to the further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Miss H. Titchmarsh, that she "performed her duties satisfactorily." It is therefore recommended that she receive the promised gratuity of £25 for this her first voyage in charge of single female immigrants; also, that she receive the usual certificate entitling her to the further sum of £35 towards the cost of her return passage to England.

10. The Surgeon-superintendent reports favourably of the master and officers of the ship. It is therefore recommended that the promised gratuity (as per letter from the Agent-General) of 4s. per head on each immigrant landed alive should be apportioned as follows:—To the master, 1s. 6d. per head on each immigrant landed alive; to the chief officer, and the officer who served out the provisions, 1s. per head, and 6d. per head to the second officer.

11. Other gratuities are payable as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; cook, £5; 2 cook's assistants, £6; baker, £3; carpenter, £3; engineer, £5; w.-c. constable, £5; thirteen ordinary constables (each £3), £39; three sub-matrons (each £3), £9; hospital assistant, £3; also, on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent, one nurse, £5—£88.

12. The Surgeon-superintendent states that the condensing apparatus distilled per diem 300 gallons of fresh water, on an average consumption of 8 cwt. of coal.

13. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the principal diseases which occurred during the voyage were measles and croup.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

English ....	298
Irish .....	108
Scotch .....	49
Other Coun-tries .....	14
	464

Ship "Ellora," arrived at Sydney, 11 October, 1883.

Number of births on board:—Nil.

Nominal list of deaths on board:—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Davis, Henry	15 months	Inflammation of bowels.
2	Rudd, John H.	10 weeks	ditto.
3	Romaine, Ethel	22 months	Membranous croup.
4	Marshall, Maud	11 years	Pneumonia.

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married Couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ... ..	33	51	.....	67	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country .. ..	7	22	.....	20	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat.	23	29	.....	40	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included... ..	.....	.....	110	.....	*19 hired as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of 9s. 6d. per week.
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends .. ..	.....	.....	91	.....	
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	.....	.....	19*	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 27 October, 1883.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "DALLAM TOWER.")

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 November, 1883.*

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FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.

“(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.

“(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

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## IMMIGRATION.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

(No. 37 Emigration—83.)

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 27 July, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Dallam Tower," of 1,499 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on the 6th August next.

The rates are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
If 250 and under 275 and upwards ... ..	14	17	6
" 275 " 300 " ... ..	13	17	6
" 300 statute adults " ... ..	13	7	6

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

New South Wales Government Offices,

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 6 August, 1883.

With reference to my letter of the 27th ultimo, announcing the engagement of the "Dallam Tower" for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel; a parcel containing "Forms of Declarations," referring to emigrants nominated in the Colony, has also been forwarded.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The gratuities mentioned below have been promised respectively, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government:—The Surgeon-superintendent, T. M. Kendall, second voyage, 10s. on each emigrant landed alive; to the matron, £25; the master, the first mate, the second mate, the emigrants' steward, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive; the amount to be apportioned as recommended, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster, £5; the sub-matrons, each £3; the emigrants' cook, £5; the assistant emigrants' cook, £3; the baker, £3; the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the carpenter, £3; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 24 August, 1883.

Referring to my despatch of the 27th July last (No. 37 Emigration—83), reporting the chartering of the ship "Dallam Tower," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 9th instant, with 417 emigrants on board, equal to 350 statute adults, and to enclose:—

- (1.) Alphabetical list of emigrants, showing names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received in this Department for passage money of applicants selected by me, and the amounts received where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.
- (2.) A Return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Dallam Tower," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.
- (3.) A certificate of Dr. T. M. Kendall, relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, also of the medicine-chest, provisions, and accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.
- (4.) Copy of letter of appointments sent to the surgeon and matron respectively, showing the terms of remuneration and conditions under which such appointments were made.
- (5.) A list of emigrants per "Dallam Tower" who obtained at Plymouth bank drafts, payable in Sydney, for the amounts set against their respective names.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 16 November, 1883.

I have the honor to report the arrival from Plymouth, on the 1st instant, of the ship "Dallam Tower," with immigrants, having left that port on the 9th August, thus completing the voyage in eighty-four days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £13 7s. 6d. per statute adult.

2. On arrival the ship was found to be in fair order and condition.

This vessel is fitted with Dr. Edmonds' ventilating appliances in the married peoples' compartment, of which the Surgeon-superintendent reports that "it was fairly useful," notwithstanding which, however, he further reports that "the ventilation in the married peoples' compartment was defective."

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 55 married people with their 117 children, 107 single men, and 83 single women.

Their nationality is noted on the margin.

In addition to the sum of £235 10s., paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £1,315 was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,550 10s. paid by the immigrants or by their friends towards the cost of their passage.

English	....	29
Irish	.....	101
Scotch	....	15
Others	....	2
		147

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

During the voyage there occurred three deaths (of infants) and three births.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the Dépôt, and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied with the good quality and sufficient quantity of the provisions issued to them. During the voyage some complaints were made by a few of the single women as to the conduct of the matron towards themselves, whilst many others spoke much in her favor. The Board of Immigration did not consider it necessary to take other than a cursory notice of these complaints.

Many of the immigrants held drafts on the Bank of New South Wales amounting to £2,115 10s., exclusive of drafts on other Banks, and of moneys of which I had no cognizance.

6. Amongst the single men was one named Thomas Minogue (registered number of application, 17,389), who, about a fortnight before his arrival, suddenly showed symptoms of insanity, requiring the constant care of an attendant. As soon as possible after arrival Minogue was examined by two medical gentlemen, upon whose certificate I caused him to be conveyed to the Receiving House at Darlinghurst, from whence he has been forwarded to Gladsville. I was unable to ascertain whether this man had been thus afflicted at any previous period of his life.

The attention of the Agent-General might be specially invited to this particular case.

7. The single women were, as usual, received at the Dépôt, whence all were discharged to their friends, with the exception only of twenty-three, who were willing to hire as domestic servants. These readily obtained wages at an average rate of 10s. 6d. per week.

8. Free passes by steamer and by rail were issued to all who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as shown in the following

#### SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Men.	Women.
Hired...	11	26	14	4
To or with friends ...	2	5	7	17
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	6	10	19	.....
General total...	19	41	40	21

These proceeded to thirty-seven different districts. The remainder of the immigrants left the vessel without notifying their proposed destinations.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent, J. M. Kendall, Esq., appears to have discharged his duties satisfactorily; it is therefore recommended that he receive the promised gratuity (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General) of 10s. per head on each immigrant landed alive for this his second voyage in charge of immigrants; also, that he receive the usual certificate entitling him to the further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

10. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Miss Bates, that she performed her duties satisfactorily; it is therefore recommended that she receive the promised gratuity of £25 for this her first voyage in charge of single female immigrants; also, that she receive the usual certificate entitling her to the further sum of £35 towards the cost of her return passage to England.

11. The Surgeon-superintendent reports favourably of the master and officers of the ship; it is therefore recommended that the promised gratuity of 4s. per head on each immigrant landed alive be apportioned as follows:—To the master, 1s. 6d. per head; to the chief officer and the officer who served out the provisions, each 1s. per head; and 6d. per head to the second officer.

12. Other gratuities are payable as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; cook, £5; cook's assistant, £3; baker, £3; carpenter, £3; engineer, £5; w.c. constable, £5; twelve ordinary constables (£3), £36; three sub-matrons (each £3), £9; hospital assistant, £3; and on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent, one nurse, £3; one assistant do., £2; attendant to insane man, £2. Total, £84.

13. The Surgeon-superintendent states that the condensing apparatus distilled 350 gallons per diem with an average consumption of 15 cwt. of coal.

14. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that "no sickness of any moment prevailed at any time during the voyage."

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.



Ship "Dallam Tower," arrived at Sydney, 1st November, 1883.

Number of births on board:—Males, 2; female, 1.

Nominal list of deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Batty Frank ... ..	9 months ...	Bronchitis.
2	Bayton Sydney ... ..	7 days ..	Tetanus.
3	Bell John ... ..	14 months ..	Diarrhœa.

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married Couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ... ..	36	76	...	67	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	11	26	...	14	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steam-boat ...	8	15	...	26	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included ... ..	...	...	91	...	* Hired as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of 10s. 6d. per week.
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends... ..	...	...	68	...	
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	...	...	23*	...	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 16th November, 1883.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION).

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**IMMIGRATION.**

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "STAR OF INDIA.")

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 December, 1883.*

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**FURTHER RETURN** to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “ (2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “ (3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

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## IMMIGRATION.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 10 August, 1883.  
I have the honor to inform you that the "Star of India," of 1,040 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on the 20th instant.

The rates are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
If 250 and under 275 statute adults	14	17	6
270 " 300 "	13	17	6
300 statute adults and upwards	13	7	6

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, New South Wales Government Offices,  
5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 20 August, 1883.  
With reference to my letter of the 10th inst., announcing the engagement of the "Star of India" for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel. A parcel containing "Forms of Declarations," referring to emigrants nominated in the Colony, has also been forwarded.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The gratuities mentioned below have been promised, respectively, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government :—To the Surgeon-superintendent, J. W. Springthorpe, first voyage, 10s. on each emigrant landed alive; the matron, £25; the master, the first mate, the second mate, the emigrants' steward, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive, the amount to be apportioned as recommended, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster, £5; the sub-matrons, each £3; the emigrants' cook, £5; the assistant emigrants' cook, £3; the baker, £3; the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the carpenter, £3; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 7 September, 1883.  
Referring to my despatch of the 10th August last (No. 38 Emigration—83), reporting the chartering of the ship "Star of India," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 23rd ult. with 359 emigrants on board, equal to 308 statute adults, and to enclose—

1. Alphabetical list of emigrants, showing names, ages, and occupations; together with the total sum received in this department for passage money of applicants selected by me, and the amounts received, where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony, on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.

2. A Return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Star of India," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.

3. A certificate of Dr. J. W. Springthorpe, relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, also of the medicine-chest, provisions, and accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.

4. Copy of letter of appointment sent to the Surgeon and matron respectively, showing the terms of remuneration and conditions under which such appointments were made.

5. A list of emigrants per "Star of India" who obtained, at Plymouth, Bank drafts payable in Sydney, for the amounts set against their respective names.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Immigration Office, Sydney, 4 December, 1883.  
I have the honor to report the arrival from Plymouth, on the 16th ult., of the ship "Star of India" with immigrants, having left that port on 23rd August, thus completing the voyage in eighty-five days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £13 7s. 6d. per statute adult.

2. Measles having become epidemic during the voyage, the ship was on arrival placed in quarantine for a few days, receiving pratique on the 21st ult.

This vessel was fitted with Dr. Edmonds' patent ventilating appliances; the arrangements for ventilating while the apparatus was not at work were good. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that in the married people's compartment the atmosphere "was never close or stuffy, and no doubt the ventilation by steam had a great deal to do with that result."

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of thirty-eight married couples, with their eighty-seven children, one hundred and nine single men, and eighty-three single women.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £255 10s. paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £1,076 10s. was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,332 paid by the immigrants or by their friends towards the cost of their passage.

English	223
Irish	38
Scotch	37
Others	7
	365

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

During the voyage there occurred six deaths (one of an adult, and five of infants), and two births.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the Depôt and of the married people and single men on board the vessel, all expressed themselves satisfied with their treatment during the voyage, and with the sufficient quantity and good quality of the provisions issued to them.

Many of the immigrants had drafts on the Bank of New South Wales, amounting to a total of £685 16s. 6d. This sum is exclusive of drafts on other Banks, and of moneys in their possession, of which I was unable to obtain any information.

6. The single women were, as usual, received at the Depôt, whence all were discharged to their friends, with the exception of twenty-four, who were willing to hire as domestic servants; these readily obtained wages at an average rate of 11s. 10d. per week.

7. Free passes by rail and by steamer were issued to all who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as shown in the following

SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Men.	Women.
Hired ... ..	2	5	13	.....
To or with friends ... ..	5	10	16	20
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	6	18	20	.....
General total, 128 ... ..	13	33	49	20

These proceeded to twenty-eight different localities. The remainder of the immigrants left the ship without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, J. W. Springthorpe, Esq., appears to have discharged his duties very satisfactorily. It is therefore recommended that he receive the promised gratuity of 10s. per head on each immigrant landed alive (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General), for this his first voyage in charge of emigrants; also that he receive the usual certificate entitling him to the further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Mrs. Duchesne, that "she has been extremely anxious to do her duty, sparing neither her time nor her convenience, but that she had no control over the girls." She is recommended for her promised gratuity of £25 for this her first voyage in charge of single female immigrants; also to receive the usual certificate entitling her to the further sum of £35 towards the cost of her return passage to England.

10. The Surgeon-superintendent reports favourably of the master and of those of the officers of the ship to whom a gratuity is payable. It is therefore recommended that the gratuity of 4s. per head on each immigrant landed alive (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General), be apportioned as follows:—To the master, 1s. 6d. per head; to the chief officer, and the officer who served out the provisions, each 1s. per head; and 6d. per head to the second officer.

11. Other gratuities are payable as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; cook, £5; baker, £3; carpenter, £3; engineer, £5; w.-c. constable, £5; eleven ordinary constables (each £3), £33; two sub-matrons (each £3), £6; two ditto (each £1 10s.), £3; hospital assistant, £3; and on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent, two nurses (each £4), £8—£79.

12. The Surgeon-superintendent states that the condensing apparatus distilled, on an average, 328 gallons of water, with an average consumption of 10 cwt. of coal.

13. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that "the principal diseases which occurred during the voyage were diarrhoea and measles."

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Star of India," arrived at Sydney, 16th November, 1883.

Number of births on board:—Male, 1; female, 1.

Nominal list of deaths on board:—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Waldery Eliza Headon	21 years	Acute capillary bronchitis.
2	Helena Lydia Laurence	6 months	Struma and exhaustion, bronchitis pneumonia.
3	Ernest R. Dove	13 "	Diarrhoea and exhaustion.
4	Thomas Ed. Deane	7 "	Measles and congestion of the lungs.
5	Florence Mingay	17 "	Diarrhoea and exhaustion.
6	Thomas Brown	5 "	Marasmus and diarrhoea.

## Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ... ..	25	54	.....	60	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	2	5	.....	13	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat	11	28	.....	36	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included ... ..	.....	.....	94	.....	*24 hired as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of 11s. 10d. per week.
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends ... ..	.....	.....	70	.....	
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	.....	.....	24*	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 4 December, 1883.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

1883-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**IMMIGRATION.**

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIPS "RIALTO," "SYDENHAM," "NORTH,"  
AND "PERICLES.")

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 January, 1884.*

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FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

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## IMMIGRATION.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

(No. 39, Emigration—83.)

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 10 August, 1883.  
I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Rialto," of 1,182 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on the 3rd September.

The rate is £13 7s. 6d. per statute adult.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

New South Wales Government Offices, 5, Westminster Chambers,  
London, S.W., 3 September, 1883.

Sir, With reference to my letter of the 10th ultimo, announcing the engagement of the "Rialto" for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel; a parcel containing "Forms of Declarations," referring to emigrants nominated in the Colony, has also been forwarded.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list. The gratuities mentioned below have been promised respectively, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government:—The Surgeon-superintendent, Dr R. Dawes, twelfth voyage, £1 on each emigrant landed alive; the matron, Miss Goodyear, first voyage, £25; the master, the first mate, the second mate, the emigrants' steward, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive,—the amount to be apportioned as recommended, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster, £5; the sub-matrons, each £3; the emigrants' cook, £5; the assistant emigrants' cook, £3; the baker, £3; the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the carpenter, £3; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 21 September, 1883.

Referring to my despatch of the 10th August last (No. 39, Emigration—83), reporting the chartering of the ship "Rialto," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 8th instant, with 364 emigrants on board, equal to 306 statute adults, and to enclose:—

- (1.) Alphabetical list of emigrants, showing names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received in this Department for passage money of applicants selected by me, and the amount received where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.
- (2.) A "Return" of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Rialto," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.
- (3.) A certificate of Dr. Dawes, relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, also of the medicine-chest, provisions, and accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.
- (4.) Copy of letter of appointment sent to the surgeon and matron respectively, showing the terms of remuneration and conditions under which such appointments were made.
- (5.) A list of emigrants per "Rialto" who obtained at Plymouth bank drafts, payable at Sydney, for the amounts set against their respective names.
- (6.) Copy of a letter received from Dr. R. Dawes, with reference to the conduct of the emigrants while in the depôt at Plymouth.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Immigration Office, Sydney, 22 December, 1883.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 14th instant, of the barque "Rialto," from Plymouth, with immigrants, having left that port on the 8th September, thus completing the voyage in ninety-seven days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £13 7s. 6d. per statute adult.

2. On arrival the vessel was found to be in good order and condition. She is fitted with Dr. Edmonds' ventilating apparatus, about which the Surgeon-superintendent makes no special comment, reporting however that "the accommodation and ventilation were good."

Dr. Dawes informs me that the change of position of the store-room from the married people's compartment to that of the single men's is a decided improvement, the comfort of the married people being thereby much benefited, while there appears to be no objection to the issuing of stores from the single men's compartment.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 47 married couples, 108 single men, 57 single women, and 102 children. Their nationality is noted on the margin.

In addition to the sum of £339, paid by depositors in this Colony, a further sum of £731 10s. was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,070 10s. paid by the immigrants, or by their friends, towards the cost of their passage.

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants:—During the voyage there occurred seven; deaths of these six were those of infants, the remaining one being that of an adult who fell overboard and was drowned, notwithstanding that every effort was made to save him, the vessel remaining about the spot for the space of two hours after his disappearance. There occurred four births during the voyage.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the depôt, and of the married people and single men on board the vessel, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage and with the sufficient quantity and good quality of the provisions issued to them.

The drafts on the Bank of New South Wales, held by immigrants by this vessel, amounted to £874 14s. 6d.; this amount is exclusive of moneys in possession of the immigrants of which I had no cognizance.

6. The single women were, as usual, received into the depôt whence all were discharged to their friends, with the exception only of ten who were willing to hire as domestic servants. These readily obtained wages at an average rate of 9s. per week.

7. Free passes by rail and by steamer were issued to all who wished to avail themselves of this privilege as shown in the following

## SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Men.	Women.
Hired...	1	6	10	.....
To or with friends ... ..	1	5	8	5
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	13	35	13	.....
General total, 112 ... ..	15	46	31	5

These proceeded to twenty-five different localities. The remainder of the immigrants left the ship without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-Superintendent, Richard Dawes, Esq., appears to have discharged his duties satisfactorily. It is therefore recommended that he receive the promised gratuity (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General) of £1 per head on each emigrant landed alive for this his twelfth voyage in charge of emigrants; also, that he receive the usual certificate entitling him to the further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Miss Goodyear, that she was "very energetic, kind, and attentive to her duties"; it is therefore recommended that she receive the promised gratuity of £25 for this her first voyage in charge of single female emigrants; also a further sum of £35 towards the cost of her return passage to England.

10. The Surgeon-superintendent reports favorably of the master and officers of the vessel; it is therefore recommended that the promised gratuity (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General) of 4s. per head on each emigrant landed alive be apportioned as follows:—To the master, 1s. 6d. per head; to the chief officer and the officer who served out the provisions, each 1s. per head; and 6d. per head to the second officer.

11. Other gratuities are payable as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; cook, £5; baker, £3; engineer, £5; carpenter, £3; cook's assistant, £3; hospital assistant, £3; w.c. constable, £5; eleven ordinary constables (each £3), £33; three sub-matrons (each £3), £9. And on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent, to one head nurse, £5; one assistant nurse, £2—Total, £81.

12. The Surgeon-superintendent states that the condensing apparatus distilled "400 gallons upon an average consumption per diem of 10 cwt. of coal."

13. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the principal diseases which occurred during the voyage were "cerebral affections and gastric disorders."

I have, &c.,  
**GEORGE F. WISE,**  
 Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Rialto" arrived at Sydney, 14th December, 1883.

Number of births on board:—Males, 3; female, 1.

Nominal list of deaths on board:—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Thomas Walker ... ..	1 year ... ..	Cerebral affection.
2	John Burnett ... ..	20 years ... ..	Drowned.
3	Charles O'Hearne ... ..	1 year ... ..	Cerebral affection.
4	William Bennett ... ..	4 years ... ..	Concussion from fall.
5	Sarah Price ... ..	2 " ... ..	Convulsions.
6	Luey Jones ... ..	1 year ... ..	Teething debility.
7	Phillip Cohen ... ..	1 " ... ..	" convulsions.

Disposal



## Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ... ..	32	56	.....	77	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	1	6	.....	10	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steam-boat	14	40	.....	21	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included ... ..	.....	.....	67	.....	*10 hired as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of 9s. per week.
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends ... ..	.....	.....	57	.....	
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	.....	.....	10*	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 22 December, 1883.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

## Ship "Sydenham."

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

(No. 39, Emigration—83.)

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 10 August, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Sydenham," of 1,063 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on 5th September.

The rates is £13 7s. 6d. per statute adult.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

New South Wales Government Offices,

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 5 September, 1883.

With reference to my letter of the 10th ultimo, announcing the engagement of the "Sydenham" for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel; a parcel containing "Forms of Declarations," referring to emigrants nominated in the Colony, has also been forwarded.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The gratuities mentioned below have been promised respectively, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government:—The Surgeon-superintendent, W. Peirce, first voyage, 10s. on each emigrant landed alive; the matron, £25; the master, the first mate, the second mate, the emigrants' steward, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive; the amount to be apportioned as recommended, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster, £5; the sub-matrons, each £3; the emigrants' cook, £5; the assistant cook, £3; the baker, £3; the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the carpenter, £3; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-st., S.W., 21 September, 1883.

Referring to my despatch of the 10th August last (No. 39, Emigration—83), reporting the chartering of the ship "Sydenham," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 15th instant, with 342 emigrants on board, equal to 294 statute adults, and to enclose,—

- (1.) Alphabetical list of emigrants, showing names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received in this Department for passage money of applicants selected by me, and the amounts received where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.
- (2.) A Return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Sydenham," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.
- (3.) A certificate of Dr. W. Peirce, relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, also of the medicine-chest, provisions, and accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.
- (4.) Copy of letter of appointment sent to the surgeon and matron respectively, showing the terms of remuneration and conditions under which such appointments were made.
- (5.) A list of emigrants per "Sydenham," who obtained at Plymouth bank drafts, payable at Sydney, for the amounts set against their respective names.
- (6.) Copy of a letter received from Dr. Peirce, with reference to the conduct of the emigrants while in the Depôt at Plymouth.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

The

## The Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Sydenham," to The Agent-General.

Sir, Emigrant's Depôt, Plymouth, 13 September, 1883.  
 I have the honor to inform you that I have made a thorough inspection of the emigrants now awaiting embarkation for Sydney, per ship "Sydenham," and that I consider them in a fit mental and physical condition to undertake the voyage, and earn their livelihood in the Colony. I have also made particular inquiries of several emigrants with regard to their general treatment and comfort during unavoidable detention in the Depôt, and I am pleased to say that they have unanimously expressed themselves as fully satisfied (in some cases as agreeably surprised) with the general arrangements, excellent regimen, cleanliness, dormitory plans, and mild necessary discipline they have experienced. They have also fully appreciated the leave of absence which has on several occasions been extended to them.

I have, &c.,

W. PEIRCE, B.A., M.D.,

Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Sydenham."

## The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Immigration Office, Sydney, 11 January, 1884.  
 I have the honor to report the arrival from Plymouth, on 25th ultimo, of the ship "Sydenham," having left that port on the 15th September, thus making the passage in one hundred and one days. The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £13 7s. 6d. per statute adult.  
 2. In consequence of the prevalence of whooping-cough the ship was detained for three days in Watson's Bay for fumigation.

The ship was reported by the Surgeon-superintendent to have been "generally well ventilated; the mechanical ventilating apparatus answered the purpose well." The ship was clean and in very good order on arrival.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 43 married couples, 81 children, 115 single men and 54 single women.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £368 paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £726 10s. was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, thus making a total of £1,094 10s. paid by the immigrants or by their friends towards the cost of their passage.

4. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the Depôt, and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage.

Many of the immigrants held drafts on the Bank of New South Wales to the total of £757 6s.; this amount is irrespective of drafts on other Banks, or cash that may have been in possession of the immigrants of which no information could be obtained.

5. Herewith is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants; during the voyage there were two births and eight deaths, infants from one to four years old.

6. The single women were received at the Depôt; the larger number were immediately discharged to their friends, leaving only nine for engagement as domestic servants. These obtained employment at an average rate of wages of 11s. per week.

7. Free passes by railway and by steamer were provided for all those who desired to go into the country, as detailed in the following

## SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Men.	Women.
Hired ... ..	.....	.....	4	2
To or with friends ... ..	3	14	17	11
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	4	7	22	.....
Total, 91 ... ..	7	21	43	13

These proceeded to twenty-five different localities. The remainder left the ship, without having notified their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, Dr. W. Peirce, appears to have given every satisfaction in the performance of his duties; it is therefore recommended that he be paid the gratuity (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General) of 10s. per head for this his first voyage in charge of immigrants; also that he receive the usual certificate entitling him on arrival in England, to the further sum of £60, towards the cost of his return passage.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Mrs. Goodman, that she discharged her duties "very satisfactorily"; it is therefore recommended that the promised gratuity of £25 be paid to her for this her first voyage in charge of female immigrants; also that she receive a certificate entitling her to the further sum of £35, towards the cost of her return passage, or that she be provided with a free return passage by one of the Orient steamers, at the cost of £35.

10. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the master and officers of the ship, that they rendered him every required assistance; it is therefore recommended that the promised gratuity of 4s. per head on the immigrants landed alive be thus distributed:—To the master, 1s. 6d. per head; to the chief mate, 1s. per head; to the officer who served out the provisions, 1s. per head; and to the second mate, 6d. per head.

11. Other gratuities are recommended for payment, as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; cook, £5; two cook's assistants (each 30s.), £3; engineer in charge of condenser, £5; hospital assistant, £3; baker, £3; carpenter, £3; eleven constables (£3 each), £33; three sub-matrons (each £3), £9; w.c. constable, £5; and on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent to the nurses, whom he found it necessary to appoint, the sum of £4. Total, £78.

12.

English ....	229
Irish .....	73
Scotch .....	24
Other Countries	10
	<hr/> 336

12. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the condenser, that it "produced per diem 300 gallons of water of excellent quality, with a consumption of 8 cwt. of coal." He further states that, "many of the 400 gallon water-tanks, on being opened for use, were found to have leaked more than half their original contents."

13. Dr. Peirce reports that the "health of the immigrants was generally very good." The principal diseases which occurred during the voyage, were "diphtheria, measles, and pertussis."

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Sydenham," arrived at Sydney, 25 December, 1883.

Number of births on board:—Male, 1; female, 1.

Nominal list of deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Mabel Hill	16 months	Tabes mesenterica.
2	Florence L. Jones	16 "	Diarrhœa and convulsions.
3	Rosina Alexander	12 "	do do.
4	Mabel Freeman	4 years	Diphtheria and hemorrhage.
5	Walter Booth	17 months	Pertussis and phagedœna.
6	John Garvey	17 "	Bronchitis and debility.
7	Sam Thompson	14 "	Acute bronchitis.
8	Arnold Smith	2 years	do.

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account	36	60	.....	72	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country	.....	.....	.....	4	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat	7	21	.....	39	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included	.....	.....	81	.....	*9 hired as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of 11s. per week.
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends	.....	.....	72	.....	
6. Hired from the Depôt	.....	.....	*9	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 11 January, 1884.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

### Ship "North."

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

(No. 43, Emigration—83.)

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 24 August, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "North," of 1,284 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on the 19th September next.

The rates are as follows:—

If 250 and under 275 statute adults	£	s.	d.
275 " 300 "	14	17	6
300 statute adults and upwards	13	17	6
	13	7	6

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

New South Wales Government Offices,

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 19 September, 1883.

With reference to my letter of the 24th ult., announcing the engagement of the "North" for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel. A parcel containing "Forms of Declarations," referring to emigrants nominated in the Colony, has also been forwarded.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The gratuities mentioned below have been promised, respectively, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government:—The Surgeon-superintendent, twelfth voyage, £1 on each emigrant landed alive; the matron, third voyage, £40; the master, the first mate,

mate, the second mate, the emigrants' steward, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive, the amount to be apportioned as recommended, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster, £5; the sub-matrons, each £3; the emigrants' cook, £5; the assistant emigrants' cook, £3; the baker, £3; the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the carpenter, £3; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 5 October, 1883.

Referring to my despatch of the 24th August last (No. 43, Emigration—83), reporting the chartering of the ship "North," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 22nd ult. with 387 emigrants on board, equal to 331 statute adults, and to enclose,—

1. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving names, ages, and occupations; together with the total sum received in this department for passage money of applicants selected by me, and the amount received, where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony, on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.

2. A Return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "North," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.

3. A certificate of Dr. C. E. Strutt, relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation; also of the medicine-chest, provisions, and accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.

4. Copy of letter of appointment sent to the surgeon and matron respectively, showing the terms of remuneration and conditions under which such appointments were made.

5. A list of emigrants per "North" who obtained, at Plymouth, Bank drafts payable at Sydney, for the amounts set against their respective names.

6. Copies of certificates relative to the condensing apparatus, supply of fresh water, and coals.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL

11 September, 1883.

We hereby certify that we have shipped on board the "North," for Sydney, 90 tons of coals for the use of the emigrants and crew.

GREEN, HOLLAND, & SONS,  
Per F. R. FISHER.

To Messrs. Houlder, Bros. & Co.

Merchants Gaugers' Office, 3, Vernon Road, Tredegar Road, North Bow,  
10 September, 1883.

THIS is to certify that I have gauged for ship "North," lying in the South West India Docks, thirty-five water-tanks, and find they contain 14,000 gallons, also ship's tanks and casks containing 16,210 gallons, making a total of 30,210 imperial gallons, equal to 119 tuns 222 gallons.

W. TAYLOR,  
Gauger.

Smithfield Works, New Road, Blackwall, London, E., 19 September, 1883.

We hereby certify that the distilling apparatus on board the ship "North" has been thoroughly repaired, and put in perfect working order; that it is constructed on Graveley's patent principle; and that it is capable of producing 700 gallons of pure fresh water per day of twenty-four hours; also, that I. Baker, appointed as engineer, is capable of working and repairing the apparatus; that the apparatus has been passed, and the engineer in charge examined by the Board of Trade Engineer Surveyor.

D. W. FORBES & CO.,  
Manufacturers, Winchester and Graveley's Patent.

Dear Sirs,

Plymouth, 23 September, 1883.

I have to inform you that the condenser and emigrants' galley were worked during the passage from London, and found to be in thorough working order.

Messrs. Houlder Bros. & Co.

I am, &c.,  
W. H. LIDSTONE,  
Master of the ship "North."

Sir, Central Foundry and Engine Works, Plymouth, 21 September, 1883.

I hereby certify that I have this day made a thorough inspection of the distilling apparatus on board the ship "North," and I find it to be in a thoroughly efficient order in every respect, and capable of supplying at least 800 gallons per day.

The engineer in charge of the apparatus is, in my opinion, fully competent for his position.  
The Agent-General for New South Wales, London. SAMUEL WILLOUGHBY.

### The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Immigration Office, Sydney, 10 January, 1884.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on Monday afternoon, the 24th ultimo, of the ship "North" with immigrants, having left Plymouth on the 22nd September, thus completing the voyage in ninety-three days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £13 7s. 6d. per head.

2. The ship on arrival was found in all respects to be in good order; all arrangements for the comfort of the immigrants had been carefully made.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 106 married people, 96 children, 118 single men, and 60 single women.

English ... 263  
Irish ..... 90  
Scotch ..... 23  
Other  
Countries 4  
380

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £370 10s. deposited by their friends in the Colony, a further sum of £803 had been paid to the Agent-General in London, thus making a total of £1,173 10s. paid towards the cost of their passage either by themselves or by their friends in the Colony.

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants. During the voyage there occurred one birth and eight deaths, namely,—two adults, and six children under three years of age.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the Depôt, and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage.

On inquiry it was found that many of the immigrants held drafts on the Bank of New South Wales; the amount, so far as it could be ascertained, was £608 17s. Other moneys in cash were held by the immigrants, but the amount could not be ascertained.

6. The single women were received at the Depôt at an early hour on the morning of Christmas Day; the larger number were discharged from the Depôt to their friends, leaving only thirteen for hire. These were readily engaged at an average rate of wages of 8s. 10d. per week.

7. Free passes by railway and by steam-boats were provided for those of the immigrants who wished to proceed into the country, as detailed in the following

SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Men.	Women.
Hired ... ..	9	12	14	2
To or with friends ... ..	6	13	29	9
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves ..	7	12	9	.....
General total ... .. (144)	22	37	52	11

These proceeded to thirty-one different localities. The remainder of the immigrants left the ship without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, C. E. Strutt, Esq., appears to have given every satisfaction in the performance of his duties; it is therefore recommended that he receive (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General) the promised gratuity of 20s. per head on the immigrants landed alive; also, that he receive either a return passage by one of the Orient steamers, or the usual certificate entitling him to the further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Mrs. Stevens, that she discharged her duties with punctuality and attention; it is therefore recommended that she receive the promised gratuity (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General) of £40 for this her third voyage in charge of female immigrants; also, that she be provided either with a return passage per one of the Orient steamers, or be granted a certificate entitling her to the sum of £35 towards the cost of her return passage to England.

10. The Surgeon-superintendent reports favourably of the conduct of the master and officers of the ship; it is therefore recommended that the promised gratuity of 4s. per head on the immigrants landed alive be thus distributed:—1s. 6d. per head to the master; to the chief officer, 1s. per head; to the storekeeper who issued the provisions, 1s. per head; to the second officer, 6d. per head.

11. Other gratuities (as per letter of instructions) are recommended as payable:—To the school-master, £5; cook, £5; cook's assistant, £3; baker, £3; engineer in charge of distilling apparatus, £5; w.c. constable, £5; carpenter, £3; hospital assistant, £3; eleven constables (each £3), £33; three sub-matrons (each £3), £9; and upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent, to the nurse, £3. Total, £77.

12. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the condensing apparatus provided 60 gallons of water with a consumption of 60lbs. of coal per hour. The water was good and wholesome, and was sufficient for an unlimited supply to be served out to the emigrants.

13. The principal diseases that occurred were indigestion, diarrhoea, and bronchitis. No infectious complaints occurred during the voyage.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Ship "North," arrived at Sydney, 24th December, 1883.

Number of births on board:—Males, 0; female, 1.

Nominal list of deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Anastatia Walsh ... ..	20 years	Spasms and croup.
2	Lily Hill ... ..	9 months	Debility.
3	Ernestine Williams ... ..	11 "	do
4	Jas. Fitzgerald ... ..	3 years	Marasmus.
5	Joseph W. Johns ... ..	6 months	Bronchitis.
6	Alex. Adamson ... ..	22 years	Diarrhoea.
7	Albert Woofender ... ..	1 year 10 mths...	Marasmus.
8	Sam. Longbottom ... ..	14 months	Convulsions.

Disposal

## Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married Couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ... ..	31	59	...	66	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	9	12	...	14	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steam-boat ...	13	25	...	38	*13 hired as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of 8s. 10d. per week.
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included ... ..	...	...	70	...	
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends... ..	...	...	57	...	
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	...	...	13*	...	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 10th January, 1884.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

## Ship "Pericles."

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

(No. 47, Emigration—83.)

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 7 September, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Pericles," of 1,598 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, New South Wales, to be ready to embark passengers on the 3rd October.

The rates are as follows, viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
If 250 and under 275 statute adults ... ..	14	17	6
" 275 " 300 " ... ..	13	17	6
" 300 and upwards " ... ..	13	7	6

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

New South Wales Government Offices,

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 3 October, 1883.

With reference to my letter of the 7th September, announcing the engagement of the "Pericles" for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of the vessel. A parcel containing "Forms of Declarations," referring to emigrants nominated in the Colony, has also been forwarded.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The gratuities mentioned below have been promised respectively, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government:—To the Surgeon-superintendent, H. C. Button, third voyage, 12s. per head on each emigrant landed alive; the matron, eighth voyage, £40; the master, the first mate, the second mate, the emigrant's steward, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive,—the amount to be apportioned as recommended, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster, £5; the sub-matrons, each £3; the emigrants' cook, £5; the assistant cook, £3; the baker, £3; the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the carpenter, £3; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 19 October, 1883.

Referring to my despatch of the 7th September last (47, Emigration—83), reporting the chartering of the ship "Pericles," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 6th instant, with 452 emigrants on board, equal to 386 statute adults, and to enclose:—

- (1.) Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received in the Department for passage money of applicants selected by me, and the amounts received where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.
- (2.) A Return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Pericles," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.
- (3.) A certificate of Dr. Horace C. Button, relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, also of the medicine-chest, provisions, and accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.

386—B

(4.)

- (4.) Copies of letters of appointment sent to the surgeon and matron respectively, showing the terms of remuneration and conditions under which such appointments were made.  
 (5.) A list of emigrants per "Pericles" who obtained at Plymouth bank drafts, payable in Sydney, for the amounts set against their respective names.  
 (6.) Copies of certificates relative to the condensing apparatus, supply of fresh water, and coals.

I have, &c.,  
 SAUL SAMUEL.

291, East India Dock Road, London, E., 20 September, 1883.

We hereby certify Edward W. Graveley, appointed as engineer on board ship "Pericles," is competent to take charge and work the condensing apparatus on board the abovenamed ship.

The same is in good working condition, and capable of producing at least five hundred (500) gallons of fresh water per day of twenty-four hours.

We have also supplied and fitted on board passengers cooking and baking apparatus—the three ovens having a capacity of thirty-two (32) cubic feet, the cooking and tea-water boilers collectively contain one hundred and seventy-six (176) gallons.

GEORGE GRAVELEY.

Captain Faulkner, Marine Superintendent, Messrs. George Thompson & Co.

Merchant Gauger's Office, 3, Vernon Road, Tredegar Road, North Bow.

This is to certify that I have gauged for ship "Pericles," lying in the East India Docks, seventy (70) water-tanks, and find they contain twenty-eight thousand (28,000) gallons, also main tanks and casks containing 3,650 gallons, making a total of thirty-one thousand six hundred and fifty (31,650) Imperial gallons, equal to 125 tons 150 gallons.

W. TAYLOR,  
 Gauger.

25 September, 1883.

East Quay, East Indian Docks, London, E., 26 September, 1883.

We hereby certify that we have supplied to the "Pericles" 105 tons of coals for ship's use.

Pro. COMPTON & HARDESS.  
 THOS. MITCHELL.

To Messrs. Geo. Thompson & Co.

Sir,

Central Foundry and Engine Works, Plymouth, 3 & 4 October, 1883.

I have made a careful inspection of the distilling apparatus on board the ship "Pericles," and I find that the same is in proper working order, and capable of producing 400 gallons of fresh water per day of twenty-four hours.

The man in charge of the distilling apparatus is fully competent to work it.

The coal supplied for boiler is, in my opinion, of very good quality.

The Agent-General, New South Wales.

SAMUEL WILLOUGHBY.

Sir,

Depot, Plymouth, 4 October, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that I have to-day inspected the emigrants about to proceed to Sydney by the ship "Pericles," and find them in excellent health and fit to embark, with the exception of a single woman named Ellen Wallace, whom I found to be suffering from melancholia with delusions, and I have therefore declined to permit her to proceed in the ship.

I have also thoroughly inspected the Depot, and consider it admirably adapted for the purpose for which it is used. The internal arrangements for the comfort and despatching of the emigrants are good, and the whole of the buildings, including passages, stairs, water-closets, and yards, are scrupulously clean, as is likewise the whole of the bedding.

HORACE C. BUTTON,  
 Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Pericles."

The Agent-General for New South Wales.

Plymouth, 4 October, 1883.

I AGREE with Captain Largie, of the "Pericles," to put a spare condenser on board of his ship, and fit same so that steam can be turned on to that condenser independent of the one on board.

I also further agree, if it is not used on the voyage, to take same back on the return of the vessel to London, or to fit another in the ship—Captain Largie to allow 5 per cent. on the outlay, whether used or not. The price fitted to be £25 (twenty-five pounds).

GEORGE GRAVELEY.

Dear Sir,

Ship "Pericles," Plymouth, 6 October, 1883.

In addition to the condenser which is on board, and has already been passed and certified to by the Board of Trade, I have had fixed on board the ship whilst at Plymouth an extra spare condenser, and have also taken on board an additional supply of 12 tons of steam coal.

I have done this merely as a precautionary measure, and do not anticipate it is likely to be required.

I am, &c.,  
 JAMES LARGIE,  
 Master.

T. Hughes Phillips, Esq.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 10 January, 1884.

I have the honor to report the arrival from Plymouth, on Monday night, 24th December, of the ship "Pericles," with immigrants, having left that port on the 6th October, thus completing the voyage in seventy-nine days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £13 7s. 6d. per statute adult.

2. The "Pericles" arrived in excellent order; although a steamer was obtained and every preparation was made to land the female immigrants on Christmas morning, they unanimously requested to be permitted to remain on board ship, and were therefore not landed until the following morning.

The ship was fitted with Dr. Edmonds' patent ventilating apparatus in the married people's compartment, and was reported by the Surgeon-superintendent to have assisted most materially in obtaining good ventilation; all other arrangements for the comfort of the immigrants had been carefully made.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 71 married couples, 118 children, 115 single men, and 79 single women.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £384, paid by friends in the Colony, a further sum of £959 10s. was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, thus making a total of £1,343 10s. paid by the immigrants or by their friends towards their cost of passage.

English	..	342
Irish	..	64
Scotch	..	46
Other countries..		3
		454

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

During the voyage there occurred four births and two deaths, one infant and one male adult.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the Depôt, and of the married couples and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage.

It was ascertained that many of the immigrants held drafts on the Bank of New South Wales to the amount of £809; this sum, however, was irrespective of bank drafts or moneys which the immigrants might have possessed of which I was not able to obtain correct information.

6. The single women were received at the Depôt, whence the greater number was discharged to their friends, leaving only seventeen for hire, who were readily engaged as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of 10s. 10d. per week.

7. Free passes by steamer and by rail were provided for all who wished to proceed into the country districts, as tabulated in the following

SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Men.	Women.
Hired...	14	22	13	1
To or with friends	4	8	17	14
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	15	33	14	.....
General total ... .. (188)	33	63	44	15

These proceeded to thirty-three various districts. The remainder of the immigrants left the ship without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, Horace G. Button, Esq., appears to have discharged his duties most satisfactorily; it is therefore recommended that he receive the gratuity (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General) of 12s. per head for this his third voyage in charge of emigrants, also that he receive the usual certificate entitling him to the further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Miss Bant, that "she discharged her duties in every way in a most excellent manner"; it is therefore recommended that she receive the gratuity of £40 for this her eighth voyage in charge of female emigrants; also that she be provided with a free passage by one of the Orient steamers, to the value of £35, which amount she would otherwise be entitled to receive towards the cost of her return passage to England.

10. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the master and officers of the ship rendered him every assistance that he required; it is therefore recommended that the promised gratuity of 4s. per head be thus distributed:—To the master, 1s. 6d. per head; to the chief mate, 1s. per head; to the second mate, 6d. per head; and to the officer who served out the provisions, 1s. per head.

11. Other gratuities are recommended to be paid as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; engineer, £5; cook, £5; w.c. constable, £5; hospital assistant, £3; carpenter, £3; baker, £3; assistant cook, £3; twelve constables, each £3, £36; three sub-matrons, each £3, £9; and on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent to three nurses, the sum of £8. Total, £85.

12. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the condensing apparatus, that it continued in good working order during the whole of the voyage, produced a sufficient quantity of water of good and wholesome quality, namely, 340 gallons, with an expenditure of 5 cwt. of coal per day.

13. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the general health of all on board was very good; no particular disease prevailed beyond slight diarrhoea amongst children.

I have, &c.,  
 GEORGE F. WISE,  
 Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Pericles," arrived at Sydney, 24 December, 1883.

Number of births on board:—Male, 1; female, 3.

Nominal list of deaths on board:—

Name.	Age.	Disease.
Timothy Ryan	23 years	Diabetes.
Beatrice Field	13 months	Diarrhoea.

Disposal



## Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married Couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ... ..	38	55	.....	71	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	14	22	.....	13	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat.	19	41	.....	31	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included... ..	.....	.....	86	.....	*17 hired as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of 10s. 10d. per week.
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends ... ..	.....	.....	69	.....	
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	.....	.....	17*	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 10 January, 1884.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

1883-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**IMMIGRATION.**

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "SELKIRKSHIRE.")

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 January, 1884.*

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FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “ (1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “ (2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “ (3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

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## IMMIGRATION.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

(No. 50, Emigration—83.)

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 21 September, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Selkirkshire," of 1,192 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of Government emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, to be ready to embark passengers on the 17th October next.

The rates are as follows, viz. :—

If 250 and under 275 statute adults	...	...	...	£14	17	6
,, 275        "   300        "	...	...	...	13	17	6
,, 300 statute adults and upwards	...	...	...	13	7	6

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

New South Wales Government Offices, 5, Westminster Chambers,

Sir,

London, S.W., 17 October, 1883.

With reference to my letter of the 21st September, announcing the engagement of the "Selkirkshire" for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel; a parcel containing "Forms of Declarations," referring to emigrants nominated in the Colony, has also been forwarded.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The gratuities mentioned below have been promised respectively, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government:—To the Surgeon-superintendent, Henry Holcroft, Esq., first voyage, 10s. on each emigrant landed alive; the matron, £40; the master, the first mate, the second mate, the emigrants' steward, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive,—the amount to be apportioned as recommended, subject to the approval of the Government; the school-master, £5; the sub-matrons, each £3; the emigrants' cook, £5; the assistant emigrants' cook, £3; the baker, £3; the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the carpenter, £3; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 2 November, 1883.

Referring to my despatch of the 21st September last (No. 50, Emigration—83), reporting the chartering of the ship "Selkirkshire," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 20th ultimo, with 398 emigrants on board, equal to 335½ statute adults, and to enclose:—

- (1.) Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received in the Department for passage money of applicants selected by me, and the amount received where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.
- (2.) A "Return" of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Selkirkshire," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.
- (3.) A certificate of Dr. Henry Holcroft, relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, also of the medicine-chest, provisions, and accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.
- (4.) Copies of letters of appointment sent to the surgeon and matron respectively, showing the terms of remuneration and conditions under which such appointments were made.
- (5.) A list of emigrants per "Selkirkshire" who obtained at Plymouth bank drafts, payable in Sydney, for the amounts set against their respective names.
- (6.) Copy of certificates relative to the condensing apparatus, supply of fresh water, and coals.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

From Green, Holland, & Sons,

15, 16, & 17, Coal Exchange, London, E.C., 3 October, 1883.

We certify that we have supplied the "Selkirkshire" for Sydney with ninety (90) tons coals, for the use of the emigrants and crew.

GREEN, HOLLAND, & SONS.

F. R. FISHER.

Merchants Gauger's Office, 3, Vernon Road, Tredgar Road, North Bow.

This is to certify that I have gauged for ship "Selkirkshire," lying in the East Indian Docks, sixty water-tanks, and find they contain 24,000 gallons, also main tanks and casks containing 4,840 gallons, making a total of 28,840 Imperial gallons, equal to 114 tuns 112 gallons.

9 October, 1883.

W. TAYLOR,

Gauger.

Smithfield

Smithfield Works, New Road, Blackwall, London, E., 10 October, 1883.

We hereby certify that the distilling apparatus on board ship "Selkirkshire" has been thoroughly repaired and put in perfect working order, that it is constructed on Scott's principle, and that it is capable of producing 500 gallons of pure fresh water per day of twenty-four hours; also, that George Stockling, appointed as engineer, is capable of working and repairing the apparatus; that the apparatus has been passed, and the engineer in charge examined by the Board of Trade Engineer-surveyor; also, that the emigrants cooking and baking apparatus on board is in perfect working order.

D. W. FORBES & CO.,  
Manufacturers of Winchester and Graveley's Patent.

Dear Sirs,

Tank Factory, Mill Wall Docks, London, E., 15 October, 1883.

We hereby certify that sixty tanks, containing 24,000 gallons, on board the "Selkirkshire," are in good order and fit for any voyage.

We are, &c.,

BURNEY & CO.,  
(Per C.T.)

Messrs. C. Bethell & Co.

Sir,

Central Foundry and Engine Works, Plymouth, 17 October, 1883.

I have this day examined the distilling apparatus on board the ship "Selkirkshire," and I find the same to be in efficient working order, and capable of producing 550 gallons of fresh water per day of twenty-four hours.

The engineer in charge is, in my opinion, competent for his duties. I have also tested the coals supplied to the ship, and consider the quality thereof to be quite satisfactory for the purpose required.

I am, &c.,

SAMUEL WILLOUGHBY.

To the Agent-General, New South Wales.

Sir,

Emigrants Depôt, Plymouth, 18 October, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day made a careful examination of the emigrants who are about to sail in the ship "Selkirkshire," and I find them to be sound and healthy, and, in my opinion, fully capable of earning their own living in the Colony, and I have no hesitation in saying that I think they will make a most desirable addition to the population.

I have also inspected the Depôt here, and found the inmates contented and comfortable, the rooms well ventilated and airy, and everything was in a most satisfactory state.

I have, &c.,

HENRY HOLCROFT.

Agent-General for New South Wales.

Dear Sir,

Barque "Selkirkshire," Plymouth, 20 October, 1883.

I beg to inform you that the condenser and emigrants' galley of this vessel were kept working during the passage from London, and were found to be in thorough good working order.

I am, &c.,

JOHN REID, Master.

T. Hughes Phillips, Esq.

### The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 25 January, 1884.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 13th instant, of the barque "Selkirkshire," from Plymouth, with immigrants, having left that port on the 20th October, 1883, thus completing the voyage in eighty-five days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £13 7s. 6d. per statute adult.

2. On arrival the vessel was placed in Quarantine, and, after fumigation, was released on the 17th instant; she was found to be in good order and in a very cleanly condition—the accommodations for the comfort of the immigrants were in every respect very satisfactory. The "Selkirkshire" was fitted with the patent ventilating apparatus, of which the Surgeon-superintendent reports that "it performed its work most efficiently."

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 53 married couples, 116 single men, 67 single women, and 107 children.

Their nationality is noted on the margin.

In addition to the sum of £386, paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £747 10s. was paid to the Agent-General in London, making a total amount of £1,133 10s. paid by the immigrants, or by their friends, towards the cost of their passage.

English	....	249
Irish	....	85
Scotch	....	65
Others	....	7
		399

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants:—During the voyage there occurred two births and four deaths, viz., two adults and two infants.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the Depôt, and of the married people and single men on board the vessel, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage and with the sufficient quantity and good quality of the provisions issued to them.

The drafts on the Bank of New South Wales, in the possession of immigrants by this vessel, amounted to £704 10s.; this sum being exclusive of moneys in possession of the immigrants of which I had no cognizance.

6. The single women were, as usual, received at the Depôt, whence the larger number were discharged to their friends, leaving twenty-six who were willing to hire as domestic servants. These readily obtained wages at an average rate of 11s. 6d. per week.

7. Free passes by rail and by steamer were issued to all who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as shown in the following

#### SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Men.	Women
Hired ... ..	1	1	16	.....
To or with friends ... ..	6	11	18	14
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	7	11	23	.....
General total, 122 ... ..	14	23	57	14

These

These proceeded to thirty-eight different localities. The remainder of the immigrants left the vessel without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, Henry Holcroft, Esq., appears to have discharged his duties satisfactorily. It is therefore recommended that he receive the promised gratuity (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General) of 10s. per head on each emigrant landed alive for this his first voyage in charge of emigrants; also, that he receive the usual certificate entitling him to the further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Miss Jones, "that she discharged her duties perfectly—nothing was overdone, and nothing left undone." Under the letter of instructions from the Agent-General, the gratuity payable to Miss Jones would be £40, which amount has hitherto been fixed as the maximum gratuity payable to the matron; but as this is the twelfth voyage that Miss Jones has made in charge of single female emigrants, and as she has invariably given every satisfaction, it is recommended that her gratuity be increased to the sum of £45, especially in view of the strong recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent, Dr. Holcroft; also, that she receive the usual certificate entitling her to the sum of £35 towards the cost of her return passage to England.

10. The Surgeon-superintendent reports favorably of the master and officers of the vessel; it is therefore recommended, as advised by the Surgeon-superintendent, that the promised gratuity of 4s. per head on each emigrant landed alive should be apportioned as follows:—To the master, 1s. 9d. per head; to the chief officer, the officer who served out the provisions, and to the second officer, each 9d. per head.

11. Other gratuities are payable as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; cook, £5; assistant cook, £3; baker, £3; engineer, £5; carpenter, £3; hospital assistant, £3; w.c. constable, £5; one head constable, £4; eleven constables (each £3), £33; three sub-matrons (each £3), £9. And on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent, one nurse, £5; one assistant nurse, £2—Total, £85.

12. The Surgeon-superintendent states that the condenser distilled 350 gallons of water per day of twelve hours, on an average consumption of 10 cwt. of coal, and that the water was ample and good.

13. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the principal diseases which occurred during the voyage were measles and whooping-cough.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Selkirkshire" arrived at Sydney, 13th January, 1884.

Number of births on board:—Males, 2.

Nominal list of deaths on board:—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Emma Bell	59 years	Shock.
2	Ellen Crotty	29 years	Cancer.
3	Clara A. Harris	11 months	Asthma.
4	Male child (King)	12 hours	Hemorrhagic exhaustion.

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account	39	84	.....	59	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country	1	1	.....	16	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steam-boat	13	22	.....	41	
4. Received at the Immigration Depot, widows and children included	.....	.....	74	.....	*26 hired as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of 11s. 6d. per week.
5. Left the Depot to join their friends	.....	.....	48	.....	
6. Hired from the Depot	.....	.....	26*	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 25 January, 1884.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

1883-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—STEAM-SHIP "ABERGELDIE.")

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 February, 1884.*

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FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.

“(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.

“(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

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## IMMIGRATION.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

New South Wales Government Offices, 5, Westminster Chambers, 10 Dec., 1883.

Sir,

I have the honor to enclose herewith a parcel containing "Forms of Declarations," referring to emigrants nominated in the Colony.

The steamship "Abergeldie" will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The gratuities mentioned below have been promised respectively, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government:—The matron, £30, second voyage; the master, the first mate, the second mate, the emigrants' steward, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive,—the amount to be apportioned as recommended, subject to the approval of the Government; the school-master, £5; the sub-matrons, each £3; the emigrants' cook, £5; the assistant cook, £3; the baker, £3; the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the carpenter, £3; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 14 December, 1883.

I have the honor to advise you of the sailing of the steamship "Abergeldie," on the 12th instant, with 641 emigrants on board, equal to 533½ statute adults, and to enclose:—

- (1.) Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received in this Department for passage money of applicants selected by me, and the amounts received where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.
- (2.) A "Return" of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Abergeldie," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.
- (3.) A certificate of Dr. Joseph A. Beattie, relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, also of the medicine-chest, provisions, and accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.
- (4.) A list of emigrants per "Abergeldie" who obtained at Plymouth bank drafts, payable in Sydney, for the amounts set against their respective names.
- (5.) Copies of certificates relative to the condensing apparatus, supply of fresh water, and coals.
- (6.) Copy of Dr. J. A. Beattie's report relative to his inspection of the Dépôt at Plymouth.

I am still without a copy of the contract or correspondence between the Orient Company and the Government, with regard to the conveyance of emigrants to the Colony. The "Abergeldie" therefore leaves under no fixed regulations from the Government, as has hitherto been the case with sailing ships.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

200 Romford Road, Stratford, Essex, 7 December, 1883.

This is to certify that we have gauged for the steamship "Abergeldie," lying in the Royal Albert Docks, forty-five tanks, containing 20,500 gallons of filtered water.

ROBERT GORDON & SON.

West India Warehouse and Factory, West India Dock Rd., London, E., 8 Dec., 1883.

S.S. "ABERGELDIE."

THESE certify that the compactum condenser No. 109, fitted on board the above steamer, is capable of producing 2,500 gallons fresh water per day of twenty-four hours; it has been passed by the Board of Trade Surveyor after working test, and the chief and second engineers understand the working of the apparatus.

JNO. KIRKALDY.

The Orient Steam Navigation Co. (Limited), Albert Dock, London, 9 December, 1883

STORES on board s.s. "Abergeldie":—

	Coal.	Oils.			Mica.	White Waste.
		Lub.	Cylr.	Lamp.		
Supplied at London ... ..	1,242	900	30	200	896 lbs.	560 lbs.
Consumed in Port ... ..	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total on board leaving ... ..	1,212	900	30	200	896 lbs.	560 lbs.

WILLIAM STEPHENSON, Chief Engineer.  
HENRY Y. SLADER, Commander.

The

Sir, The Orient Steam Navigation Co. (Limited), s.s. "Abergeldie,"

10 December, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that my inspection of the emigrants proceeding by s.s. "Abergeldie," has been this day completed.

The whole of the people referred to I have found to be in a fit physical and mental condition to embark, with the exception of an infant belonging to a family named Kerr, which case I duly reported to T. Hughes Phillips, Esq., who has taken the necessary measures to have this family detained at Depôt.

I have, &c.,

J. A. BEATTIE,

Medical-superintendent.

Agent-General for New South Wales.

Sir,

Plymouth, 10 December, 1883.

I have the honor to furnish the following statement for your information and approval, as an abridged and provisional report of my inspection of the Emigrant's Depôt, Plymouth. My more detailed report shall be submitted to the Honorable the Premier of New South Wales upon arrival of s.s. "Abergeldie" in Sydney, a copy of which I shall do myself the honor of forwarding to you without delay.

I have visited every department of the Depôt, and in presence of the despatching officer, T. Hughes Phillips, Esq., and Mr. Grant, superintendent of the establishment, carefully examined all mess-rooms, dormitories, kitchens, exercise yards, closets, luggage, bath, and disinfecting rooms, &c.

The general condition of the several places named I have found to be exceptionally cleanly, well ventilated, and sufficiently lighted.

There has not been the least trace of bad odour, or mark of filth anywhere observable, and the care and comfort of the emigrants, over a thousand of whom were sojourning here at the time of my visitation, appeared to me to be fairly looked after by the attendants, under the able and kindly superintendence of the matron, Mrs. Grant. The following are the principal suggestions which I think it desirable to make:—

(1st.) The yards should all be asphalted or well paved, as in wet weather the mud is taken up to the several apartments on the boots and skirts of the women, and children, and men, and coughs and other complaints are likely to be caused by the continual wet under feet.

(2nd.) There ought to be a press placed in the examining-room containing a supply of ordinary drugs, splints, bandages, plasters, &c., and medical comforts for general and immediate use. This press ought to be under lock and key, to which a trustworthy male and female attendant might have access, and where the surgeon in charge of the Depôt might dispense such mixtures, &c., as are frequently required, without the delay at present necessarily entailed by having to send prescriptions to some chemist in town (where shops are open only in the day-time).

(3rd.) I consider the bath accommodation decidedly insufficient, and beg to record my opinion as to the absolute necessity of substituting for the present three antiquated concerns, the erection of a complete bathing accommodation, which would be at least three baths for each division of single men, single women, and married couples. These baths may be procured at small outlay, the cast-iron enamelled variety supplied by hot and cold water pipes with taps, secluding canvas curtains and wooden gratings being easily adjusted and very efficient. The appurtenances of soap and towels should be of course gratuitously supplied.

I have, &c.,

J. A. BEATTIE,

Surgeon-superintendent.

The Agent-General for New South Wales.

### The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 15 February, 1884.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 3rd instant, of the steamer "Abergeldie," from Plymouth, with immigrants, having left that port on the 12th December, 1883, thus completing the voyage in fifty-three days.

The steamer called at Island of Teneriffe, also at Cape Town, for coals.

There is no charter-party. The contract price, as per arrangement with the Orient Steam Company, is at the rate of £15 for 400 statute adults, and £14 10s. per statute adult for the remainder.

2. On arrival the vessel was placed in quarantine, for the purpose of fumigation and cleansing, a few cases of scarlet fever having occurred during the voyage, receiving pratique on the following day. The condition of this vessel, the first arrival under the regulations for conveyance of immigrants by the steamers of the Orient Company, was not entirely satisfactory as to the cleanliness, when inspected by the Board of Immigration at Neutral Bay. The arrangements for ventilation appear to have been satisfactory, the Surgeon-superintendent thus reporting on this matter:—"I found her well ventilated and well lighted." The Board however considered that the bulkheads should have been constructed on the system lately in vogue in the sailing-vessel, viz., with arrangements for a constant current of air through them into the cabins, instead of as in this vessel, being entirely closed up, the space between the top of the boarding and the upper deck being insufficient for the purpose of complete ventilation.

I would draw attention to the distinction between this vessel, chartered by the Orient Company, for the conveyance of immigrants, and those proposed to be chartered in terms of the agreement by the Government from the Company.

The Agent-General writes, that "under different circumstances I doubt if I should have accepted the 'Abergeldie' as a ship of the class contemplated under your arrangements with the Company, but for the reason I have stated, I felt that there was no other course open to me than to send the people by her." In a previous paragraph of his letter the Agent-General writes that he has never formally "accepted this ship as one of the class arranged for."

This distinction referred to is that the size and speed of this class of vessel is inferior to those by which it was understood that emigrants should be conveyed to this Colony.

Under provisions of the charter-party heretofore governing the despatch of sailing vessels with immigrants, certain and ample powers were conferred upon the Surgeon-superintendent, the control of the people being in their hands. With regard however to arrangements per steamers, the Agent-General writes that the Steam Company "desires to exercise a power and control different to that hitherto followed."

It is therefore essential that a charter-party should exist, and that it should exactly define as heretofore the rights of all parties.



3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 92 married couples, 164 single men, 97 single women, and 190 children.

English .... 481  
Scotch .... 32  
Irish ..... 98  
Other coun-  
tries ..... 26  
635

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £358, paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £1,312 was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,670 paid by immigrants, or by their friends, towards the cost of their passage.

Many of the immigrants had drafts on the Bank of New South Wales, amounting to a total of £910 5s. This sum is exclusive of drafts on the other Banks and of moneys of which no information could be obtained.

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

During the voyage there occurred ten deaths, viz., of six infants, and four children above the age of one year; there were also two births.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the Dépôt, and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage and with the sufficient quantity and good quality of the provisions issued to them.

6. The single women were, as usual, received into the Dépôt, whence all were discharged to their friends, with the exception only of twenty-four, who were willing to hire as domestic servants, and who readily obtained situations as such at an average rate of wages of 11s. per week.

7. Free passes by rail and by steamer were issued to all who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as shown in the following

## SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Men.	Women.
Hired...	6	4	16	.....
To or with friends ... ..	5	14	14	21
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	16	31	45	.....
General total ... ..	27	49	75	21

These proceeded to forty-two different localities. The remainder of the immigrants left the steamer without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, J. A. Beattie, Esq., appears to have discharged his duties most satisfactorily. He is therefore entitled to receive the promised gratuity of £350 for the voyage; also, to receive a return passage free of cost by one of the Orient Line of steamers.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Miss A. Lee, that she performed her duties "most satisfactorily." It is therefore recommended that she receive the gratuity (as promised in the letter of instructions from the Agent-General) of £30 for this her second voyage in charge of female emigrants; also, that she be provided with a second class return passage to England, by one of the Orient Line of steamers.

10. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the master and officers of the steamer rendered him every assistance. By a separate letter instructions have been requested as to payment of gratuities to these officers.

11. Other gratuities are payable as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; cook and assistant, £5; kitchen assistant, £3; baker, £3; carpenter, £3; sub-matrons (each £3), £9; w.c. constable, £5; w.c. constable, as an extra gratuity, £2; fourteen constables (each £3), £42; one lamp trimmer extra, £1. Total, £78. Also, on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent, two nurses (each £5), £10; two hospital assistants (each £4), £8; one laundress for scarlet fever clothing, £1. Total, £97.

12. The Surgeon-superintendent states that the quality of the water distilled was good and was most abundant.

13. Dr. Beattie reports that scarlet fever, typhoid fever, and measles were the principal diseases which occurred during the voyage. He further states that the medical comforts were ample and good, but that the supply of medicine was defective.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

Steam-ship "Abergeldie," arrived at Sydney, 3rd February, 1884.

Number of births on board:—Males, 2.

Nominal list of deaths on board:—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Arthur Cox ... ..	Infant ... ..	Exhaustion.
2	Alice Ritches ... ..	2 years ... ..	"
3	Grace Flett ... ..	Infant ... ..	"
4	Rosa Ritches ... ..	4 years ... ..	Scarlet fever.
5	Benjamin Ritches...	Infant ... ..	Exhaustion.
6	Fanny Hancock ... ..	3 years ... ..	Scarlet fever.
7	Ellen Ritches ... ..	1 year ... ..	"
8	Eleanor Hancock...	3 years ... ..	"
9	Violet S. Roberts...	1 year 2 months ...	Infantile phthisis.
10	Percy W. Hancock ...	1 year 8 months ...	Scarlet fever.

Disposal

## Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ... ..	65	141	.....	89	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	6	4	.....	16	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steam-boat	21	45	.....	59	
4. Received at the Immigration Depot, widows and children included ... ..	.....	.....	113	.....	*24 hired as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of 11s. per week.
5. Left the Depot to join their friends ... ..	.....	.....	89	.....	
6. Hired from the Depot ... ..	.....	.....	24*	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 15 February, 1884.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.



1883-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**IMMIGRATION.**

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—STEAMSHIP "ABERGELDIE.")

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 24 July, 1884.*

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FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.

“(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.

“(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

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[765 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £3 7s. 2d.]

## IMMIGRATION.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 16 May, 1884.  
I have the honor to advise you of the sailing of the s.s. "Abergeldie," on the 13th instant, with 59½ emigrants on board, equal to 502 statute adults, and to enclose:—

- 1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving names, ages, and occupations; together with the total sum received in this Department for passage-money of applicants selected by me, and the amount received, where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony, on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.
- 2nd. A return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Abergeldie," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.
- 3rd. A certificate of Dr. J. A. Beattie, relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation; also, of the medicine-chest, provisions, and accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.
- 4th. A list of emigrants per "Abergeldie," who obtained at Plymouth bank drafts payable in Sydney for the amounts set against their respective names.
- 5th. Copies of certificates relative to condensing apparatus, supply of fresh water, and coals.
- 6th. Copy of Dr. Beattie's report of his examination of the emigrants at Plymouth.
- 7th. Copy of letter of appointment sent to the matron, showing the terms of remuneration, and conditions under which such appointment was made.

By my direction the "Abergeldie" has been fitted on a similar principle to that adopted in each ship since the departure of the "Warwick," and I believe you will find the whole accommodation provided for the emigrants to be a very material and desirable improvement on the system designed and insisted upon by the Orient Company in the "Warwick," and on the previous voyage of the "Abergeldie."

The berths for the married people are commodious and offer sufficient privacy in each case. Both the single men's and women's compartments are also well arranged. Due regard has likewise been shown to exclusive closet and bath accommodation for the single women, together with an increase in hospital space, cooking apparatus, size of emigrant's galley, and the dispensary, with all of which and other alterations Dr. Beattie has expressed entire approval.

Mr. Samuel, who has had great experience, having been employed for a period of over sixteen years by the several Agents-General of the different Colonies to put the passengers into their proper berths on board the ships, has been employed to attend to these duties in the steamers despatched since the s.s. "Warwick" with emigrants for New South Wales.

In the case of the "Abergeldie" and the "Warwick," the managers of the Orient Steam Navigation Company claimed the right to employ their own officers to perform this duty on board those ships, and Mr. Samuel was not permitted to berth the passengers according to previous practice, notwithstanding my strongly expressed desire that he should be allowed to do so, and to this I attribute the cause of complaint made by some of the married people respecting their berths on board the "Warwick."

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

S.S. "Abergeldie," London, 9 May, 1884.

This is to certify that the fresh-water distilling apparatus is in good working order, having been thoroughly overhauled and tested, and that it is capable of making one hundred (100) gallons of good water per hour.

WILLIAM STEPHENSON,

Chief Engineer.

William Andrew, Superintendent.

Dear Sirs,

Tank Foundry, Millwall Docks, London, E., 10 May, 1884.

We hereby certify that thirty-five tanks, containing 12,800 gallons, on board the s.s. "Abergeldie" have been properly tested, and are fit for any voyage.

We are, &c.,

BURNEY & CO.

Messrs. F. Green & Co.

#### Orient Line.—Water Certificate.

Steamer.	Master.	Destination.
"Abergeldie" .....	James R. Smith .....	Sydney.

I CERTIFY that there are 19,600 gallons of fresh water on board the above vessel.

JAMES R. SMITH,

Master.

London, 12 May, 1884.

Sir,

Emigrants' Depot, Plymouth, 12 May, 1884.

I have the honor to state that I have this day concluded a careful medical examination of all the persons (individually) about to embark in s.s. "Abergeldie" for Sydney.

With these two exceptions detailed below, I have found all the intending emigrants to be in the enjoyment of good health, mentally and physically.

I have, &c.,

JAS. A. BEATTIE,

Surgeon-Superintendent.

1. Mary M'Donagh, spinal curvature (cordosis.)
  2. David Colville, club foot (Talipes equinovarus.)
- In these cases the full fare has been paid.

## The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 17 July, 1884.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 6th instant, of the steamship "Abergeldie" from Plymouth, with immigrants, having left that port on the 13th May, 1884, thus completing the voyage in fifty-four days.

The contract price, as per charter party, is at the rate of £15 per statute adult for 400, and at the rate of £14 10s. for the remaining statute adults.

2. The vessel on arrival was placed in quarantine for forty-eight hours for general laundry work and fumigation; three married couples with their six children and three single men are still detained at the station. The vessel was found on arrival at Neutral Bay to be in very good order, all arrangements for the comfort of the immigrants were satisfactory. The steamer called at Teneriffe and at the Cape of Good Hope for coals.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 79 married couples, 157 single men, 114 single women, and 166 children. Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £617 paid by the depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £1,155 was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,772 paid by the immigrants, or by their friends, towards the cost of their passage.

Many of the immigrants held drafts on the Bank of New South Wales, amounting to a total of £879 17s. This sum is irrespective of bank drafts or moneys held by them, and of which I was unable to obtain any information.

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants. During the voyage there occurred three births and two deaths of children under one year of age.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the Dépôt, and of the married people and single men on board the vessel, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage, and with the sufficient quantity and good quality of the provisions issued to them.

6. The single women were received into the Dépôt as usual, whence all were discharged to their friends, with the exception of twenty-seven, who were hired as domestic servants; these readily obtained situations at an average rate of wages of 11s. 10d. per week.

7. Free passes by rail and by steamer were issued to all who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as shown in the following

English ..	437
Scotch ....	32
Irish .....	122
Other coun- tries .....	4
	595

### SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.
Hired ... ..	8	7	31	.....
To or with friends ... ..	12	23	24	21
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	10	20	15	.....
General total ... .. (201)	30	50	70	21

These proceeded to forty-two different localities. The remainder of the immigrants left the ship without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, Joseph A. Beattie, Esq., appears to have discharged his duties most satisfactorily; he is therefore entitled to receive the promised gratuity of £350 for this his third voyage in charge of immigrants; also, to be provided with a return passage to England by one of the Orient steamers.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Miss Jones, that she "discharged her duties faultlessly, constantly, attentive and kind." It is therefore recommended that she receive the promised gratuity of £40 for this her thirteenth voyage in charge of female immigrants; also, that, in accordance with agreement, she be provided with a second-class return passage in one of the Orient steamers.

10. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the master and officers of the steamer afforded him every assistance. No gratuities are however payable to these officers, as previous to departure from England the Agent General notified by letter, dated 12th May, 1884, addressed to the Surgeon-Superintendent that "by direction of the Government of New South Wales, no gratuities will in future be paid to the officers of the ships of the Orient Company carrying immigrants to Sydney, and that the only gratuities allowed will be to the schoolmaster, the sub-matrons, the hospital assistant (if any), the water-closet constable, and the ordinary mess constables, the amounts payable to each of the above to be at the same rate as hitherto paid."

11. Gratuities are payable as follows upon the recommendation of the Surgeon-Superintendent—To the schoolmaster, £5; w.c. constable, £5; assistant constable, £2; fourteen ordinary constables (each £3), £42; three sub-matrons (each £3), £9; and by special recommendation, to an extra carpenter, £3; nurse, £4; hospital assistant, £3; do. special account of measles, £1; Total, £74.

12. The Agent-General specially appointed a Dispenser to act under the Surgeon-superintendent, of whom Dr. Beattie has reported that he discharged his duties most satisfactorily; it is therefore recommended, in accordance with the letter of instructions from the Agent-General, that the promised gratuity of £20 be paid to him; also, that he should be provided with a second-class return passage to England, provided he leaves within three months of the date of his arrival.

13. Referring to the matron, the Surgeon-Superintendent writes—"I very strongly recommend that an extra gratuity be paid to Miss Jones, as she had an unusually large number of single women to look after. Miss Jones is one of the oldest matrons in the service; this is her thirteenth voyage in charge of female emigrants. I cannot speak too highly of her." I have therefore the honor to recommend that the additional gratuity of £5 be paid to Miss Jones.

14. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that there was an ample supply of distilled water, and that it was excellent in quality.

15.

15. Dr. Beattie reports that the principal diseases which occurred during the voyage, were measles, whooping-cough, and chicken-pox.

I have, &c.,  
**GEORGE F. WISE,**  
 Agent for Immigration.

Steamship "Abergeldie" arrived at Sydney, 6th July, 1834.

Number of births on board:—Females, 3.

Nominal list of deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Elizabeth Elm ... ..	6 months ... ..	Infantile Phthisis.
2	James Pie... ..	7 months ... ..	Convulsions.

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ... ..	49	116	.....	87	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	8	7	.....	31	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat	22	43	.....	30	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included ... ..	.....	.....	143	.....	*27 hired as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of 11s. 10d. per week.
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends ... ..	.....	.....	116	.....	
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	.....	.....	27*	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
 Sydney, 17 July, 1834.

**GEORGE F. WISE,**  
 Agent for Immigration.

1883-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**IMMIGRATION.**

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIPS "PETERBOROUGH" AND "LUSITANIA.")

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 March, 1884.*

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FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)



## IMMIGRATION.

### The "Lusitania."

#### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 4 January, 1884.

Referring to my telegram of the 31st ultimo, I have the honor to inform you that in consequence of the s.s. "Abergeldie" having been unable to accommodate the full number of emigrants previously approved, under notice given by the Orient Company that a larger ship would be available, I arranged with Messrs. Anderson, Anderson, & Co. to send about fifty adults, consisting chiefly of married couples and children, in the s.s. "Lusitania." The emigrants referred to have been provided with passages at the contract rate, and it is agreed that they are to be treated in no way inferior to ordinary third-class passengers.

These persons had been summoned to join the ship, and had broken up their homes; there was therefore no other course open than to send them by the "Lusitania," as they could not well be kept longer in the Plymouth Depot.

A complete list of those embarked goes by this mail, and a corresponding list, for your information, was handed to the purser of the "Lusitania."

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

#### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 4 January, 1884.

I have the honor to transmit herewith,—

1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants proceeding in the s.s. "Lusitania," giving names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received in this Department for passage money of the applicants selected by me.

These sums have been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.

2nd. A return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Lusitania," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country; also showing their various nationalities.

3rd. Copy of a certificate of Dr. G. Morris, relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

I do hereby certify that I have this day medically examined 14 married couples, 36 children, 3 infants, and 4 single men (being 71 souls, equal to 50 statute adults) about to embark in the "Lusitania," and find that they are free from infectious or contagious disease, and fit to proceed in the ship.

HOWARD MORRIS,  
Surgeon.

Plymouth, 28 December, 1883.

#### The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir, Immigration Office, Sydney, 6 March, 1884.

I have the honor to report the arrival on the 15th ultimo of the s.s. "Lusitania," with seventy immigrants from Plymouth, having left that port on the 29th December, thus completing the voyage in forty-eight days.

The price per statute adult is at the rate of £15.

2. These immigrants were treated by the Orient Steam Company as ordinary passengers.

On examination by the Board of Immigration they all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 14 married couples with their 38 children, and 4 single men.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £15 paid by one depositor in the Colony, a further sum of £116 was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £131 paid by the immigrants or by their friends towards the cost of their passage.

4. During the voyage there occurred one death—that of an infant.

5. Only 6 married couples with their 14 children, and 3 single men availed themselves of the privilege of obtaining free passes by rail and by steamers; these proceeded to six different localities in the country districts.

The remainder of the immigrants left the steamer without notifying their several addresses.

6. These immigrants having been shipped on board a mail-steamer, the manager of the Orient Steam Company declined to grant them the usual privilege of remaining on board for five days after their arrival; great confusion arose, and extra expense was incurred in providing them with board and lodgings. It is very undesirable that immigrants should be despatched per mail-steamer.

7. No surgeon-superintendent was appointed to this ship, and as there were no single women immigrants no matron was appointed.

I have, &c.,  
GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

English . . . .	56
Scotch . . . .	7
Irish . . . . .	7

—

70

—

## The "Peterborough."

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

(No. 53, Emigration—83.)

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 19 October, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Peterborough," of 1,680 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of Government emigrants from Plymouth to Sydney, to be ready to embark passengers on the 12th November next.

The rates are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
If 250 and under 275 statute adults	14	17	6
„ 275 „ 300 „	13	17	6
„ 300 statute adults and upwards	13	7	6

I have, &amp;c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

New South Wales Government Offices,

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 12 November, 1883.

With reference to my letter of the 19th October, announcing the engagement of the "Peterborough" for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel. A parcel containing "Forms of Declarations," referring to emigrants nominated in the Colony, has also been forwarded.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The gratuities mentioned below have been promised, respectively, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government:—The Surgeon-superintendent (first voyage), 10s. on each emigrant landed alive; the matron (tenth voyage), £40; the master, the first mate, the second mate, the emigrants' steward, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive, the amount to be apportioned as recommended, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster, £5; the sub-matrons, each £3; the emigrants' cook, £5; the assistant emigrants' cook, £3; the baker, £3; the man in discharge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the carpenter, £3; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary mess constables, each, £3.

I have, &amp;c.,

SAUL SAMUEL

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 30 November, 1883.

Referring to my despatch of the 19th October last (No. 53, Emigration—83), reporting the chartering of the ship "Peterborough," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 16th instant, with 469 emigrants on board, equal to 407 statute adults, and to enclose—

- 1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received in this department for passage money of applicants selected by me, and the amounts received where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony, on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.
- 2nd. A return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Peterborough," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.
- 3rd. A certificate of Dr. W. Murray, relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation; also of the medicine-chest, provisions, and accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.
- 4th. Copies of letters of appointment sent to the surgeon and matron respectively, showing the terms of remuneration and conditions under which such appointments were made.
- 5th. A list of emigrants, per "Peterborough," who obtained at Plymouth, Bank Drafts payable in Sydney, for the amounts set against their respective names.
- 6th. Copies of certificates relative to the condensing apparatus, supply of fresh water, and coals.

I have, &amp;c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

15, 16, and 17, Coal Exchange, E.C., 30 October, 1883.

We hereby certify that we have supplied the "Peterborough," for Sydney, with 95 tons coal, and that there were 5 tons on board (quantity, in all, 100 tons) for the use of the emigrants and crew.

GREEN, HOLLAND, &amp; SONS,

Messrs. Houlder Bros. &amp; Co., 146, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

(per R. FISHER.)

Gentlemen,

49, West India Docks Road, E., 31 October, 1883.

We hereby certify that the seventy-five 400-gallons tanks supplied to ship "Peterborough" for emigrants' water were tested by us and found watertight.

Yours, &amp;c.,

Messrs. Houlder Bros. &amp; Co.

LANCASTER &amp; BAWN.

Merchants' Gaugers' Office, 3, Vernon Road, Tredegar Road, North Row,

1 November, 1883.

This is to certify that I have gauged for ship "Peterborough," lying in the South-west India Docks, seventy-five water tanks, and find they contain 30,000 gallons; also main tanks and casks, containing 6,000 gallons; making a total of 36,000 Imperial gallons, equal to 142 tuns 216 gallons.

W. TAYLOR,

Gauger.

291, East India Docks Road, E., London, 3 November, 1883.

We hereby certify James Belnares, appointed as engineer on board ship "Peterborough," is competent to take charge and work the condensing apparatus on board the above-named ship. The

The same is in good working condition, and capable of producing at least 600 gallons of fresh water per day of twenty-four hours.

We have also repaired and put in good working condition passengers' cooking and baking apparatus, the three ovens having a capacity of 35 cubic feet. The cooking and tea water boilers collectively contain 190 gallons.

GEORGE GRAVELY.

— Phillips, Esq., Despatching Officer, New South Wales Government.

Sir,

Emigrants' Depôt, Plymouth, 14 November, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day completed the inspection of the emigrants entered to sail for Sydney in the ship "Peterborough," and have found them in a fit state of health to be embarked, with the exception of Hiram Boyt, the child of Ellen Boyt. The child is suffering from bronchitis, and it would, in my opinion, be dangerous to embark him.

I have also inspected the various buildings of the Depôt, and consider them well adapted for the purpose for which they are used. Both the dormitories and mess-rooms are airy, clean, and well ventilated, and there is ample accommodation for cooking, washing, &c.

I have, &c.,

W. MURRAY, M.D., &c.,

Surgeon-superintendent, ship "Peterborough."

The Agent-General for New South Wales.

Dear Sir,

Ship "Peterborough," Plymouth, 15 November, 1883.

I beg to inform you that the condenser and galley of my vessel were worked on the passage down channel, and were found to be in thorough working order.

I am, &c.,

T. DE GRUCHY,

Master, ship "Peterborough."

T. Hughes Phillips, Esq.

Sir,

Central Foundry and Engine Works, Plymouth, 15 November, 1883.

I have this day examined the distilling apparatus on board the ship "Peterborough," and I find the same to be in efficient working order and capable of producing 600 gallons of fresh water per day of twenty-four hours.

The engineer in charge is, in my opinion, competent for his duties.

I have tested the coals supplied to the ship, and consider the quality to be quite satisfactory for the purpose required.

I am, &c.,

SAMUEL WILLOUGHBY.

The Agent-General for New South Wales.

### The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 8 March, 1884.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 22nd ultimo, of the ship "Peterborough," from Plymouth, with immigrants, having left that port on the 16th November, 1883, thus completing the voyage in 98 days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £13 7s. 6d. per statute adult.

2. The "Peterborough" arrived in good order and condition. The arrangements for ventilation were very good. The disposition of the berths in the married people's compartment was most satisfactory. The berths were placed at the ship's side only, with alley-ways between, of about 2½ feet wide, and from forward; aft there was nothing athwartship to impede the free current of air from hatchway to hatchway. This vessel was fitted with Dr. Edmonds' patent appliances for ventilation, and with Jackson's patent for construction of the berths.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 70 married couples, 125 single men, 91 single women, and 118 children.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £490 10s., paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £996 was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,486 10s., paid by the immigrants or by their friends towards the cost of their passage.

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

During the voyage there were 5 births; there were no deaths.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the Depôt, and of the married couples and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage, and with the sufficient quantity and good quality of the provisions issued to them.

Some of the immigrants brought with them drafts on the Bank of New South Wales, amounting to £673 10s. This sum is exclusive of other drafts or moneys, of which I was unable to obtain information.

6. The single women were as usual received into the Depôt, whence they were discharged to their friends, with the exception only of 18, who were willing to hire as domestic servants, and who readily obtained wages at an average rate of 10s. 9d. per week.

7. Free passes by rail and by steamer were issued to all who wished to avail themselves of this privilege as shown in the following

#### SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Men.	Women.
Hired ... ..	2	5	4	.....
To or with friends ... ..	6	11	17	11
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	9	9	20	.....
General total ... .. (111)	17	25	41	11

These

English .... 354  
 Scotch .... 27  
 Irish ..... 89  
 Other coun-tries .... 4  
 474

These proceeded to 29 different localities. The remainder of the immigrants left the ship without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, W. Murray, Esq., appears to have discharged his duties satisfactorily. It is therefore recommended that he receive the gratuity of 10s. per head (in accordance with the instruction from the Agent-General) on each immigrant landed alive, for this, his first voyage in charge; also that he receive the usual certificate entitling him to the further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Mrs. Eagar, that she performed her duties well. It is therefore recommended that she receive the promised gratuity of £40 for this her tenth voyage in charge of single female emigrants; also that she receive the usual certificate entitling her to a further sum of £35 towards the cost of her return passage to England.

10. The Surgeon-superintendent reports favourably of the master and officers of the ship; it is therefore recommended that the promised gratuity of 4s. per head on each immigrant landed alive (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General) be apportioned as follows:—To the master, 1s. 6d. per head; to the chief officer, and to the officer who served out the provisions, each 1s. per head; and 6d. per head to the second officer.

11. Other gratuities are payable as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; engineer (gratuity divided between 4), £5; cook (£5, less deduction of £3), £2; assistant cook (£3, less deduction of £1), £2; carpenter, £3; baker, £3; w.-c. constable, £5; 13 ordinary constables (each £3), £39; 3 sub-matrons (each £3), £9; hospital assistant, £3; and on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent, 1 nurse, £6. Total, £82.

12. Dr. Murray states that the condenser distilled 450 gallons of water daily with an average consumption of 9 cwt. of coal.

13. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the principal diseases which occurred during the voyage were typhoid fever and diarrhoea.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Peterborough," arrived at Sydney, 22nd February, 1884.

Number of births on board:—Males, 2; females, 3.

Nominal list of deaths on board:—Nil.

#### Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married Couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ... ..	53	93	.. ..	84	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	2	5	.. ..	4	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat.	15	20	.. ..	37	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included...	.....	.....	108	.....	*18 hired as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of 10s. 9d. per week.
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends ... ..	.....	.....	90	.....	
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	.....	.....	18*	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 8 March, 1884.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.



1883-4.

—  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "STIRLINGSHIRE.")

—  
*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 March, 1884.*  
—

**FURTHER RETURN** to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

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## IMMIGRATION.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 2 November, 1883.  
I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Stirlingshire," of 1,221 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of Government emigrants from Glasgow to Sydney, to be ready to embark passengers on the 28th instant.

The rates are as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
If 250, and under 275 statute adults ... ..	14	17	6
275 " 300 " ... ..	13	17	6
300 statute adults and upwards ... ..	13	7	6

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

New South Wales Government Offices,  
5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 23 November, 1883.

Sir, With reference to my letter of the 2nd November, announcing the engagement of the "Stirlingshire" for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel. A parcel containing "Forms of Declarations," referring to emigrants nominated in the Colony, has also been forwarded.

The ship will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The gratuities mentioned below have been promised respectively on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government. The Surgeon-superintendent, A. H. Roberts (1st voyage), 10s. on each emigrant landed alive; the matron (9th voyage), £40; the master, the first mate, the second mate, the emigrants' steward, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive, the amount to be apportioned as recommended, subject to the approval of the Government. The schoolmaster, £5; the sub-matrons, each £3; the emigrants' cook, £5; the assistant emigrants' cook, £3; the baker, £3; the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the carpenter, £3; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

Dear Sirs, 21, South Castle-street, Liverpool, 31. October, 1883.  
We hereby certify that we have supplied and put on board the "Stirlingshire" the following quantities of coals:—

51 tons of our best cooking.
30 " steam.
6 " ships stores.
—
87 tons.
—

Weight and quality guaranteed; also 6 tons old stores on board before.

Messrs. Gracie, Beagley, & Co.

Yours, &c.,  
STARKEY & CO.

Dear Sir, 16, Oil-street, Liverpool, 16 November, 1883.  
We hereby certify that we have repaired the boiler of the ship "Stirlingshire," putting in new fire-box sides and uptake of Lowmoor iron. This work was done under the supervision of the Board of Trade, and the boiler was tested on the 14th instant by water pressure to 100 lbs. per square inch, in the presence of one of the surveyors of the Board of Trade. We consider the boiler is now in good working order.  
J. R. De Wolf, Esq. We are, &c.,  
BLACKWOOD & WOOD.

Dear Sir, Brass and Copper Works, 15, Argyle-street, Liverpool, 23 November, 1883.  
I beg to certify that I have thoroughly overhauled your fresh water condenser, cleaned ditto, made good all pipes connected with ditto, refilled the filter with animal charcoal and clean gravel, and put the same under pressure, as required by the Board of Trade.

I have also repaired the donkey pump and connections, also portable fire-engine with 180 feet of delivery hose, head pump, five rail pump, and main pumps, and I now consider the same in thorough, efficient, and good order, and fit for the present voyage.

Captain J. W. Anderson.

I am, &c.,  
ELLIS MARSDEN.  
(Per GEO. E. MARSDEN.)

Liverpool

Liverpool Corporation Waterworks,

Shipping Office, Municipal Offices, 26 November, 1883.

THIS is to certify that 30,000 gallons of water have been delivered on board of the ship "Stirlingshire" in Salthouse Dock.

H. O. FITZPATRICK,

Collector.

Sir,

Emigrants' Home, Glasgow, 30 November, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that I yesterday made a careful examination of the emigrants for the ship "Stirlingshire," in which I was assisted by Dr. Still, of Glasgow, and have found them all in a fit state to embark; subsequently I was called to see a child (John Pryde, aged 4), suffering from obscure symptoms, probably due to some form of meningitis, and as the child is in a very critical condition he will be prevented from embarking to-morrow, as I consider it would be dangerous to himself to do so, and I have reported accordingly to Mr. Phillips.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR H. ROBERTS,

Surgeon-Superintendent.

The Agent-General.

Sir,

Ship "Stirlingshire," off Greenock, 1 December, 1883.

I beg to inform you that the condenser of this ship was worked continuously six days prior to leaving Liverpool, and has also been kept working since the departure from that port.

A very satisfactory result has been attained, and the water is of good quality.

Yours, &c.,

ROBERT ALEXANDER,

Master.

T. H. Phillips, Esq., Despatching Officer.

Dear Sir,

Brass and Copper Works, 15, Argyle-street, Liverpool.

I hereby certify that I have overhauled and put in good working order the passengers' cooking range with new tiles, fire-bars, &c., regalanized and refitted eight square boilers with cubic capacity of 210 gallons; also the bakers' oven with tiles, bricks, and fire-bars, cubic capacity 2' 9" x 3' 6" x 2' 2" = 20 cubic feet; also ship's galley with new tiles, bricks and fire-bars; and I consider the whole to be in good working order and fit for the present voyage.

I am, &c.,

ELLIS MARSDEN,

(Per GEO. E. MARSDEN.)

Captain W. Anderson.

### The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 11 March, 1884.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 16th ultimo, of the ship "Stirlingshire," from Glasgow, with immigrants, having left that port on 1st December, thus completing the voyage in seventy-seven days.

The contract price as per charter-party is at the rate of £13 7s. 6d. per statute adult.

2. On arrival the vessel was placed in quarantine, measles having been very prevalent during the voyage. A charge for demurrage, amounting to the sum of £81 8s., was thereby incurred.

The single women were received at the Depôt on the 20th February, and on the 26th the vessel, with the greater portion of the immigrants, was released from Quarantine, and anchored in Neutral Bay, leaving 150 of the immigrants at the Quarantine Station; these were released on the 4th instant. The women with their children were necessarily received into the Depôt, and their husbands were provided with board and lodgings elsewhere for a few days.

A case of scarlatina having been reported to have broken out on the ship subsequent to her arrival at Neutral Bay, the Health Officer immediately removed the twenty-six immigrants who still remained on board to the Quarantine Station for treatment.

The vessel, when inspected by the Board of Immigration, was found to be in a fairly satisfactory condition, both as regards ventilation and cleanliness. The Surgeon-superintendent, however, reports that "there were too many children in the married people's compartment, and that the prevalence of measles was due partly to the numbers in this compartment." He further adds that "for so large a number of people the available space was insufficient"; and in his examination on this subject before the Board, Dr. Roberts attributes "the excessive mortality which occurred during the voyage to the overcrowded state of the married people's compartment."

The Surgeon-superintendent also reports that "the hospital accommodation did not prove by any means sufficient." The single men's hospital was in such a position that ventilation and isolation could not be effected simultaneously.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 72 married couples, 116 single men, 37 single women, and 122 children. Their nationality is noted in the margin.

Of the total amount of £1,125 paid by the immigrants or by their friends towards the cost of their passage, only £2 was deposited in the Colony, the remaining £1,123 having been paid direct to the Agent-General in London.

4. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the Depôt, and of such of the married people and single men as were first released from Quarantine on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage and with the sufficient quantity and good quality of the provisions issued to them.

On arrival from the Quarantine the remainder of the immigrants were examined at the Depôt. Several complaints were then made as to carelessness and want of attention on the part of the Surgeon-Superintendent; these complaints were chiefly preferred by those whose children had died during the voyage.

The Board of Immigration was immediately convened, and the complainants were individually requested to attend and to state their grievances in the presence of the Surgeon-superintendent, but when the Board met not one presented himself to substantiate the charges made.

Many of the immigrants held drafts on the Bank of New South Wales, amounting to a total of £693 10s. This amount was irrespective of other drafts and moneys as to which I was not able to obtain any information.

English ..	11
Scotch .....	392
Irish .....	14
Others .....	2
	419



5. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants. During the voyage there occurred three births, and twenty-three deaths of children three years of age and under.

6. The single women were received into the Dépôt as usual, whence all were discharged to their friends, with the exception only of sixteen, who were willing to hire as domestic servants. These readily obtained situations with wages at an average of 10s. 10d. per week.

7. Free passes by rail and by steamers were issued to all who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as shown in the following

## SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Men.	Women.
Hired... ..	5	4	18	.....
To or with friends ... ..	5½	7	12	8
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	14	25	42	.....
Total ... .. (165)	24½	36	72	8

These proceeded to thirty-four different localities. The remainder of the immigrants left the vessel without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, A. H. Roberts, Esq., appears to have discharged his duties satisfactorily. It is therefore recommended that he receive the promised gratuity (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General) of 10s. per head on each immigrant landed alive for this his first voyage in charge of immigrants; also, that he receive the usual certificate entitling him to the further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Miss Chicken, that she "performed her duties thoroughly and efficiently."

It is therefore recommended that she receive the promised gratuity of £40 for this her ninth voyage in charge of single female immigrants; also, that she receive the usual certificate entitling her to the further sum of £35 towards the cost of her return passage to England.

10. The Surgeon-superintendent reports favourably of the master and officers of the ship; it is therefore recommended that the gratuity of 4s. per head on each emigrant landed alive, promised in the letter of instructions from the Agent-General, be apportioned as follows:—To the master, 1s. 6d. per head; to the chief officer, and to the officer who served out the provisions, each 1s. per head; and 6d. per head to the second officer.

11. Other gratuities are payable as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; cook, £5; cook's assistant, £3; baker, £3; engineer, £5; carpenter, £3; hospital assistant, £3; w.c. constable, £5; 10 ordinary constables (each £3), £30; 1 sub-matron, £3; total, £65. And, on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent—2 hospital nurses (each £5), £10; cook, at Quarantine, £2 10s.; cook's assistant, at Quarantine, £2 10s. Total, £80.

12. The Surgeon-superintendent states that the "quality of the water distilled was good, and that the apparatus produced 360 gallons per diem on an average consumption of 15 cwt. of coal."

13. Dr. Roberts reports that the principal diseases that occurred during the voyage were measles, diarrhoea, and mumps.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Stirlingshire," arrived at Sydney, 16th February, 1884.

Number of births on board:—Males, 2; female, 1.

Nominal list of deaths on board:—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Grimmond Julia .....	5 months .....	Exhaustion—diarrhoea.
2	Gow John.....	1 year 6 months ..	Marasmus.
3	Waugh James .....	1 " 2 " ..	Measles—diarrhoea.
4	Waugh Margt.....	3 years .....	" "
5	Mitchell William.....	1 year 9 months ..	" "
6	Wightman David.....	1 " 2 " ..	" "
7	Dinewell Robert .....	1 " 9 " ..	" "
8	M'Donald Maggie .....	1 " 6 " ..	" "
9	Wilson John .....	2 years 4 months ...	" "
10	Wilson William .....	1 year 4 months ...	" "
11	Martin Hugh .....	1 " 3 " ..	" "
12	Burnett Charlotte .....	1 " 4 " ..	" exhaustion.
13	M'Lachlan Janet.....	11 months.....	" "
14	Breechin Robert .....	2 years 6 months ...	" diarrhoea.
15	Adams James .....	1 year 4 months ...	" "
16	Shiel Gilbert .....	3 years .....	" laryngitis.
17	Kerr Thomas .....	1 year 6 months ..	" exhaustion.
18	Emerson Hannah.....	11 months.....	" diarrhoea.
19	Anderson Jennie .....	1 year 7 months ..	" "
20	Martin Annie .....	3 years .....	" "
21	Walker Maggie .....	1 year 1 month.....	" "
22	M'Harg Elizabeth .....	3 years .....	" "
23	Mereis Margt. ....	7 months .....	" broncho pneumonie.

## Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married Couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ... ..	47½	86	...	44	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	5	4	...	18	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steam-boat ...	19½	32	...	54	*16 hired as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of 10s. 10d. per week.
4. Received at the Immigration Dépôt, widows and children included ... ..	...	...	38	...	
5. Left the Dépôt to join their friends... ..	...	...	22	...	
6. Hired from the Dépôt ... ..	...	...	16*	...	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 11th March, 1884.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.



1883-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—STEAMSHIP "WARWICK.")

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 April, 1884.*

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FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

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## IMMIGRATION.

## The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

New South Wales Government Offices,  
5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 14 January, 1884.

With reference to the s.s. "Warwick," chartered by the Orient Company for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to transmit herewith a parcel containing forms of declarations, referring to emigrants nominated in the Colony.

The s.s. "Warwick" will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The gratuities mentioned below have been promised respectively, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government:—To the Surgeon-superintendent, J. M. Booth, Esq., fourth voyage, appointed in Sydney by the Government, I have no instruction as to remuneration. The matron, £30; the master, the first mate, the second mate, the emigrants' steward, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive,—the amount to be apportioned as recommended, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster, £5; the sub-matrons, each £3; the emigrants' cook, £5; the baker, £3; the assistant emigrants' cook, £3; the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the carpenter, £3; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

## The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 25 January, 1884.

I have the honor to advise you of the sailing of the steamship "Warwick" on the 19th instant, with 622 emigrants on board, equal to 514½ statute adults, and to enclose:—

- (1.) Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received in this Department for passage money of applicants selected by me, and the amounts received where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.
- (2.) A "Return" of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Warwick," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.
- (3.) A certificate of Dr. John M. Booth, relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, also of the medicine-chest, provisions, and accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.
- (4.) A list of emigrants per "Warwick" who obtained at Plymouth bank drafts, payable in Sydney, for the amount set against their respective names.
- (5.) Copies of certificates relative to the condensing apparatus and supply of fresh water.
- (6.) Copy of Dr. J. M. Booth's report relative to his inspection of the emigrants at Plymouth,—referring to which I have to state that on the 17th instant the child of John Lentill, in the Dépôt, was treated by Dr. Booth for cold, but on the 18th, the day before the ship sailed, the child was discovered to be suffering from measles, and was, with its parents, removed immediately from the Dépôt to the Hospital. The matter was reported to the Board of Trade, who, after due inquiry by their own medical officers, authorized the people to proceed to sea. I personally witnessed the careful inspection of the people and children by Dr. Morris, in the presence of Dr. Booth, and, it appeared to me, performed with due regard to prevent the embarkation of any child or person showing the least symptoms of any disease.

This examination having been performed, the ship was granted a clean bill of health. Upon this decision Mr. W. Anderson, who was at Plymouth, sent steamers to embark the people as usual, but to my great surprise, after having done this, he sent the protest, copy of which is forwarded under cover of my separate communication.

I do not think this needs further comment.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

[Enclosures.]

West India Warehouse and Factory, West India Dock Road, 12 January, 1884.  
S.S. "Warwick."

THESE certify that the cylinder "Compactum" condenser, supplied and fitted on board the above steamer, is in good order and capable of producing 5,500 gallons fresh water per day of twenty-four hours, also that the chief and second engineers understood the working of the apparatus.

JOHN KIRKCALDY.

Sir,

Plymouth, 19 January, 1884.

I have the honor to inform you that on the 15th and 16th instant I held a medical examination as to the state of health of the emigrants about to embark on the s.s. "Warwick." On the 18th one of the children

children exhibited decided symptoms of measles, and was instantly isolated and removed from the Depot. With this exception I found all the people in good health and perfectly free from contagious disease, so far as can be ascertained.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN M. BOOTH,  
Surgeon.

To the Agent-General.

Dear Sirs,

Tank Factory, Mill Wall Docks, London, E., 22 January, 1884.

We hereby certify the thirty-five tanks, containing 14,000 gallons, on board the s.s. "Warwick," have been properly tested, and are fit for any voyage.

Messrs. F. Green & Co.

BURNEY & CO.

261, East India Dock Road, Poplar, E., 22 January, 1884.

This is to certify that we have gauged for the steamship "Warwick," lying in the Royal Albert Docks, forty tanks, containing 20,000 gallons of filtered water.

ROBERT GORDON & SON.

The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 27 March, 1884.

I have the honor to report the arrival on the 12th instant of the steamship "Warwick" with immigrants from Plymouth, having left that port on the 19th January, thus completing the voyage in fifty-three days.

This is the second steamer chartered under the agreement with the Orient Steam Company. She called both at Teneriffe and Cape Town for coals.

The contract price per statute adult is at the rate of £15 for 100, of £14 10s. for the remainder.

2. On arrival, the vessel was placed in Quarantine for the purpose of fumigation and cleansing (sixty-six cases of measles having occurred during the voyage), receiving pratique on the evening of Friday, 14th instant. On arrival at Neutral Bay the following day the vessel presented a cleanly appearance, but on examination by the Board of Immigration, great exception was taken to the very improper manner in which a large number of the married people and their children were berthed, viz., in small compartments measuring about 6 feet 6 inches by 6 feet 3 inches, in which two married couples and three or four children were berthed, allowing only a passage about 2 feet 6 inches between the two sets of berths, and with neither screen nor curtain between them. A letter of serious complaint on this and on other matters signed by eighty-one married men, was submitted to the Board; it was therefore decided that a special meeting should be held on the following Monday. A full report from the Board of Immigration is hereto annexed, also is annexed copy of a letter, dated 4th January, 1884, from the Agent-General to the Colonial Secretary, covering one from his despatching officer Mr. Phillips, to which the Agent-General calls special attention.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 96 married couples, 126 single men, 107 single women, and 193 children.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £238 paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £1,342 was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,580 paid by the immigrants or by their friends towards the cost of their passage.

Many of the immigrants had drafts on the Bank of New South Wales, amounting to a total of £1,225 5s. This is exclusive of drafts on other Banks, and of moneys of which no information could be obtained.

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants. During the voyage there occurred seven deaths, three being of children above and four under three years of age, and three births.

5. On examination of the immigrants by the Board of Immigration much dissatisfaction was expressed, principally by the married people, relative to some portion (bread especially) of the provisions issued to them; the report from the Board, alluded to in a preceding paragraph, deals with this subject.

6. The single women were, as usual, received at the Depot, whence all were discharged to their friends, with the exception only of twenty-six, who were willing to hire as domestic servants. These readily obtained wages at an average rate of 10s. 8d. per week.

7. Free passes by rail and by steamer were issued to all who wished to avail themselves of this privilege as shown in the following

SUMMARY.

Why Proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Men.	Women.
Hired	8	8	2	.....
To or with friends	6	8	23	.....
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves	16	37	39	.....
General total	30	53	64	42

These proceeded to thirty-seven different localities. The remainder of the immigrants left the steamer without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, J. M. Booth, Esq., appears to have discharged his duties satisfactorily. It is therefore recommended that he receive, as in the case of the Surgeon-superintendent of the "Abergeldie," the promised gratuity of £350 for this his fourth voyage in charge of emigrants, also a return passage to England free of cost by one of the Orient Company's steamers.

English	502
Scotch	8
Irish	104
Other Countries	4
	618

9. The Surgeon-superintendent recommends the payment of the promised gratuity of £30 to the matron, Miss Titchmarsh, for this her second voyage in charge of single female emigrants; she is therefore entitled to receive this sum, also to receive her return passage to England by one of the Orient steamers.

10. Other gratuities are payable as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; w.c. constable, £5; thirteen constables (each £3), £39; four sub-matrons (each £3), £12 (total, £61); and on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent, to one chief nurse, £3; three assistant nurses (each £1), £3 (total, £67.) The Surgeon-superintendent recommends a gratuity to one hospital assistant, £15 (total, £82), on the following grounds:—That the Agent-General proposed to engage a regular medical dispenser for the vessel, but that he Dr. Booth discouraged this; but finding that the hospital assistant already appointed was a duly qualified chemist of great experience in hospital nursing, and that during the large amount of illness occurring on the voyage he was of very great assistance, he therefore recommends that he should receive the sum of £15 in lieu of the usual gratuity of £3.

11. Dr. Booth states that the water condensed during the voyage was good, and sufficient in quantity.

12. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the principal diseases occurring during the voyage were measles and diphtheria (three cases).

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

S. ship "Warwick" arrived at Sydney, 12th March, 1884.

Number of births on board—Male, 1; females, 2.

Nominal list of deaths on board:—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Edgar Marshall ... ..	Infant ... ..	Convulsions.
2	Lilias Preen ... ..	5 years ... ..	Diphtheria.
3	Alfred Buckley ... ..	Infant ... ..	Bronchitis after measles.
4	Elizabeth Underwood ... ..	3 years ... ..	Diarrhoea.
5	George P. Shield ... ..	5 years ... ..	Plourisy.
6	Mabel Wheeler ... ..	2 years ... ..	Diphtheria.
7	William Hodges ... ..	1 years ... ..	Marasmus.

Disposal of the Immigrants:—

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ... ..	66	140	.....	62	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	8	8	.....	2	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steam-boat	22	45	.....	62	
4. Received at the Immigration Depot, widows and children included ... ..	.....	.....	120	.....	*26 hired as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of
5. Left the Depot to join their friends ... ..	.....	.....	94	.....	10s. Sd. per week.
6. Hired from the Depot... ..	.....	.....	26*	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 27 March, 1884.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

### Report of the Board of Immigration

On Complaints preferred by certain of the Immigrants per steamer "Warwick," chartered by the Orient Company for the conveyance of Emigrants.

THE Board of Immigration have the honor to submit, for the information of the Honorable the Colonial Secretary, their report of an investigation into certain charges preferred by a large number of immigrants per steamer "Warwick."

The Board held several meetings, at which the manager of the Orient Company and the Captain and the Surgeon-superintendent of the "Warwick" were present.

After careful inspection of the vessel, both as to accommodation and ventilation, the evidence of the complainants and witnesses was taken down by a shorthand-writer, and it is hereto appended.

Although

Although the Orient Company have now complied with the terms of the charter-party, as regards the ration scale, yet the provisions supplied during the voyage appeared to have been sufficient in quantity. But it will be seen on comparing the two ration scales (see Appendix), that in many important particulars they vary considerably as regards quantities, the balance being rather in favour of that of the Government charter-party.

Quality of provisions.

The distribution of the food appears to have been conducted in a careless haphazard manner, and it is therefore possible that any one mess may have had just cause for complaining that they occasionally received a smaller supply than they were entitled to. The evidence nevertheless goes to show that an ample supply was forthcoming when applied for.

Distribution of provisions.

The quality of the provisions appears to have been good on the whole. Complaints, however, were made that the bread was occasionally sour; and in our opinion such complaints appear to be well founded, inasmuch that on examination we found that some of the flour from which the bread was made was not perfectly sound, though originally of good quality.

Quality of provisions.

In many instances the space allotted to one compartment approximately, 6 feet 3 inches square, was assigned to two married couples, with their three or four children, allowing a passage of only 2 feet 6 inches wide between the two berths, placed one above the other on either side—an arrangement precluding all privacy—one properly stigmatised by the occupants as positively indecent. And even had a curtain been provided there would only have been a space of about 1 foot 3 inches between the curtain and the berths on either side of it, available for each family while dressing.

Berthing accommodation.

The messing accommodation gave rise to a great complaint. The mess-tables were only 9 inches in width, and were therefore totally inadequate to serve their intended purpose.

Messing accommodation.

We consider that the quarters of the married people and children were proportionately much smaller, worse ventilated and lighted than were those either of the single men or single women, a circumstance which should have engaged the very earnest attention of the authorities at Plymouth, the more so that a case of measles had been discovered among that section of the emigrants the day before their embarkation; and there was therefore every reason to fear that—although the family in which the measles had appeared was immediately discharged from the Depot and placed in Hospital—numerous other cases of that illness would arise among the children. In fact 66 cases of measles did occur during the voyage. We regret to report that notwithstanding this probability there appears to have been no attempt to provide additional Hospital accommodation for the prospective epidemic, nor to relieve the over-crowded state of the married people's compartment.

Ventilation and light.

We have not sufficient evidence before us to enable us to decide whether the Orient Company is to be blamed for these grave defects in accommodation, ventilation, and light, or whether they are the result of ineffective supervision and guidance on the part of the emigration authorities in England.

Hospital accommodation.

We therefore recommend that a sum of not less than £500, of the second moiety of the passage money payable to the Orient Company, be retained, pending a settlement of that question.

Recommendation.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR, Chairman.  
JOHN F. SHERIDAN, D.D., ADM.  
SAMUEL WILKINSON.  
GEORGE F. WISE.

Immigration Office, Sydney, 27th March, 1884.

[Appendix to Report on steamship "Warwick."]

Scale of Rations for Adults, per Charter-party.

	Beef (a)		Pork (a)		Preserved Meat (b)		Suet.	Butter.	Biscuit (c).	Flour (d).	Rice or Oatmeal (e).	Peas.	Potatoes (f)		Carrots.	Onions (g).	Raisin.	Tea.	Coffee, roasted.	Sugar, raw.	Molasses (W. India).	Cheese (h).	Water (i).	
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.							lb.	lb.										
Sunday .....	8	8	3	3	4	10	4	1	4	4	20	1	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	3
Monday .....	8	8	3	3	4	10	4	1	4	4	20	1	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	3
Tuesday .....	8	8	3	3	4	10	4	1	4	4	20	1	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	3
Wednesday .....	8	8	3	3	4	10	4	1	4	4	20	1	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	3
Thursday .....	8	8	3	3	4	10	4	1	4	4	20	1	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	3
Friday .....	8	8	3	3	4	10	4	1	4	4	20	1	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	3
Saturday .....	8	8	3	3	4	10	4	1	4	4	20	1	4	4	4	4	4	1	4	4	4	4	4	3
Weekly totals ...	16	16	24	6	9	28	90	20	1	3	1	3	4	8	4	8	1	2	16	8	3	21		

Mixed pickles .....

Mustard .....

Lime-juice while in the Tropics .....

Salt .....

Pepper .....

(a) These articles are to be prime new Irish or America East India beef, and pickled pieces of prime mess pork, either Irish, Dantalic, Hambro', or other brand to be approved of by the party of the second part.  
(b) To consist of equal proportions of beef and mutton.  
(c) The Biscuit to be extra Navy Biscuit, and equal to sample furnished. At least two-thirds of the supply for the voyage shall be put on board the ship either in tanks or sound air-tight casks.  
(d) The flour to be kiln-dried, and at least seven-eighths of the supply for the voyage shall be put on board in air-tight casks or tanks. Upon Monday and Thursday 10 ounces of flour per adult shall be issued to the emigrants for the purpose of making puddings, and the remaining 10 ounces and the whole of the allowance upon other days shall be issued to the baker, to be made by him into bread.  
(e) Equal weights of rice and oatmeal to be shipped, and the distribution to be made, as far as may be practicable, according to the preference of the passengers respectively.  
(f) If required one-third of the whole supply is to be fresh, substituting 1 lb. thereof for 1/2 lb. preserved.  
(g) No onions to be issued to the children.  
(h) North Wilt and Round Dutch in equal quantities; to be carefully packed in cases.  
(i) Water to be used twice daily while in the Tropics.



[Appendix to Report on steamer "Warwick."]

Scale of rations for Children one to twelve years, per Charter-party.

	Boef.	Egg.	Preserved Meat	Suet.	Butter.	Biscuit.	Flour.	Flour to be issued to Baker for Bread.	+ Rice	+ Oatmeal.	Carrots.	Peas.	Potatoes.		Raisins.	Tea.	Coffee, roasted.	Sugar, raw.	+ Preserved Milk.	Molasses, W. India.	Water.	Jam or Marmalade.
													Fresh or	Preserved								
	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint	lb.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	oz.	pint.	oz.	gts.	oz.
Sunday.....	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	1	..	3	4
Monday.....	..	..	4	1½	1	1	6	6	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	2	..
Tuesday.....	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	..
Wednesday.....	..	..	4	..	1	1	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	1	..	3	4
Thursday.....	..	..	4	1½	1	1	6	6	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	4
Friday.....	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	2	1	..	3	..
Saturday.....	..	..	4	..	1	1	..	6	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	3	..
Weekly totals...	..	..	28	3	3	7	12	42	7	7	4	½	1½	6	4	½	1	14	7	4	21	8

\* This flour has to be issued to the baker to be made into soft bread, and then served out to the emigrants.  
 † Equal weights of rice and oatmeal are shipped, and the distribution to be made, as far as may be practicable, according to the preference of the Passengers' messes respectively.  
 ‡ The milk must be of the Anglo-Swiss, or other brand to be approved by the party of the second part.

The following are also issued weekly :—Mixed pickles, ½ pint; mustard, ¼ oz.; salt, 1 oz.; pepper, ½ oz.; preserved soup, 4 ozs.; lime-juice (while in Tropics), 3 ozs.

Children above four months and under one year old are to receive 1 pint of preserved milk, 4 ozs. of preserved soup, and 3 pints of water daily, ¼ oz. of condensed egg every alternate day; and weekly, 12 ozs. of infants' biscuits, 8ozs. of oatmeal, 4 ozs. of sago or arrowroot, 8 ozs. of flour, 4 ozs. of rice, and 10 ozs. of sugar. To infants under four months old such nutriment shall be issued as the surgeon may consider necessary.

[Appendix to Report on steamer "Warwick."]

The Orient Steam Navigation Company (Limited).

ADULTS.

Quantities of Stores to be available for each adult emigrant weekly.

Fresh meat .....	2½ lbs.	Tea.....	1½ ozs.
Preserved meat .....	1 "	Coffee.....	2 "
Salt pork .....	¼ "	Sugar.....	1 lb.
Flour and biscuit .....	6½ "	Molasses .....	½ "
Suet .....	3 ozs.	Marmalade .....	¼ "
Butter .....	6 "	Pickles .....	½ pint.
Rice or oatmeal .....	8 "	Mustard .....	½ oz.
Peas .....	½ pint.	Pepper .....	¼ "
Fresh potatoes... ..	5½ lbs.	Salt .....	2 "
Onions, &c .....	½ "	Lime-juice (Tropics) .....	3 "
Raisins .....	¼ "	Water .....	21 quarts.

SUBSTITUTES.

8 ozs. salt beef or pork, or preserved meat	for	10 ozs. fresh meat, or vice versa.
12 " ling fish .....	"	8 " salt beef or pork, or preserved meat or for 10 ozs. fresh meat.
1 lb. biscuit.....	"	1 lb. fresh bread, or vice versa.
1½ " oatmeal, or 1 lb. rice or peas .....	"	1 " biscuit or fresh bread, or vice versa.
½ " calavances.....	"	¾ " fresh potatoes.
6 ozs. molasses.....	"	4 ozs. sugar, or vice versa.
1 gill vinegar .....	"	1 gill pickles, or vice versa.
6 ozs. marmalade .....	"	3 ozs. butter, or vice versa.

CHILDREN.

Quantities of Stores to be available for each child (1 to 12) weekly.

Fresh meat .....	1 lb.	Sugar.....	14 ozs.
Preserved meat .....	¾ "	Molasses .....	4 "
Flour and biscuit .....	3½ "	Preserved milk .....	7 pints.
Suet .....	3 ozs.	Jam or marmalade .....	4 ozs.
Butter .....	3 "	Mustard .....	¼ "
Rice or oatmeal .....	12 "	Salt .....	1 "
Fresh potatoes... ..	3½ lbs.	Pepper .....	½ "
Raisins.....	4 ozs.	Lime-juice (Tropics) .....	1½ "
Tea .....	½ "	Water .....	21 pints.
Pickles .....	½ pint.	Condensed egg .....	½ oz.
Coffee .....	1 oz.		

SUBSTITUTE.

4 ozs. fresh meat .....	for	4 ozs. preserved meat, or vice versa.
8 " biscuit .....	"	8 " fresh bread.
8 " oatmeal or rice .....	"	8 " fresh bread or biscuit, or vice versa.
3 " calavances .....	"	8 " fresh potatoes.
3 " molasses .....	"	2 " sugar, or vice versa.
2 " marmalade .....	"	1 " butter .....

For each infant (over 4 months) for the voyage.

Condensed milk .....	14 lbs.	Condensed egg .....	9 ozs.
Nursery biscuit .....	7 "	Preserved soup .....	9 lbs.
Oatmeal.....	5 "	Rice .....	2½ "
Sago .....	1½ "	Sugar .....	6 "
Arrow root.....	1½ "	Broth or soup (made from fresh meat as ordered by Surgeon).	
Flour .....	5 "		

## The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S.W., 4 January, 1884.

I have the honor to transmit herewith copy of a letter from Mr. Phillips, our principal Emigration Officer, to which I beg to call your special attention.

I have, &amp;c.,

SAUL SAMUEL,

Agent-General for N. S. Wales.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. T. H. Phillips to The Agent-General.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 4 January, 1884.

With reference to certain important modifications which the Managers of the Orient Company are anxious to introduce under their contract with the Government for the conveyance of emigrants, I have the honor to submit for your consideration,—

1. The reduced space of 15 superficial feet to which Messrs. Anderson, Anderson, & Co. propose limiting each adult, would, in the event of that arrangement being permitted, seriously interfere with the comfort of the people. Previous to the "Abergeldie" being fitted, Messrs. Anderson, Anderson, & Co. informed you that she could accommodate 558 statute adults, viz., at 15 feet. They found however that it was impossible, as I stated at the time, to provide berths for this number comfortably; and as a matter of fact, 535 adults only could be taken. The berthing capacity of the ship, if calculated under the stipulations of the form of charter-party previously in use, would have afforded space for 490 only. The latter measurement was never deemed excessive and is even more desirable when steamers are employed, the large hatchways in which vessels occupy and necessarily reduce the legitimate deck space, both atmosphere and temperature, also being frequently less agreeable between decks than in a sailing ship.

2. Another question of serious importance is the berthing of the single women. Messrs. Anderson, Anderson, & Co. say it is part of their contract to mix up this class with the married people. I would respectfully urge upon your consideration the absolute impossibility of preventing grave irregularities at sea should any considerable number of single women be distributed about the ship in enclosed berths, thus preventing the ever necessary supervision of the matron from being properly exercised. The "Abergeldie" having to be entirely fitted, and not being an Orient boat, they permitted the old arrangements to continue with that ship. This subject might be amplified with great appropriateness.

3. I have further the honor to state for your information that considerable inconvenience was experienced before the departure of the "Abergeldie" in consequence of Messrs. Anderson, Anderson, & Co.'s refusal to sanction in its entirety an arrangement hitherto provided for in the charter-party. It has been customary for many years, and is obviously of great convenience to employ the same officer for the purpose of berthing and messing the emigrants and doing whatever may be necessary to promote their comfort under the supervision of the despatching officer. Messrs. Anderson, Anderson, & Co. insist that this duty so far as attendance on board ship may be necessary should be performed by one of their own staff; but I am convinced that in such an arrangement the interests of the emigrants who in many instances require much advice and directing prior to and at the time of embarkation would suffer materially in the hands of a person acting in a dual capacity.

I have, &amp;c.,

T. HUGHES PHILLIPS,

Emigration Officer.

## Immigrants by the s.s. "Warwick."—Enquiry by the Immigration Board.

Monday, 17 March, 1884.

PRESENT :—

Dr. Mackellar (in the Chair).

The Very Rev. Dr. Sheridan,

The Rev. S. Wilkinson,

Mr. Wise.

*The Chairman:* We are met to inquire into certain charges made by the passengers as to their treatment during the voyage from England.

*Mr. Wise:* The Board of Immigration met on Saturday to hold the usual examination as to the treatment of the immigrants brought out by the s.s. "Warwick," Dr. Sheridan, Mr. Wilkinson, and myself being present. The single women were examined, and no complaints were made by them; they were accordingly landed and sent to the dépôt. We then commenced to examine the married men and women. The men handed in a document, which I produce, signed by upwards of eighty immigrants. A special document was also handed in by one of the immigrants making a special complaint. We found that complaints were very general amongst the immigrants as to the bad accommodation on board the ship, and the supply of sour bread. The Board then examined the married people's compartments, after which they determined that no further immigrants should be allowed to land until a further investigation had taken place. The principal reason for this was that when the last immigrant ship came in twenty-three married people who had been at the Quarantine Station preferred very serious charges of bad treatment against the doctor, stating that he had not given them sufficient medicines. It was determined that an investigation should be held in that case, but when the Board met for the purpose not one of the persons who had made complaints appeared to substantiate their statements. The Board thought this such an important matter that in the present instance the immigrants ought not to be allowed to leave the ship until inquiry had been held. The Board therefore were requested to meet at half-past 2 to-day, this being the earliest possible date on which they could be brought together.

Mr. Wise laid before the Board petitions signed by the immigrants, which were read by Mr. Treatt. See Appendix A.

*Robert Deniston, examined by the Chairman:—*

1. Your name is Robert Deniston? Yes.
2. You are one of the married people's constables? I am.

3. You are aware that various complaints have been made with regard to the food and the accommodation you have had during the voyage? Yes.
4. A document setting this forth was sent in to the Agent for Immigration? Yes.
5. Are you aware of all the statements contained in the document; you have read it? Yes, I have.
6. Did you sign it? I did, sir.
7. And you still persist in the statements made in it? Yes; they are true.
8. In your opinion the arrangements for cooking were not such as they should be? They are not sufficient.
9. Had you not sufficient food? Well, I do not know whether I should complain myself. Of course it is only my own personal opinion; I do not commit any person to it.
10. You answer for yourself only? I answer for myself. In serving the messes there was not what I thought a proper supervision. What I mean by this is that where a small mess was served they got as much provisions as the larger messes, just as the thing might happen.
11. Perhaps I had better read the statement. You say in the document: "By the insufficient arrangements for properly cooking the food whereby it was rendered, to a very large degree, unfit to eat, and the insufficiency of the proper food for infants and children, and the absence of delicacies for sick persons?" What I mean is this, that some portions of the food were well cooked, and other portions of it were raw, and those portions which were partially cooked were unfit to eat.
12. *By Dr. Sheridan.*] You have stated that the mess containing a certain number (say ten) got as much food as a mess containing a larger number (say fourteen);—is that not your meaning? Yes; so that a small mess would have more food in proportion to the number than a larger mess.
13. *By the Chairman.*] Do you complain merely of the manner, or there was not sufficient food? You mean, I presume, that some persons did not obtain their share of the food? I scarcely know how best to put it before you. I will take my own mess. There are nine statute adults in my mess by some of the messes being split asunder; ours never was till a week or two ago. These left in the original mess, if they only numbered six, might get more food than nine in another mess. The food seemed to be served out indiscriminately.
14. You complain that the food was not properly distributed? Yes; not properly distributed, and a part of it, not being properly cooked, could not be eaten. That made it insufficient.
15. In regard to the absence of delicacies for sick persons, did you take note of that? No; I did not. I had no children.
16. Have you found that there was an absence of those things? Yes; there was an absence of those things, but I had no particular knowledge of it.
17. It was rumoured in the ship? Yes; amongst those who had children.
18. Did you make any complaint to the doctor concerning the food being unfit to eat by bad cooking? Not personally myself.
19. Have you any children on board? I have two sons and a daughter at the Dépôt.
20. Are they children? Not children; the youngest is seventeen.
21. *By Mr. Yuill, Orient Company.*] Is this your first voyage? No, sir.
22. Have you been out here before? No.
23. Where before? To America.
24. *By Dr. Sheridan.*] One matter I want to bring out as regards the quantity of the food. Do you mean to say if proper arrangements had been made there was sufficient for all? I think so.
25. *By the Chairman.*] One part of the document sets forth that with few exceptions sour bread was supplied? That is true.
26. Did you have opportunity of examining the flour? No sir.
27. It is also stated that the tea was improperly made—that is to say, it was stewed in ovens instead of being made in the ordinary way? Yes.
28. You know that is the manner in which it is made? Yes; I have seen it in the ovens.
29. And did you find it was unpleasant in consequence? Well, the flavour was not what it should be; I think the flavour would have been better if the hot water had been poured on the tea.
30. *By the Rev. Mr. Wilkinson.*] It has been said you did not get any cheese;—I should like to ask a question about this, as I believe it is in the charter. Did you get any cheese? No, sir.
31. Did you see others get any? No, sir.
32. *Mr. Yuill.*] I do not think there is anything about cheese in the charter.
33. *By Mr. Wise.*] How many statute adults were there in your compartment? Nine statute adults.
34. How many individuals? Ten.
35. Do you know the size of your table? No; I have not had an opportunity to measure it.
36. What is the number of your berth? No. 69.
37. Who occupied it? Myself and wife, and Mr. Falkingham and wife and two children.
38. How old were the two children? The youngest is four.
39. *By the Chairman.*] Are we to understand that you all occupied the same berth? No, we occupied the same cabin.
40. *By Mr. Wise.*] And that was occupied by yourself and wife and Mr. Falkingham and wife and two children? Yes, sir.
41. You do not know the length and breadth of that compartment, do you? I never took the trouble to measure it.
42. Did any of the bunks tumble down during the voyage? No, sir.
43. No accident happened then? No, sir.
44. How was the compartment lighted? By one of the port-holes only.
45. *The Chairman.*] Do you wish to make any other statement to the Board? No, sir.
46. *By Dr. Sheridan.*] With regard to the issuing of the food, such as flour, tea, and sugar, the system adopted in this ship seems to have been somewhat different from the system adopted in other ships. For example, they got flour weighed out to them, and also the tea and sugar, and they deal with it as they please; but that was not done in this case; here the food was cooked and made up for them. Do you think the former system—that is to say, the plan of issuing it out to the immigrants, for them to use it as they please—is better than the

the system adopted on board this ship? My own opinion is simply this: that if the cooking arrangements had been sufficient the cooking might have been done for a certain number of people.

47. How do you mean? That it is more economical to prepare it all together than to parcel it out in small quantities.

48. That is to say, more economical for the ship, and more satisfactory to the immigrants? I will not go so far as that.

49. *The Chairman.*] I should say that would be absolutely impracticable? It was contended for, but I protested against it on four occasions. We have had the sugar served out in messes dry.

50. *Dr. Sheridan.*] How does that work? That works better; it is an easy matter to measure out sugar in proper quantities for the individuals in each mess.

51. You would know then that you got what you were entitled to? Yes.

52. *The Chairman.*] You objected to that? I did, because I thought it would lead to dissatisfaction and confusion in the messes.

53. *Mr. Wilkinson.*] What is your opinion as to the decency and propriety of the arrangements in the cabin—what is your impression? I don't like it.

54. Do you think it improper or indecent? I think it an outrage on propriety.

55. *Dr. Sheridan.*] What is it? Well, sir, suppose you and your wife and I and my wife were all sleeping together in one compartment.

56. *By Mr. Wilkinson.*] What was it that was improper? Well, you may to a certain extent lay aside or modify the rules of modesty and decency on occasions like this; but still, at the same time, I think it was equally practicable for the berths to be made for men and their wives and other females without crowding them up, and putting two married couples and their children in one compartment.

57. *By Mr. Fuill.*] You refer to the contract ticket in reference to the food? Yes, sir.

58. It does not provide for any cheese? No, sir.

59. It does not provide for fresh provisions of any kind? No, sir.

60. Did you get any fresh beef or mutton? Yes, sir.

61. You always had fresh provisions? Yes, sir.

62. You did not notice that that is superfluous to the ticket? Allow me to give an explanation: The contract tickets were put into our hands just before we left the Depôt at Plymouth. They are entirely different from the papers we signed in England and sent up to London.

63. You object to the tickets then? Not particularly, if they had been carried out.

64. Does it represent what you actually got? I cannot answer for that.

65. Would you prefer salt or fresh beef? Fresh, of course.

66. *By Captain Lobbett.*] In reference to the breaking up of the messes, you say when a mess of nine was reduced to a mess of six they still got the same quantity of provisions; consequently they got a fair share. Did the six have enough, as far as you know? It seemed to happen in this way, that it was a matter of no consequence, squarely, which piece the fork went into.

67. You don't know that any one was short of provisions, do you? I will not say as to specific medical comforts.

68. This is only as to the food? In some cases we have been short; we have gone short several times.

69. Could you have got more if you had gone and asked? I could, but I did not like to do it.

70. If it was represented at any time that any one had gone short, would not the matter have been rectified? I have gone myself when we have been very short, when we could scarcely get a piece each the length of my finger and not much broader, and I have got more.

71. *By the Chairman.*] Have you a copy of the contract that was made with you by our agent in England? No, I have not.

72. Was not the paper handed to you when you left the Depôt in accordance with that? No; these are quite different.

73. Was it specified to you that you would get other treatment than that which you received? Yes; there were articles, there were things on the large blue papers, with which you are no doubt familiar, that are not on this paper.

74. Who handed you that large blue paper you spoke about? I do not know; it was given us by a gentleman connected with the Depôt at Plymouth. I may say that, personally, I have been treated with kindness and courtesy by the captain.

75. *By Dr. Sheridan.*] You are of opinion that both the doctor and captain did all they possibly could under the circumstances to make the immigrants comfortable and to remedy every deficiency? Yes, I am quite sure of that. With regard to the sour bread we have had it better ever since the captain took to inquire into it; that would be about three weeks ago.

76. Then you got better bread and better flour? Yes.

77. *By the Chairman.*] To whom did you complain concerning the bread? To the steward, doctor, and captain.

78. When? I speak from memory; perhaps the first complaint that occurred would be about the end of January, or shortly after we left Teneriffe.

79. How long had you been on the voyage then? About six days.

80. Did you complain to the doctor particularly? Yes, and to the steward as well; sometimes we went to one and sometimes to the other.

81. *By Mr. Wise.*] Was there any division by means of a sheet or screen in your compartment? No sir.

82. Did you ask for any? No sir.

*Charles Walter Wheeler, examined:—*

83. *By the Chairman.*] Are you one of the single immigrants? No, one of the married ones on the fore-deck.

84. Have you any children on board? Yes, I have one; one of my children died on the voyage.

85. Your name is appended to a document here; it states that several irregularities occurred in regard to the food and accommodation on the voyage; you signed it? Yes sir.

86. Is it correct in all particulars? Yes, I believe it is, as far as I am concerned at any rate.
87. Are you cognisant of all the complaints made? Yes; the first one is the practice of putting two married couples in one compartment.
88. That was not decent? Well, I cannot think it is decent.
89. Are you familiar with the berthing in ships? No, I have not been in a ship before.
90. You cannot say whether it is usual? No sir.
91. You complain that the cooking of the food was bad and its distribution was not perfect? My own impression is that there was not sufficient accommodation in the galley to cook for so many people. The accommodation for the cooking for the immigrants was no greater than for the officers' mess. The galley was divided into two parts—one part being used for the officers, and the other for the 600 immigrants.
92. In consequence of this want of arrangements the food was very often unfit to eat? Yes, very often.
93. Was there insufficiency of food for the children? I cannot say. I have had sufficient myself, but my appetite is very small. At the same time there are many others who I cannot think had sufficient food. Since we left Capetown there has been a larger distribution of food. Very often the bread has been of an inferior quality, sour and badly cooked. I cannot blame the baker, because I believe the man has been overworked—that he has not had sufficient accommodation to bake the bread required for us.
94. Had the children sufficient and proper food? I cannot say that it has been proper food; there has been a sufficiency of food of a bad quality. It has not been food suitable for children.
95. Did you tell the doctor that? I cannot say I did. I was under the impression that he could not alter it.
96. Of course you knew that the doctor had absolute power to alter whatever he thought proper? I have the contract ticket with the Orient Company, and it states that the children are to have three gills of preserved milk per week. I assume that that means milk undiluted. I see that one of these tins contains about 3 gills. During the whole voyage it has been made up and served in a solution. I do not know how much milk was put in; but in the first part of the voyage it seemed very thin. It was not what we expected to get. We expected it to be served out, so that we could dilute it ourselves.
97. Did you say anything to the doctor on the subject? Since we left the Cape representations have been made to him; but there has been no alteration. The milk was served out in the same way for the children.
98. It is also complained that the tea was not properly made? It has been made in some large tins and cooked by steam. I have seen it in the large tins over the boilers. They were filled with water over night. The coffee was put in and left in the cold water till morning, when it was boiled. The tea is not made in the way we should make it ourselves. We know that tea, to be palatable, requires to be drunk within a limited period after the water has been put on it.
99. *By Mr. Wise.*] How many passengers were there in your mess? Fourteen individuals counting as ten statute adults.
100. Do you know the size of your table;—you complained of that the other day? It is 5 feet long and 9 inches wide.
101. That was for fourteen persons? Yes.
102. What was the number of your compartment? No. 37.
103. Who occupied it? My wife, myself, and two children.
104. Is that all? Yes. I may mention that one of my children sixteen months old and my wife and I had berths in one cabin, and a child two years and ten months old in another. Fancy separating babies of that age from their parents. We had to make up a bed on the floor.
105. *By the Chairman.*] Who directed you to occupy the cabin? I don't know, I was shown my cabin on arriving at the ship.
106. Who showed it to you? The under steward.
107. You do not know by whose directions that course was taken? No sir; as regards the mess-table I may mention that the captain has done all he possibly could under the circumstances. He put up a small additional table when he found the accommodation was not sufficient for us. I have been unable to sit down to the table ever since we have been on board. My child was sick in the cabin for twelve days before its death.
108. What was its illness? The doctor said diphtheria, she had been ill with the measles, and it resulted in diphtheria.
109. Was she with you in the cabin? Yes, and died in the cabin; I did not apply to the doctor to have her removed because of the poor accommodation.
- Dr. Sheridan.*] As regards this accommodation we came on board the ship on Saturday, and examined it for ourselves and three of us took our seats at the dining-table, and we found that the space allowed for fourteen individuals was barely sufficient for three adults.
110. *By Captain Lobbett.*] I think you are not one of the fourteen of that table after the other side-table was put up? When I went to take my place at that table I found it occupied, and the parties who had it refused to give it up, so rather than cause any disturbance I put up with the inconvenience.
111. Then you sat still at the central table? No, I never sat at all, there was no room for me. I could not have sat at the table without turning others out.
112. But some of your messmates occupied the side-table? Yes, but there was not room for all.
113. It is quite clear then that fourteen people did not occupy that place? It would be quite impossible.
114. But the side-table reduced that fourteen, and where could the people belong to except to your mess? The table you alluded to was on the other side. The centre mess had the advantage of that.

*William John Mitchell*, examined by the Chairman:—

115. You are aware that a document was handed into the Agent for Immigration complaining of the treatment of the immigrants on their voyage from England, both as regards their food and the accommodation afforded them? I am sir.

116. It is said that several married couples were placed in one berth, that is to say, in one compartment? I was placed in that way, sir.

117. In one compartment? Yes, sir; I will tell you how we managed: I have two children, and my wife and I with our children, and Mr. Hudson and his wife with their two children, were told off in the first place to No. 44 compartment and we slept where the children were supposed to sleep.

118. How did you find your compartments? We obtained cards at the Depôt with numbers on them, and all we had to do was to take up our respective berths.

119. You got that at the Depôt before you saw the ship? Yes.

120. Was it given you by the ships' officers or officers of the Government? By an officer at the Depôt.

121. With regard to the food: it is complained there was not sufficient food for the infants and children? I do not come under that scale. I have no complaints as regards my two children; they are eight and eleven years of age.

122. Your children had sufficient food? Yes. I am speaking of my own; they are over the age.

123. How do you know that any others had not sufficient? I could see by the serving out.

124. Was there any peculiar favouritism for your children then? Mine are eight and eleven years of age, and do not come in for any special comforts.

125. You mean the very young children did not get enough? Yes, the young children who were entitled to get those things.

126. It is also complained that the bread was sour? Yes, sir, the bread has been sour—very sour sometimes. Sometimes it has been very good.

127. It says in this document that with very few exceptions it was very sour. Would you say that it was absolutely correct—would you say it was the exception for it to be good or for it to be bad? The exception for it was to be good. During the greater part of the warm weather we had very bad bread, till we spoke of it. The captain had the bread examined, and then we had very nice bread. We complained to the doctor and the captain.

128. *Mr. Wilkinson.*] I should like to know whether the bad bread was caused by the use of bad flour? I should say it was the flour, because at times the baker would make beautiful bread. I should say the flour was bad.

129. But the bread would never be good if the flour was bad? Sometimes he would get good flour, sometimes bad.

130. You mean that some bags were good and some were not? Yes.

131. *Mr. Wise.*] What is the number of your compartment? No. 34; that is what I was told off for. I am sleeping in No. 31 at present, where the children ought to have slept.

132. How many are there in your mess? Fourteen, constituting fourteen statute adults. When I came on board I was told off for No. 34, and Mr. Hudson and his wife were told off for it also; the two children for No. 31. The berth adjoining that was set apart for eight children; that was two on each bunk. So we arranged it to suit ourselves.

133. No. 31 was for eight children? Yes; and I will tell you how we managed it: Mrs. Hudson kept her child with her, and Mrs. Davy kept her child with her.

134. Who is she? She had to put her child in No. 31 berth, and she kept it with her. Instead of ours going in there, my wife and I went in, and left our child with Mr. and Mrs. Hudson, so as not to be in the same compartment with another man and his wife. We had three of their children with us, and ours were with Mrs. Hudson.

135. Had you any screen or sheet between the sets of married people? Instead of sleeping with Mr. and Mrs. Hudson we arranged it as I have stated.

136. Did your berth tumble down? Yes, sir.

137. Was it yours or your wife's? Mine; I was sleeping in the top.

138. Where was your wife? Sleeping in the bunk beneath.

139. Did it happen in the night-time? Yes, the boards fell through.

140. Was your wife hurt at all? The boards fell upon her and struck her.

141. Was she under the doctor's hands in consequence? She was a week after that; on the Thursday morning she was taken very ill; she got up that morning, but had to go to bed again and I fetched the doctor.

142. What was the result? It caused a miscarriage.

143. *By Mr. Fuill.*] Did you complain of any insufficiency of food? I can't say that I ever did; if we had not sufficient in the first place we could go back and get more.

144. It was only the bread you complained about? Only the bread.

145. It was occasionally sour? Yes, it was sour.

146. You preferred fresh provisions to salt provisions? Yes.

147. You got plenty of fresh provisions? I have no fault to find in that respect.

*By Captain Lobbett.*] As far as you know every one in the ship had sufficient to eat.

148. If you did not get enough could you not get more? I believe that was understood throughout.

149. Have you seen any tainted meat during the voyage? I have seen a little. There are many people who have not been at sea before who would say that salt meat was bad unless the upper part was carved off.

150. *By the Chairman.*] Were you led to believe that you would be supplied with fresh provisions throughout the voyage? I had an idea that we would have salt.

151. Then you were supplied? Yes. I expected fresh provisions at starting, but I did not expect it throughout the voyage.

152. Have you been accustomed to salt provisions before? Yes, sir.

153. On a sea voyage? Yes, sir, I have been in the Navy.

*John Walsh examined:—*

154. *By the Chairman.*] Are you a married man? Yes, sir.

155. Has your wife accompanied you on this voyage? Yes, sir.

156. Have you any children? No, sir.

157. You signed a document complaining of the treatment which the immigrants have received on the voyage. In the first place, as to the accommodation; in the second place, as to the insufficiency of the arrangements

arrangements for cooking; and thirdly, with regard to the issuing of the provisions? I complained of nothing but the sour bread.

158. But then you signed this; if you sign a document of this kind you are responsible for the whole; you complain only of the sour bread; you do not complain of insufficient arrangements for cooking of food, of its being in a large measure unfit to eat, and of the food supplied to infants not being sufficient? No; I do not know about these matters.

159. Do you complain that two couples slept in the same compartment? No; it did not occur in mine.

160. What have you to complain of? The second or third night before we got into the harbour I was sleeping in the upper bunk, the middle part gave way, and on the following morning I took down the boards and placed the beds on the floor.

161. And you complain that the boards of your bunk were not securely fastened together? Yes.

162. Was your wife hurt? Yes; she was sleeping in the bunk below and the boards cut her eye.

163. Did you read over the document? Yes, I did.

164. But you did not realize that you did not concur in all the statements it contained? No, I did not.

165. Did you hear any complaints with regard to the bread? Yes, sir.

166. *Dr. Sheridan.*] Did the arrangements, as regards the sleeping of married couples in the same compartments, form the subject of conversation amongst the immigrants generally? Yes, I heard people speak of it.

167. *By Captain Lobbett.*] When your berth fell down you removed the boards so that you and your wife might lie on the floor? Yes, sir.

168. The matter was mentioned by me when I went around? Yes, sir; it was my own choice to lie on the floor.

*Abraham Emmett* examined by the Chairman:—

169. Are you a married man? Yes, sir.

170. Did your wife come with you on the voyage? Yes, sir, and two children.

171. And you signed a document complaining of the arrangements for the distribution of food and of the quantity and quality of the food? Yes, sir.

172. Did you coincide with all that was stated? Yes, I did, and especially with regard to sleeping accommodation. I had always sufficient food, but it was not always of a good quality. My complaint is simply about the sleeping accommodation; I was given to understand when I signed the paper which I sent to London that we should have separate cabins.

173. Who led you to believe that? The papers in England; we were led to believe that there would be privacy in the arrangements, but I found that my wife and myself had to sleep in the same cabin with others, and that there could not be any screening off.

174. Have you the documents to show what led to your conclusion in England? No.

175. You were told that you would have separate cabins? Not entirely separate, but that we should be screened off; but there was not the least possibility of screening it off.

176. How many were there in the cabin altogether? Eight persons, two men with their wives and four children.

177. Had you always plenty of food? We had; our mess was not a large one; we were very healthy, but the other parties were not, and they did not care about the food.

178. What ages are your children? Four and eight years.

179. Were they supplied with sufficient food? No.

180. Did you make complaints to the doctor? There were two terms. During the latter part of the voyage the children had sufficient food, during the earlier part they had not.

181. Did you complain to the doctor? We complained both to the doctor and the steward.

182. What did the doctor do? I think he tried to remedy it.

183. Did he, in point of fact, cause more food to be issued? Either the doctor or the people who went to the steward did.

184. When did you get more food? Just as we were crossing the equator there was scarcely any food for the children except watered milk until we got almost there.

185. Did you get the food you were led to believe you would get? We did not. The contract the captain gave us was different from that we got from the Emigration Department. I preferred the Orient Company's ticket myself except that we had no cheese, and if we had less salt meat. We had on Mondays preserved Australian tinned meat; on Fridays salt fish; and on Wednesdays salt pork; on Saturdays salt beef. The salt pork was considered good. The salt beef was not good.

186. Did you get any fresh beef? Yes, we got fresh beef from the refrigerator three times every week.

187. Did you know before you went on board that you would get that? We did not.

188. You were led to believe you would have salt food? The contract did not say whether it would be salt or fresh.

189. What was your impression? I do not know that I had any particular impression.

190. But you said you preferred the Orient Company's scale? Yes, in respect to bread if it had always been fresh, but at times it was sour. I prefer bread to biscuits and I thought bread better for children.

191. You are aware that the contract did not require the passengers to be supplied with fresh bread at all? I was not aware of that. It did not say whether the meat would be fresh or salt.

But the contract is one that does not provide for the conveyance of immigrants in ships furnished with apparatus for preserving fresh food.

192. The bread was sour for the most part? Not for the most part but a great many times.

193. *By Mr. Wise.*] Was there any sheet hung up between the berths? No there was not the least chance of anything of the kind.

194. *By Mr. Yuill.*] Do you prefer to have the food parcelled out, or to have it cooked for you and laid out by the steward? I prefer the way it has been done, if there was only sufficient accommodation.

With

With the small accommodation there was it was impossible that the cooking could be properly done for so many people.

195. *By Dr. Sheridan.*] How many individuals were there in your mess? Fourteen, being nine statute adults.

196. And you got as much as would be sufficient for fourteen, I suppose? Yes, under the circumstances, we did; but some in our mess were unwell during the voyage and did not eat much. We always made ourselves as agreeable as we could; we never complained, and never went back for a second supply.

197. *By Mr. Fuill.*] Is this your first voyage? It is my first voyage of any length.

198. Had you sufficient accommodation for taking your food? We did not bother about it much until we got to the Cape. I should not think we took our meals twice within decks the whole time. The captain allowed us to go on deck, and it was so remarkably fine that we did not need to dine below.

199. *By Dr. Sheridan.*] You liked dining on deck much better than dining below? Much better.

200. Did you experience much inconvenience whenever the hatches were closed—want of light, for example? It was so seldom the case that one really could not give any particular opinion upon it.

201. *By Captain Lobbett.*] During the voyage has there not been a barrel of good biscuits kept near the hatchways from which any one could supply themselves at all hours of the day? Only one, to my recollection.

202. But the same thing would have been continued if any one had wished? I am not so certain about that.

Well, I am.

203. *By Mr. Fuill.*] Was there only one barrel? Only one, and it was not replaced.

*Captain Lobbett.*] Because they were shying them about.

204. *Witness.*] We thought the flour was bad, and we asked for a bag of flour to be brought out so that a sample of it might be taken by the immigrants, but the request was refused. We had been blaming the baker, but we thought after that it was not the fault of the baker but the flour.

*William Warrinar, examined by the Chairman:—*

205. You are a married man? Yes, sir.

206. Is your wife with you? Yes, sir.

207. How many children have you? Three; the eldest boy was nine on the 1st of January, the girl was seven last April, and the baby is seven months old.

208. You signed a document, with a number of other immigrants, making certain statements regarding the indecent manner in which you were accommodated, the insufficiency of the food, and the defective cooking arrangements? Yes.

209. Also as regards the want of proper food for the children and the bad quality of the bread and the tea. Do you agree with this document in all these charges? Yes, I do, thoroughly.

210. Your wife and children and yourself, you say in the document, occupied one berth, but you mean a cabin or compartment, in which there was another man with his wife and children? Yes, sir.

211. How many were there in that cabin? Nine, sir.

212. *By Mr. Wise.*] Then there were two wives, two husbands, and five children in that cabin? Yes, sir, there were.

213. *By the Chairman.*] As regards there being an insufficient quantity of food for infants and children, is that statement correct? Yes, sir.

214. Were your own children not supplied with proper and sufficient food? Certainly not.

215. At what part of the voyage? The early part of the voyage.

216. Did you make any complaint to the doctor? I am not one much given to grumbling, and I brought some food with me. It was said it would be a good thing if the children could have some arrowroot or something of that sort, and the doctor said he had given orders for it but his orders had not been carried out.

217. Was arrowroot refused to anyone? No; but after a while the steward said there was none left.

218. With regard to the bread, you say it was sour. Was it usually sour or occasionally sour? Mostly we should have it good once or twice, then half-a-dozen times it would be fusty or sour.

219. You have some special complaint; make your own statement? Well, the bunk allowed to us was not large enough for me and my wife to sleep in. I slept on the bench all the way, except some half dozen times I slept on the table. It is only 3 feet wide.

220. We were told that it was only 9 inches? I slept on it and lodged my back against the table. There is about 10 inches of space, and there is a space between it and the table. The cabin for my wife and children and myself was only 3 feet wide. I have never slept in it, and I have never had my clothes off throughout the voyage except some half-dozen times to change them.

221. *By Dr. Sheridan.*] I should like to ask a question with regard to what are commonly designated medical comforts. It was stated the other day that stout or porter was given to some of the immigrants. I want to know whether, when these comforts were ordered by the doctor, his instructions were carried out? My wife has been ill all the way out. She has not been able to eat food; for a whole fortnight she could not eat anything. I mentioned the matter, and asked if I could not get a bit of cheese or anything of that kind; but I could not get it. I have spent £2 in small things necessary to keep her alive.

222. *Mr. Wise.*] Where? At the Cape and at Teneriffe.

223. *Dr. Sheridan.*] But with regard to the porter? She had half a pint every other day. It was ordered by the doctor. She is so ill to-day that she can scarcely stand up.

224. *Captain Lobbett.*] Was it a pint or half a pint she had every other day;—was it not a bottle? Yes, a pint bottle; but it had to last her four days.

225. It was a quart bottle? I don't know anything about that.

*Dr. Booth examined:—*

226. *By the Chairman.*] Where did you come to the ship? I came to the ship in dock in London.

227. And you came down the Channel in her? No; I went by train to Plymouth, and was there four days before her arrival.

228. Was the ship fitted up when you first saw her? No, not at all complete.

229. By whom was she fitted up? By the Orient Company.



230. By whose directions? By the directions of the Company.
231. Was there an immigration officer? Yes; there was Mr. Phillips.
232. Was he cognizant of the arrangements? He was overruled in every particular.
233. By whom? By Mr. Anderson and Captain Andrews.
234. Did he make any statement to the effect that the accommodation was not sufficient? What do you mean by accommodation?
235. I mean the accommodation for the married people? Oh, yes; and he said he would have nothing to say to it. He wanted to have it his own way, and he was not allowed.
236. Did he give a certificate that the accommodation was sufficient? There was always a great contention about it.
237. Are you aware that he gave his certificate that the ship was properly fitted up? I am not, but I am aware that he could not get from Mr. Anderson and Captain Andrews the usual certificates, and there was a great contest about it.
238. What do you mean? They are required to give duplicates of certain documents required by the Board of Trade, documents with which I am not familiar. I know there was a great contention between them, and Captain Andrews refused the documents. This occurred in London.
239. We understand that the ship was fitted up by the Orient Company under the supervision of Mr. Phillips? No; Mr. Phillips endeavoured to supervise it, and acted as he had always acted with regard to other ships.
240. Are we to understand that the ship was fitted up by the Orient Company and supervised by Mr. Phillips, who objected to the arrangements? I would not say it was supervised by Mr. Phillips when he was objecting to the arrangements.
241. *The Chairman.*] Yes; he supervised it and it was in consequence of that, I suppose, that he came to the conclusion that the accommodation was not sufficient? When I saw the arrangements I said to Mr. Phillips "Are you in charge?" and he said, "You know I have nothing to say to it," it is the Orient Company all together.
242. You have had experience of ships before? Yes; I have been to New Zealand twice.
243. For the New Zealand Government? Yes.
244. Who fitted out the ships on these voyages? The charterers.
245. Who supervises in these cases? Mr. Phillips designs the cabins, and everything else for them, but in this case he was not permitted to have his own way.
246. Then in this case he did nothing? No; I don't believe he did anything at all.
247. Of your own knowledge did Mr. Phillips formally object to the cabins? I could not say whether he objected formally, but I heard him object to the want of ventilation for the single women.
248. Well, was Mr. Phillips cognizant of the fact that two married couples were to be in the same compartment? He was.
249. Did he object to that? He did, and so did Mr. Anderson and himself.
250. He objected to that? Yes; and not only that, he stopped on board the ship, and did not intend to allow it to sail until some kind of curtain was put between the married couples.
251. And to your own knowledge did Mr. Phillips represent this objectionable feature to Mr. Anderson in London? Oh yes; they had a conversation in the cabin about it.
252. Then Mr. Anderson came round to Mr. Phillips' way of thinking? I don't think Mr. Anderson had any hesitation whatever in condemning the way in which the ship was fitted up.
253. Were there any designs in London? There must have been, but I never saw them.
254. Did Mr. Phillips object in London? That I cannot say.
255. Can you tell what he did? They were about to put up a butcher's shop in the single women's ground, but he strenuously objected, and after great trouble he succeeded in having it removed.
256. With whom was the contest? With Captain Andrews.
257. *By Mr. Wise.*] The ship was not fitted up in London was she? She must have been but not when I saw her.
258. It was done on the way down the Channel I suppose? No doubt some things were not complete when she was coming down.
259. She arrived on the 18th January? The passengers were to be taken out in steam-tugs to her on the 18th, and they met the ship outside to expedite her sailing. The immigrants were put on board and then she went off. She did not sail from Plymouth till the 19th.
260. Then the immigrants were put on board on the 19th? Yes, on the 19th.
261. How long after that did she sail? Probably an hour.
262. When did you first see the fittings? On the 18th.
263. For the first time? Yes, for the first time.
264. Had you any conversation about them? Oh, yes; I expressed my opinion about them and condemned them.
265. On the 18th? Yes, it must have been on the 18th.
266. *By Mr. Wilkinson.*] I should like to know if the doctor inspected the food before it was put on board? Yes, we always have an inspection; we always examine it as to quantity and quality.
267. What did you understand about the quantity of milk. Was it to be supplied pure or in solution? That is a puzzle; it cannot have been intended to supply it pure. No child could drink solid milk. It must have been diluted milk.
268. Was it unduly diluted? The people complained that it was, and I asked for it to be less diluted.
- The Captain.*] We had 50 gallons of pure milk in the refrigerator.
269. Was the milk up to the standard marked on the tins or was it diluted more than that? I could not say, because it was a different brand from that with which I am familiar. We had refrigerated milk as well as condensed milk.
270. *By Mr. Full.*] There was no deficiency of food? I think there was an ample supply of food, and, on the whole, I think the food was good.
271. *By the Chairman.*] You have heard the complaint about the quality of the bread, and you no doubt had many opportunities of seeing that bread;—was it sour as alleged? I do not think it was so bad at all. It was bad a few times, but not so repeatedly sour as the passengers represent. 272.

272. You have had a large amount of experience;—what has been your experience of those matters? I have seen at times far worse voyages.

273. As a rule? Yes, as a rule. The fault of this was that the bread was made into very small loaves of 6 ozs. each, and did not go far enough; there was no economy in it; the bread was supplied too new. A man could take 6 ozs. of bread in two mouthfulls.

274. You think it would have been economical to have delayed the issue of bread twenty-four hours? I pointed that out repeatedly.

275. Would it be correct to say that the bread was seldom fresh? Oh, no; I do not go so far as that.

276. On the other hand you admit it was occasionally sour? It was occasionally sour, but in the majority of instances it was fresh, good, and pure.

277. Was the sourness due to the flour? I do not know, the yeast might affect it. I know that when the captain spoke to the baker it improved afterwards, then it became a little sour again; it was not the horrible sourness which some have spoken of.

278. Did you examine the flour yourself? No, I did not do that.

279. You do not know whether it was the flour being sour caused the bread to be bad? The bakers represented that there were two kinds of flour in the ship—one kind in bags, which was inferior, and another kind in barrels, which was better. They said that when the inferior flour was used the bread was sour.

280. You have heard certain complaints made with respect to the insufficiency of proper food for infants. Of course if that had occurred it would have been within your ken? The fact is the steward had not sufficient experience at the commencement of the voyage. I noticed that myself, and gave him the charter-party, and gave him the scale and asked him to go by that. I understood that he did so. In order to make sure I made a large draw upon the medical comforts—I mean the spirits—until we consumed them all.

281. The immigrants say this: "By the insufficient arrangements for properly cooking the food whereby it was rendered, to a very large degree, unfit to eat, and the insufficiency of proper food for infants and children, and the absence of delicacies for sick persons." In your opinion is this well grounded? I do not think so; I think the place is rather small for the accommodation required.

282. But in your opinion this was not well-grounded? No; people have been expecting too much for their children and themselves too.

283. Is the accommodation on the ship equal to that you have been accustomed to see given to immigrants as regards food? Oh, yes.

284. Is it superior to what you have seen? Well, except as regards the fresh meat I should not think so.

285. In that respect it is superior? Oh, yes.

286. Was the diet equal in all respects to that usually given to immigrants? I should think it is; but this is to be observed, that the people prefer to get their food in a raw state and to cook it themselves.

287. *Dr. Sheridan.*] That is the old system? That is the old system; in serving out the provisions it is very likely that a small mess might get as much as a large one when they are not weighed out.

288. *Mr. Yuill.*] Could they get enough? Yes, I have known them to go back and get more.

289. *By the Chairman.*] Did you have sufficient hospital accommodation? I had a great deal of sickness, and I had to convert one portion of the single men's hospital into a children's hospital. The children's hospital was full.

290. Then you had not sufficient accommodation? I do not think under the circumstances we could have had as much accommodation as we should have liked; we had altogether sixty-six cases of measles on board, and as many as twenty at one time. I always kept the hospital full, and when there was no more room I kept the rest of the sick children in the cabins.

291. Were you aware of any cases of sickness in the Dépôt? Yes, I detected a case of measles; the patient was at once isolated and sent off to the floating hulk. The matter was reported to the Board of Trade, who, after a consultation, decided to let the ship go to sea.

292. What, without increasing the hospital accommodation? Yes, without increasing the hospital accommodation.

293. And no more was provided? No.

294. Was the agent cognizant of the fact? Yes, he was very anxious about it; he came down from London to Plymouth, and I think he was there two or three days. I saw him at his hotel, and we had a long conversation about it. The Board of Trade consented to let the ship go off next day.

295. Do you not think it remarkable that although they knew from past experience that there might be an outbreak on board they took no notice of the matter?—Suppose you put it in another way: Suppose they had detained the immigrants in the Dépôt and measles had broken out there? Of two evils probably we should choose the least.

296. But knowing that an outbreak would probably occur, would it not have been a good thing to have provided accommodation for the cases? I do not think they had room in the ship for it.

297. Could they not have kept back two or three score of people? Assuming the hospital could be on deck, it is better to have a hospital for contagious diseases upon deck than between decks.

298. Could they not have been upon deck. The "Abergeldie" had a hospital on top of the house? We had one on the poop and one on the alley-way; we were out eight or ten days before the disease broke out.

299. Do you think it was possible to accomplish anything like a reasonable isolation with the accommodation which you had? I did my best at all events. I put them into hospital. I was always closely observing the children. A man brought me a child, and I said, "Take that child into the hospital and leave him there."

300. One of the persons whom we have examined to-day told us that his child had the measles and died in his cabin? Yes.

301. One would naturally think the child would have been better in the hospital? My hospital was full, and I may explain that some people have peculiar religious views. That child was sick with measles, and the father persisted in doctoring the child himself, and the child got the bronchitis.

302. *Chairman.*] This was one of the peculiar people? Yes, he was particularly fond of his child, and would not let it out of his sight.

303. Then although the child was not in the hospital it was because the father wished to keep it in his cabin? We had not sufficient accommodation at the time; the hospital was full.

304. The tone in which the man told us his child died in the cabin was one of decided complaint; I understood that the child had actually been allowed to die in the cabin? We were attentive to the child, but the father would always be meddling, and I do not think that the hospital would have saved the child; it was a bad case.

*Captain Lobbett*, examined by the Chairman:—

305. You are captain of the s.s. "Warwick"? Yes.  
 306. When you joined the ship was she being fitted up? Yes.  
 307. Who fitted the ship up? A man named Jackson was the contractor.  
 308. Was he accustomed to that sort of work? Yes.  
 309. Had he fitted up any other ships? I know he had fitted up the "Abergeldie," and I believe many others.  
 310. Who planned the fittings? That I could not say.  
 311. Was an officer of our Government present when they were being erected? Yes, in London.  
 312. Were you present yourself? Yes, every day.  
 313. Did our officer make any complaint with reference to the quality of the fittings or the manner in which the accommodation had been arranged? No.  
 314. Did he express himself satisfied with the fittings? No.  
 315. Did he make any remark about them? He made no remark to me or in my hearing.  
 316. Did you hear that he had made any remark to any one? No, I did not hear that he had made any remark.  
 317. But he was cognisant of all that went on? He was.  
 318. When you arrived at Plymouth was any remark made by any of our officers? No, not until within one hour of the sailing of the ship.  
 319. Then who complained? Mr. Phillips complained of some few berths—I could not tell the number—and I went myself and put the sheets up. I did that before I went out to get the ship underway.  
 320. Had Mr. Phillips seen the fittings in London?  
 321. But he was present? Oh, yes.  
 322. If he objected was there a competent authority to whom he could complain? Oh yes, there was Captain Andrews.  
 323. Did he object to anything? Yes, he objected to having the butcher's shop near the single women's place, and it was removed; he objected to the place where they were going to put the dispensary, because the doctor would not have the people coming through the single women's compartment. He also objected to other things.  
 324. Then no complaints were made concerning the fittings until within an hour of the sailing of the ship? Yes, and then only with respect to the want of privacy.  
 325. Have you been accustomed to sailing with third-class passengers? I have.  
 326. In what manner were they accommodated? In various ways; the berthing has not always been the same.  
 327. Have the berths been planned in the same manner as these in some instances? No, not exactly, but I have had married people in the same compartment with others.  
 328. More than one couple? Yes, with curtains.  
 329. Do you know why this plan was adopted in this ship? I do not.  
 330. Was there any special advantage in it? I consider this ship is planned very well, having such broad passages; she astonished me in the Tropics; I anticipated much more trouble than we have had; but the effect of giving these large passage-ways inside of the ship has reduced the large saloon which people have been accustomed to in the centre.  
*By Dr. Booth.*] They always have wider passages in all the ships coming out here, and wider saloons too.  
*Mr. Wise.*] The fittings were only partially put up in London? *Captain Lobbett.*] They were very nearly completed.  
 331. What time did you arrive at Plymouth? On the 18th January, at 10.30 a.m.  
 332. What time did you sail? At 10 minutes to 4 in the afternoon.

Second Day, 20 March, 1884.

PRESENT:—

Dr. Mackellar (in the Chair).

The Very Rev. Dr. Sheridan, | The Rev. S. Wilkinson,  
 Mr. Wise (Agent for Immigration).

*Mr. Wise.*] On Tuesday afternoon last I received the following letter from Mr. Yuill, the representative of the Orient Company:—

Sir, Orient line of Steamers, Sydney, 18 March, 1884.  
 Referring to the inquiry held yesterday on board the s.s. "Warwick," upon the question of food and accommodation, although the evidence of the particular complainants practically resolved itself into a question of the quality of the bread, it would appear desirable in the interests of the Company I represent and for the satisfaction of the public that fuller evidence be taken from the general body of the immigrants. I have the honor to request that you will arrange a meeting of the Immigration Board for that purpose while the evidence of the immigrants is still available.

I have, &c.,

G. SKELTON YUILL,  
 Manager in Australia.

F. Wise, Agent for Immigration, Sydney.

Immediately on receipt of that letter I communicated with Dr. Mackellar and asked whether a meeting of the Board could be held on the following afternoon. I also called upon Dr. Sheridan—both these gentlemen found it impossible to attend on that day. We have therefore met to hold the inquiry to-day, the earliest opportunity after the receipt of Mr. Yuill's notice.

*Mr. Yuill.*] I have to explain that, having had a very short notice of the last day's inquiry, only one hour's notice in fact, I did not quite realise the nature of the charges to be brought against the Company. It was not until I had the papers next morning that I saw the importance of the matter. I then took immediate steps to have another inquiry held. I foresaw that we should have some difficulty

in keeping the immigrants on board, and, although there were about eight on board until a couple of hours ago, I believe there are none remaining now. We intended to call only those who were not complainants against us. I do not know even yet what are the charges against the ship. I do not understand exactly what I have to refuse. I do not understand my own position as against the position taken up by the Board. I do not understand whether the Board wish me to refute particular charges.

*Mr. Wise.*] Mr. Yuill says that he had only an hour's notice from one of the meeting.

*Mr. Yuill.*] Yes.

*Mr. Wise.*] Arrangements were made on Monday morning to hold the inquiry, and immediately on the hour being fixed I sent a letter to Mr. Yuill informing him of it.

*Mr. Yuill.*] That letter reached me at about 12 o'clock.

*The Chairman.*] You complain that you did not have sufficient notice of the inquiry to be held into the charges made against the ship.

*Mr. Yuill.*] Yes, I certainly do.

*Mr. Wise.*] The arrangement was not made until 11 o'clock on Monday morning, and I immediately wrote to Mr. Yuill.

*The Rev. Mr. Wilkinson.*] I think it ought to be stated that the people were kept on board a couple of days longer than they might have been in order that the Board might inquire fully into the charges.

*Rev. Dr. Sheridan.*] The whole matter is very simple. We, as the Board of Immigration, came to discharge a certain duty, fully intending as was our custom to free the ship immediately after the meeting on Saturday. We received, however, a document containing certain complaints, which seemed to us to be of very great importance. These complaints referred to the quantity and quality of the food supplied, and also to the kind of sleeping accommodation afforded.

The charges were of so grave a character that we considered ourselves justified in not freeing the ship until full inquiry was held. The Chairman was not present at the time. Mr. Wise told us, and the fact has appeared in the public prints, that on a former occasion a number of immigrants made very strong representations respecting their treatment on board ship, but when an inquiry was to be held they did not appear before the Board to give evidence.

Fearing that a similar state of things might occur again we considered that we were justified, for the sake of our reputation as lovers of fair play, and in the interests of the Company themselves, in adopting the course which we did to ensure a full and impartial inquiry.

*Mr. Yuill.*] Yes, but the only witnesses called by the Board the other day were witnesses representing the complainants. That was a one-sided inquiry.

*Rev. Dr. Sheridan.*] But you never told us that you wished any other witnesses to be examined.

*Mr. Yuill.*] No; I do not know what my position here is.

*Rev. Dr. Sheridan.*] Had you informed us of your intention we would at once have given instructions for any immigrants to be detained whom you wished to be called as witnesses.

*Captain Lobbett.*] The accusation was an organized affair. It sprung a mine upon us. If I represented the Orient Company by myself I should be taken at a great disadvantage. I might have gone on deck and said, "Will any one speak up for the ship?" I had instructions from the Board to allow no one to leave the ship until the examination was held, and I fulfilled those instructions to the very letter. I have had no authority to detain any immigrants since, but a few volunteered to give evidence, and I hoped to rebut the charges which have been made.

*The Chairman.*] We will now proceed with the inquiry.

*Mr. Yuill.*] My first witness is the chief steward.

*Alexander Ferguson, examined by the Chairman:—*

333. You are the chief steward of the s.s. "Warwick?" Yes.

334. Have you been in the service of the Orient Company before? The "Lusitania" was my last ship.

335. Did you come from that ship to this? Yes.

336. Are you aware that a document was handed to the Immigration Agent, signed by a number of immigrants on board this ship? Yes.

337. Who complained that the food had been scanty in some cases and badly distributed; that the flour was sour and the bread was sour? Yes.

338. Were the charges true as regards the distribution of the food? No, sir.

339. Did it not happen that in serving out the food to some of the messes that there was an unequal distribution of it? I think not sir.

340. Did anyone ever complain to you? Yes, they have complained to me. They complained that the captains of the messes did not serve out the food properly. They did not complain of what I gave out; but they complained that the captains helped themselves and then threw the tins to the others and let them help themselves.

341. What is the method generally adopted in distributing food to third-class passengers? I take it down and put it on the different tables in the same tins we used here and let them take what they want. If there is not sufficient they can send for more. There is no stint in our ships.

342. Did you adopt this plan in this case? No; instead of doing that we let the captain of each mess come to the galley for the food.

343. Was there the same freedom that you allow to third-class passengers? Yes.

344. Nevertheless complaints were made? Yes.

345. Did you examine those complaints? I did, very often.

346. Did you find them well-grounded? I never saw anything to complain of myself.

347. You say some complain they could not get their share? Yes, from the captains of the messes.

348. It has been said that as the messes were split up some people got a large quantity and others a small quantity—do you know anything about that? I know nothing of that.

349. Was not that splitting up of the messes not the act of yourself? Yes, it was done with my sanction. They came and asked and the doctor gave orders to split up the messes.

350. When the messes were split up was there any method adopted in dividing the food? Yes; I divided the messes and the food.

351. Was it accurately divided? Yes, perfectly accurately.

352.

352. There have been very general complaints that the bread has been frequently sour. Have you known it to be sour? I have.
353. Has it often been sour? I have seen it sour about six times.
354. Did people complain of that? They did.
355. And you inquired into the case? Yes, I inquired into it.
356. What did you find? I thought it was the change of weather in the Tropics caused it. I examined the flour in the bags, and I thought it would make a change and we tried the barrel flour, which was better. After that we started the bag flour again, and it was just as good.
357. You say that you tried the barrel flour, and that the bread was then good? No, it was not good then. That was in the hot weather.
358. It was equally sour in the barrels then? Not quite. It was not unfit for food.
359. Then the bag flour was not good, so you tried the barrel flour and found it was somewhat less sour? I did not say that the bag flour was bad. It was quite good when I examined it.
360. Are you a judge? I am; I know when flour is sour.
361. A number of complaints have been made in regard to the issuing of the tea. Were they well grounded? No complaints were made about the tea as far as I know.
362. The people complain that it was put on the oven and boiled? No, we do not make tea in the oven, but on the top of the steam coppers.
363. Do you keep it boiling or simmering for any length of time? No; as soon as ever it is boiled we shut off the steam; therefore although it is upon the steam boiler it is not being boiled. The tea is made about 5 minutes before it is used.
364. Did it ever remain on the boiler any length of time? No.
365. How long at the most? A quarter of an hour.
366. Did any of the people complain that it was inferior in consequence of remaining on the boiler? I never had a complaint about the tea.
367. Whenever it began to boil the steam was always shut off? Yes.
368. Was the tea supplied of good quality? Yes.
369. Was it equal in quality to that usually supplied to third-class passengers? It was the very same class of tea, and the process we have here is the same as that on the ordinary Orient ships.
370. Is it any part of your duty to look after the berthing of the people? No, sir.
371. Has your attention been called to the manner in which their places were kept? Yes.
372. That is part of your duty? Yes.
373. Did you notice from the manner in which the berths were erected that there was any possibility or probability of indecent exposure in the married people's compartments? I do not know; it is the first immigrant ship I ever was in. I cannot give an opinion.
374. Is it customary in the other Orient steamers to put two families in one cabin? No.
375. In the ordinary steamers then there are only one family in each compartment? Yes.
376. Salt meat was supplied occasionally? Yes, sir.
377. Was it invariably of good quality? First-class.
378. Did you ever know it bad? Not bad.
379. Was any complaint made regarding the salt meat? They did not care about it; they wanted fresh beef; that is the only complaint I heard.
380. Regarding the food of the children—that is an important thing—were you always able to comply with the requisitions made by the doctor for farinaceous food and milk for the children? Yes, sir.
381. Were you always able to do that? Yes, except one article—arrowroot.
382. Did you have plenty corn-flour on board? No, we did not carry that.
383. What articles had you? Tapioca, rice, and sago.
384. In mixing the condensed milk what rule did you follow? A certain quantity of condensed milk is dissolved in a certain quantity of water.
385. Had you any fixed rule? I use with an ordinary sized can containing 3 or 4 gallons seven tins of milk.
386. Each containing how many ounces;—were they 1-lb. tins? One tin of milk was supposed to be sufficient for 1 gallon of water.
387. And you put seven tins into how many tins of water? Into 4 gallons.
388. Did any of the passengers complain? I never heard any complaint, though I believe there have been complaints.
389. Did they complain to you about the quality of the milk? No.
390. Did they complain as to the soundness of the farinaceous food for the children? No.
391. *By the Rev. Dr. Sheridan.*] I suppose you had an opportunity of hearing a great deal about the quality of the flour and the bread and so on? Yes.
392. They alleged, I suppose, that they were unable to use it? Yes, sir.
393. Did they get any substitute? Yes, sir, they got biscuits.
394. *Mr. Yuill.*] And potatoes? Yes, potatoes.
395. *Captain Lobbett.*] An unlimited supply of each? Yes.
396. *Rev. Dr. Sheridan.*] It is not in your Department exactly, but I suppose you heard a great deal of talk about the manner in which bunks were fitted up and about the accidents that occurred—the falling through, for example, of the berths. One or two persons, we were told, were hurt. Did you hear anything of this? No, I did not; I only heard one man complain, and he has complained very often about a great many things.
397. Are you aware that in one case a woman's life was in danger through her being cut on the temple by the falling boards? No, sir.
398. *Rev. Mr. Wilkinson.*] As regards the food, one witness said that the coffee was put into tins the night before and boiled up the first thing in the morning;—was that so? No; the coffee was put in at night for the ship's crew, not for the immigrants.
399. *Captain Lobbett.*] The crew have coffee in the night-time.
400. *Rev. Mr. Wilkinson.*] I should like to be sure that there is no mistake with regard to the quality and distribution of the food. You had nothing to do with it after it had left your hands? No; I stood at the door of the galley and saw everyone get his allowance.

401. Do you suppose that the captain of the mess helped himself to a larger share than the rest? I should not like to say that. Some of the captains cut the lean off and left the fat for the rest of the people, who then came and complained that they got no meat.

402. *Mr. Yuill.*] I will put before this witness the ration scale of the New South Wales Government (*Scale handed to witness.*) There are no fresh provisions on that scale, are there? No, sir, only preserved meat.

403. *Mr. Yuill.*] Leaving out the question of beef altogether, which brings in the question of fresh meat, did you supply all the things in that scale? Yes, there is nothing here but what I supplied, except cheese.

404. *Mr. Wise.*] I asked you whether you supplied these rations and you said no? I supplied more.

405. But not these? No, I went according to the Orient scale.

406. *Mr. Yuill.*] How does the Orient scale compare with that scale? In some things it is the same but instead of 8 ounces of salt beef we supplied 16 ounces, and instead of 8 ounces of preserved meat, 16 ounces.

407. In fact the Orient scale is about that in every particular, and under it in none? Yes.

408. I would like to ask about the quantities of the main staples of food—beef, bread and biscuits, and all these things;—was there any limit of the supply at all? There was no limit. I never refused a single passenger on board anything he wanted.

409. The scale was abolished and they got as much as they wanted? Yes.

410. Have you seen a great deal of waste? I have seen a great deal of waste of preserved meat.

411. They didn't care for preserved meat? No, they wanted fresh meat.

412. What was the waste? I have seen more than half in some messes going over the side.

413. The captain mentioned something about a barrel of biscuits being placed in the hatch, so that they could help themselves. That was abolished? Yes, but only in the married people's places. In the single girls' places it was not.

414. Tell us the reason why? Because the scupper was actually floating with biscuits.

*Captain Lobbett.*] The biscuits were scattered all over the ship. I said, "Give them all the biscuits they can eat, but I cannot do with all this waste and with so much dirt about the ship."

415. *Mr. Yuill.*] And about the potatoes;—could they have as many as ever they wanted? They could have as many as ever they wanted.

416. *Captain Lobbett.*] More than they would take? Yes.

417. *Mr. Yuill.*] As regards the flour. You at first suspected that it was the hot weather that was turning it; then a question was raised as to whether it was not the yeast? Yes.

418. Then finally a change of flour was made, and there was an improvement? Yes.

419. You returned afterwards to the use of the bag flour? Yes.

420. Did you then hear any complaints? Not for some time.

421. Then there were complaints? Yes.

422. Then you changed it again after the second complaint? No, sir.

423. As regards the supply of provisions, I believe the immigrants came and made an application that they should not get so much meat for breakfast? Yes sir. Instead of hashed meat and rice they wanted rice and treacle, which they got.

424. As regards water, you know what the allowance of water was. Was that allowance adhered to? As far as I could see it was adhered to.

425. Was there any limit? No, sir.

*Mr. Yuill.*] I want to bring out the whole state of things, and to bring out the good points as well as the weak points. Nothing was brought out the other day to the credit of the ship. I want to show the difference between coming out in steamers and sailing vessels. In these steamers there is no limit as regards supplies, but in sailing vessels there is always a limit.

426. There is one important question which I wish to ask. Was the cabin table supplied with exactly the same provisions as the immigrants? Yes, the meat and flour and butter were the same.

427. And the salt meat? Yes, and the fresh meat.

These were exactly the same as those supplied to the immigrants? Yes.

428. *Mr. Yuill.*] The consumption of water runs up to from 700 to 1,000 gallons a day.

429. *The Chairman.*] Then you have a record? *Captain Lobbett:* Yes, it was an officer's special duty to keep a record of it from day to day.

430. *The Chairman.*] What would that average per head? *Captain Lobbett:* About a gallon and a quarter.

*Mr. Yuill.*] A thousand gallons would be about a gallon and three-quarters per head.

431. *The Chairman.*] What is the regulation allowance? 3 quarts per day, or 21 gallons per week, and 10 gallons per statute adult for cooking purposes.

432. *The Chairman.*] In point of fact you supplied upwards of 1 gallon per head per day? *Captain Lobbett:* Yes, counting infants and all.

433. *The Chairman.*] How many statute adults were there on board? *Mr. Wise:* There were 515.

434. *Mr. Yuill.*] I think a deputation once stated that they wanted to get certain things doled out to them instead of having them put down on the table—such as sugar, tea, and things of that sort—and they were informed, I believe, that they must go on the Government scale? *Witness:* The only things they wanted to have weighed out were sugar and tea, with a supply of hot water, but that system would not have suited so well as the one we adopted.

*Captain Lobbett.*] The immigrants themselves acknowledged that that system would not answer. If each one had to go to the galley with a little tea-pot the first twenty or fifty would get their water hot but it would be cold before the others were supplied. The arrangement which we made was for their own benefit.

*Charles Dean, examined by the Chairman:—*

435. What is your name? Charles Dean.

436. Are you a married man? Yes.

437. Did your wife come out with you on board this ship? Yes.

438. Have you any children? Yes, three.

439. You are aware that a document was handed in to the Immigration Agent on the arrival of the ship making certain charges as to the quality and distribution of the food and other matters? Yes.
440. Did you read the document? Yes, I did.
441. Did you sign it? I did not.
442. Were you asked to sign it? Yes.
443. On what grounds did you decline? Because I had no reason to complain as regards my food.
444. You know it was stated the children did not get proper food—did your children get proper food? My children did.
445. How old are your children? Seven, five, and two years.
446. Did the doctor find it necessary to order any extra diet for your children? Yes, sir—sago pudding, tapioca, and port wine.
447. And that was supplied? Yes.
448. Was there any failure on any occasion to supply what was ordered? Not to my knowledge.
449. We are told that the bread was sour;—was it sour? On several occasions it was sour.
450. Was it sour as a rule? No, sir.
451. It was good as a rule? Yes, taking the voyage throughout from beginning to end the bread was very good.
452. As regards the manner in which the food was issued in the messes it was stated that some members of the mess would obtain more food than others, or that some messes obtained more food than others—that there was, in fact, a bad distribution of the food? I was the captain of a mess, and I always served out the food as fairly as I possibly could.
453. Do you think that the captains of the messes obtained more than their share? In some cases where they were selfish.
454. That they actually obtained more than their share—you say that? Yes.
455. That was not your habit though? No; I shared it out as well as I could.
456. Were the immigrants generally on good terms with the steward, or were they quarrelling? I never heard any quarrelling down aft where I was. Some of the immigrants forward did not seem to be on such good terms. Three or four of them were grumbling from beginning to end of the voyage.
457. And the immigrants in the after part were not? No, they all seemed very satisfied throughout the voyage. All those documents were started in the fore part of the ship.
458. You were supplied with fresh meat on the voyage? Yes.
459. Three or four days a week? Yes.
460. Were you aware that that was not part of the regular rations? The scale does not state that we were to have it three or four times a week.
461. Does it state that you should have it at all? I am not aware.
462. Was the salt meat bad? No.
463. Did you never notice it bad? No, I thought it was very good.
464. It has also been complained that the tea has been badly prepared—did you see that? No, I did not see anything about that. I generally used to make my own tea.
465. Was that the custom of many on board? Yes.
466. They made their own tea? Yes.
467. *Mr. Wise.*] How did they get the tea? They brought it on board.
468. *The Chairman.*] But how about the tea belonging to the ship? What I had was very good.
469. But you did not invariably use it—you had brought some with you? Yes, sir.
470. *Rev. Dr. Sheridan.*] Was each and all of the messes served with the same quantity of food, irrespective of the number of which the mess consisted. There were some large messes, containing as many as fourteen persons, and others containing little over half that number. I want to know if the same quantity of food was supplied to each; if, in fact, the small messes got as much as the large ones? *Witness:* I do not think I can answer that question. I do not know.
471. *Rev. Dr. Sheridan.*] You were captain of a mess. How many were there in your own mess? Nine and a half statute adults.
472. *Rev. Dr. Sheridan.*] How much did you get? *Witness:* Always sufficient.
- Rev. Dr. Sheridan.*] If in some messes there were only seven and in others there were fourteen, one can easily understand how it was that the smaller messes were perfectly satisfied, while the larger ones had reason to complain.
- Mr. Yuill.*] They could always go back again to get more.
473. *Rev. Dr. Sheridan.*] It was rather a loose arrangement to give out to a mess of fourteen persons the same quantity they supplied to a mess of nine persons. I want to know what this gentleman has to say on this point. *Witness:* In serving out the messes they always stood at the galley-door, asked how many there were in the mess, and gave out the food according to the number.
474. Were the immigrants satisfied to get the food served as it was, or would they prefer to have it weighed out to them in a dry state; the tea and sugar for instance? There might be a few like that, but I do not think the majority would.
475. Which do you think would be the most satisfactory? To have it cooked before it was served out.
476. *By Mr. Wise.*] You say you brought tea aboard with you, and I think you said others did the same thing? Yes.
477. How long did you use the tea that you brought on board? I used it myself all the way out.
478. Therefore you had no reason to complain of the tea? No, there have been days when we have not been able to make that tea, and we had to have the ship's tea.
479. What was the No. of your compartment? 72.
480. You do not know the size of it, do you? No.
481. Who occupied the compartment? Nobody only myself and wife and three children.
482. *By Mr. Yuill.*] I think you have seen the Government scale of provisions? We have it.
483. Would you prefer to go upon that scale and have your provisions dealt out according to it? Most decidedly not; I would sooner have it as we had it.
484. Would you prefer having your rations served out and cook them according to the manner provided in the scale? 485.

485. *Mr. Wise.*] Explain what you mean by rations?

*Mr. Yuill:* Daily allowance. What I want to get at is whether he would prefer the mode adopted aboard this steamer or the mode adopted aboard the immigrant ships with the salt beef and salt pork dealt out to you instead of having fresh beef dealt out to you ready cooked? *Witness:* I would sooner have it this way.

*Alfred Albert Knowles, examined by the Chairman:—*

486. You are a married man? Yes.  
 487. Your wife came out with you? Yes.  
 488. How many children? Three.  
 489. What are their ages? Nine, seven, and five.  
 490. Did you obtain proper food for those children on the voyage? Yes.  
 491. Did the doctor find it necessary to order you any extra food for them? Nothing whatever; I never troubled the doctor for anything.  
 492. The children were quite healthy then? Every one of them.  
 493. Have you anything to complain of regarding your food? Nothing at all; in fact I have had more than ever I expected when setting off.  
 494. Did you notice the quality of the bread particularly? Only an odd time or two.  
 495. Then you mean to say an odd time or two it was bad? It tasted a little sour, but it was through its being upset off the board a time or two while it was rough.  
 496. It was in fact sour at any rate? It was eatable. We did not throw it away and waste it; we ate it.

497. You speak for yourself merely? Yes.  
 498. And the tea—was that good? We have always drunk it.  
 499. Did you think it was good—well-cooked? On the whole it was.  
 500. You know it was reported amongst the immigrants that the tea was left to boil for a long time after it was infused? I saw them on the barrier up here one night, but I did not notice what they were about.

501. At any rate you did not complain of it? Not at all.  
 502. Have you anything to complain about regarding the manner in which the provisions were issued to the messes? Nothing, sir.

503. You are aware that complaints have been made? Yes.  
 504. Especially in this respect that some messes or some individuals in the messes were supposed to get a much larger quantity of food than others? Well, I have heard them talking, but never took particular notice—I always took my own and came away.

505. Were you captain of a mess? No.  
 506. Did you think the captains of the messes took an undue quantity of the food sometimes? I never saw any captain of a mess take an undue quantity.

507. *Dr. Booth.*] Why, you were always complaining to me of the captain of your mess? No; it was Granger, the schoolmaster.

508. *By the Chairman.*] You thought he cheated you? He did the first week or two, and I made a complaint to the doctor.

509. Cheated you in what? Took more meat than he allowed me to take. I counted three-and-a-half and he counted two-and-a-half, and he took more than me on an average.

510. Did you have many quarrels with Granger? No, only one quarrel. That was for taking as much as me with three grown-up children, and he had only one small one.

511. Granger complains that he did not have enough food? Well, if he did not have enough Lord help those who did. He would eat as much as half-a-dozen.

512. Regarding the berthing arrangements of the ship, two married couples were compelled to go into the one cabin? I am not sure about that further than I heard them say so. I had a berth to myself, and was very well satisfied with my berths and beds, and everything.

513. *Dr. Sheridan.*] Are you aware that a document was presented to the Board, signed by seventy or eighty married people? Yes; but there have been so many documents got up.

514. Were you aware of that particular one? I don't know which one of them it is. I signed my name to one asking—not demanding—that the steward would give us sugar and tea separate.

515. The document I allude to is one making certain complaints in reference to the food and sleeping arrangements? I did not sign that.

516. Were you asked to sign it? Not that I am aware of. I was never asked to sign only one, and that is the one I told you of.

517. *By Mr. Yuill.*] You have seen the New South Wales Government scale upon your contract ticket? Yes.

518. *By the Chairman.*] What is your occupation? Joiner.

519. *By Mr. Yuill.*] You know that ticket does not provide for fresh beef and fresh mutton, it only provides for salt meat? I know we have had more than that ticket allows us.

520. That ticket provides for salt beef and salt pork and no fresh beef and fresh mutton; would you prefer to have the food you had or to have had salt beef and salt pork and everything else dealt out to you daily and go to the galley and get it cooked yourself? I would rather have it as we have had it, because I think we could not have cooked it properly ourselves.

521. You would not have had to cook it yourselves; you would have to take it to the galley to get it cooked and then take it down to your mess? I would rather have it as we have had it. We have had all and more than we could eat ever since we started the voyage.

*Charles Fairclough, examined by the Chairman:—*

522. Are you a married man? Yes.

523. Was your wife with you on the voyage? Yes.

524. Did you have any children with you? Three.

525. What were their ages? One was seven, one between five and six, and one close on three.

526. Did you obtain proper and sufficient food for them on the voyage? Yes, sir, plenty, and to

spare

527. For the children? Yes, everything I required for them.

528.



528. Were your children ill at any time? Just a time or two they were rather out of sorts, but nothing serious whatever; they never had to be kept in.

529. Did you obtain good bread during the voyage? Yes, taking it on the whole, very good.

530. Was it at times bad? A time or two.

531. Frequently? Not very often. I noticed it mostly when we were passing through the Tropics and had changeable weather.

532. *By Mr. Yuill.*] Were the children healthier-looking when they arrived here than when they left home? They are a deal better now.

533. Which would you like best, the New South Wales Government scale of food, which is salt beef, salt pork, and other luxuries, dealt out so much every day, taken to the galley to be cooked and taken back to the mess ——? I have been speaking to three of my shop-mates who have been here eighteen months; they came out in a sailing vessel, and from what they have told me we have fared a great deal better than they did.

534. You preferred it as it was? Yes, sir, plenty of fresh beef.

*William Count, examined by the Chairman:—*

535. You are a married man? Yes.

536. You had your wife with you on the voyage? Yes.

537. And how many children? Four.

538. Did your children get proper food on the voyage? I can't say it was proper.

539. In what respect was it improper? The children could not eat it.

540. Did you complain to the doctor? Yes; and he endeavoured to remedy it as much as possible by informing the steward. The steward made several remarks about it, and sometimes there was a little improvement.

541. What did the doctor order which was not given? He ordered several things in the way of diet; for instance, arrowroot and rice, which were given in a way that was not fit for any child to eat. The children could not eat it.

542. For what reason? In the first place it was not sufficiently boiled, and in the next place it was made too watery for them to use it. My children are very fond of rice, and I am certain there is something very materially wrong or the children would not refuse it.

543. Did you sign a document sent in making certain complaints as to the food and other circumstances? No.

544. Were you asked to sign it? No.

545. What part of the ship do you come from? The after part.

546. You know it is stated in this document which I referred to that there was an unequal distribution? Yes, that is seen in the paper. I did not know anything about it till I saw it in the paper.

547. You did not hear anything about that during the voyage? Oh, yes, I heard of it, but I did not hear of the document you are referring to.

548. You heard complaints on the voyage? Yes, there were frequent complaints.

549. Did you see anything of it? Yes, I had occasion to complain about it frequently.

550. Were you the captain of a mess? Yes; frequently my messmates complained about it, but I never liked to go back again, for the simple reason that I did not like to be continually asking people for things. I said to them once or twice, "There are so many in our mess, and a good many children—you know how children eat." Sometimes they gave me a little gravy. I have had sometimes the greatest difficulty in even getting gravy. In respect to the quantity of food I have gone without myself; I have served it all out for the rest of the mess.

551. Do you mean to say there was not sufficient? Not sufficient for our mess, and in a smaller mess I have seen more. My mess consisted of ten, and I have seen a mess of eight have quite as much.

552. *By Mr. Yuill.*] Ten adults? Ten statute adults.

553. *By the Chairman.*] What was the method of dividing it;—did you see how it was divided? It was simply done indiscriminately. There was a certain quantity of meat. I have often spoken to the steward, and said, "Have you no means of dividing this meat in an equal manner?" He said, "No; they send out a certain quantity from the butcher's shop, and there is a certain amount of bone." Sometimes it would be so cut that one piece would be nearly all bone.

554. In your opinion there was an unequal distribution? Yes.

555. Had you any reason to doubt that the quantity was issued? In some cases I had. It was not done throughout the voyage I think with respect to the meat, but in other things.

556. Very much so? Yes; I can prove it.

557. On what would you base your proof? I am able to prove the tea for instance. I made a calculation with respect to the tea, and I found that the amount of tea we had been taking is about 4lbs per day.

558. For the whole 600 people? Not for the 600, for there were 108 single women that had their tea served out separately.

559. How many persons would this be for? I calculated 407 statute adults. There should have been 7 lbs. of tea at the rate of my calculation, allowing 2 ozs. per week for each statute adult.

560. How do you know there was less than that? Because I saw it weighed, and 7 lbs. have been served out.

561. You were with the steward? I was not with the steward; it was the man in the issuing room.

562. Did you draw attention to that fact? No, I said nothing whatever to him.

563. You were an assistant on board the ship? The doctor's assistant.

564. Did you not deem it your duty to complain to the doctor or take any step? No, I did not tell the doctor about it, except that I told him I believed the tea would be very much better if it was put into the tins in boiling water, and I felt sure the people would be more satisfied. For some reason or other the steward did not seem willing to comply with that request. Many of them thought that would have been better.

565. *By Dr. Sheridan.*] Had you a compartment to yourself? Yes, we had a cabin to ourselves. It was very dark.

566. You had nothing to complain of personally? No.

567. As far as your observation went did you think that the sleeping compartments were such as they

they ought to have been in every respect, both in point of morality and as regards other matters? No, I candidly tell you that if in my case I had been put into a berth were there were two I would never have gone in nor would my wife. At the very commencement of the voyage one of the passengers in the next cabin to me was in the cabin doorway when we got downstairs. He looked up at the number and said, "I wonder if there is any other number?" ; this was cabin 72. He said, "There must be some other number ; this cannot be mine, there is another man and his wife here."

568. *By Mr. Wise.*] Do you know the name of the man? Dean, I think. However he made a remark to this effect that he didn't like it. "Well," I said, "I can't help that at all." He said, "Would you like it yourself?" I said, "No, I should not."

569. *By Dr. Sheridan.*] Were there hangings or curtains in the compartments where there were two married couples? There was only one curtain, I believe, throughout the whole ship.

570. *By Mr. Wilkinson.*] Could there not be others and you not know it? No, I have been throughout the whole ship pretty nearly every day. I was through the whole of the cabins doing duty with the doctor.

571. *By Mr. Wise.*] Were there two men of the name of Dean on board? No, sir ; only one.

572. What was it you said with reference to him and No. 72? He said he would not allow another man and wife to come into his cabin. I said, "I can't help that." He began to curse and swear and said, "It's a fine thing for another man to undress before my wife."

573. What was the result of it? He was obliged to yield because there was no remedy.

574. But he has just now stated that he had a cabin to himself? I will tell you how that occurred : For about a week or so they were together. My cabin was next to his, and being so dark, my wife, who was very adverse to a dark cabin, complained when Mr. Phillips was on board. Mr. Phillips turned round to the doctor and spoke of some other cabin, and said, "It is at your disposal." This I eventually found out was intended for a man who ought to have come on board but did not. I got this vacant cabin ; it left my cabin empty. Williams' wife, who was in with Dean, was taken ill, and during this illness she got into my cabin. That is how it was.

575. Then they were together for a short time? They were together for about a fortnight.

576. How did you obtain a single cabin—by any agreement? No, there was no agreement whatever.

577. *By Captain Lobbett.*] Would you kindly tell the Board at what time you were appointed assistant surgeon? In the Depôt, by Mr. Phillips ; he called me into the office.

578. Did I hear you say there was only one screen put up in the ship? Yes.

579. How were you aware of that? Because I went through it.

580. When did you go through—on some succeeding day? Yes.

581. Did you go round when I went round? No ; I inquired afterwards, and they said they did not get screens, except Williams.

582. Do you know yourself they were not put up? No.

583. Did you hear anyone say I went round to have them put up? I heard some of them saying they were never put up.

584. Can you bring one to prove it? I cannot say I can bring them now, but I can name the individuals. When you spoke of it at the forepart of the ship the other day there were four or five stated positively it was a lie.

585. *By Mr. Yuill.*] Is this your first voyage? Yes.

586. *Mr. Yuill.*] I would like to ask the captain a question. This man who just went out confirms something I wish to inquire into—the question about berthing the passengers. I would like to ask this question because this matter is not within my personal knowledge. I want to ask you, captain, who it was that berthed your passengers at Plymouth ; who was responsible for putting two married couples into one cabin? *Captain Lobbett* : A party by the name of Samuel. I don't know him personally or intimately. I simply saw him on board the vessel. He came aboard the ship with the immigrants.

587. *Mr. Yuill.*] Is he a Government official? *Dr. Booth* : He is your official.

588. *Mr. Yuill.*] Is he appointed by the Agent-General? *Dr. Booth* : No, but I think he recognises him.

589. *Mr. Yuill.*] Is he the man who berths the immigrants in every case? *Dr. Booth* : Yes.

590. *The Chairman.*] You mean to say that this man fits the ship up? *Mr. Yuill.*] No, this is the man who is responsible for putting two married couples into one cabin ; he is directly responsible.

*Dr. Booth.*] I will tell you what I think is responsible. The cabins are biggedly piggedly. Some big, some little, not adjusted to the size of the families. Large and small families will come to the Depôt and they are not adjusted in any way and so double pairs are packed into the cabins.

591. *Mr. Yuill.*] Who is responsible,—Dr. Booth? If you look at the third section of the charter-party you will find the information.

592. *Dr. Sheridan.*] Who is really responsible? *Dr. Booth.*] I know Mr. Anderson accepted the onus of the whole thing when it was pointed out to him that there were two married couples in the one cabin. He denounced the thing, so did Mr. Phillips. Mr. Phillips was very much annoyed about it, and was detaining the ship until some screen was put up. The captain gave an undertaking that he would see to the matter, and then he let the ship go.

593. *Dr. Sheridan.*] In point of fact the captain did carry out what he said? *Dr. Booth* : I had not gone down between decks at the time, because it was just at the start and the responsibility did not rest on my hands. I know the captain did go down, and, as far as I understand, the people came to some arrangement between themselves by getting some other cabins and avoiding the thing. They settled it somehow ; that was the impression I was under.

594. *Mr. Yuill.*] The ship is fitted up at the owner's expense in London, under the supervision of a representative of the Agent-General. *Dr. Booth* : She is no such thing ; she was fitted up against his will, and in spite of him, because I was on the spot and heard argument on argument, and went into it myself. When I came to Plymouth and went to look at the berths I thought them so scandalous that I came up in a rage and asked Mr. Phillips, "Is this your design?" He said, "No ; you know I had nothing to do with it." Someone (I think it was an Orient man) said, "It is the Orient Company's design."

595. *Mr. Yuill.*] You say Mr. Phillips abdicated his functions and did not attend to the fittings? *Dr. Booth* : I can tell the reason why well, but this is not the place to discuss it I think.

*Chairman.*] Yes ; we wish to get all the information we can.

*Dr.*

*Dr. Booth*: I know there was a difference of opinion between the two parties (the Orient representative and the Agent-General), and it arose out of a little expression in the agreement—things that applied to a steamer and things that did not apply. Whenever a thing was objected to by Mr. Phillips they would outweigh it by saying, "It does not apply to a steamer."

596. *Mr. Yuill*.] About the fittings? *Dr. Booth*: The Agent-General had to make a very sharp remark about the ventilators or they would not have got them.

597. *Mr. Yuill*.] Do you know that of your own knowledge? *Dr. Booth*: He told me so. They would not even give us two ventilators, and we had a hard fight to abolish the butcher's shop.

598. *Mr. Yuill*.] In fact, you were dissatisfied with the vessel because it was a steamer? *Dr. Booth*: It was not a question of steam at all.

599. *Mr. Yuill*.] Are you in favour of steamers or sailing ships? *Dr. Booth*: Give me a steamer as comfortable as a sailing ship, and she will be shorter in the passage and of course a thousand times better. But the sailing vessel has many advantages over the steamer, and the passengers are deprived of many things people know nothing about. I was in the "Strathleven" steamer; she was fitted up like a sailing vessel, and everything was very nice.

600. *Mr. Yuill*.] Supposing the Agent-General requisitions for a steamer, and this steamer is fitted up in a certain way. We don't seem exactly to get the point as to whether the Agent-General is responsible for the style of the fittings or the Orient Company. We don't seem to have accurate evidence upon that point. Whoever it is, supposing the steamer gets down to Plymouth with her fittings all ready, there is a certain number of passengers to be put on board. They may not fit the fittings, and the question is, are the fittings made to fit the emigrants or the emigrants made to fit the fittings. According to that clause in the charter-party, which I am instructed the Agent-General has stuck to strenuously, that his officers shall see the people berthed and be responsible for the berthing, after the steamer lies at Plymouth it is in the responsibility of the Agent-General to berth the passengers. The Orient Company never do that sort of thing in their own mail-steamers. This is a departure from their own rules, because at Plymouth they are not allowed to say a word about the berthing. The tickets are put upon the door, and this man Samuels, I am instructed, with the Agent-General's department is entirely responsible for putting two couples in one cabin.

601. *Mr. Wise*.] Who is Samuels? *Mr. Yuill*: He is, I believe, the recognized berthing-officer at Plymouth.

602. *Mr. Wise*.] Paid by whom? *Mr. Yuill*: I don't know.

603. *Dr. Booth*.] I know there is a contest. The Agent-General insists if possible upon having this man. He can place every reliance upon him, and knows the thing will be done. I don't know how far this man Samuels is implicated.

*Chairman*.] This man is evidently the man referred to in the 3rd clause of the charter-party—"The party of the third part"—that is the Orient Company—"shall place on board the ship, on the embarkation day, a competent person approved of by the party of the second part"—that is the Agent-General—"whose duty it shall be to assist the officers appointed by the Agent-General in the embarkation arrangements."

*Dr. Booth*.] And the Orient Company rejects this man.

*Mr. Yuill*.] We were forced to take him.

*Dr. Booth*.] I know Mr. Anderson, if I do not mistake very much, accepted the responsibility of the whole thing.

*Mr. Yuill*.] That is only hearsay.

*Dr. Booth*.] No, he was on the spot on the ship; he was making a fuss about it.

*Mr. Yuill*.] The last witness gave very strong evidence against the food, and one thing and another about the ship, and the question is if the Board is satisfied or would like further evidence from independent passengers.

*Chairman*.] I do not think it would be possible for the Board's mind to be changed by any further evidence. We have examined I suppose a dozen witnesses.

604. *Dr. Booth* (examined by *Dr. Sheridan*):—Do you think that if the Company was satisfied to bring out a smaller number of emigrants the accommodation could be made much better, and come nearer to the arrangements which obtain in sailing vessels? The ship is large enough and has ample accommodation, but through the way the ground has been cut up and divided they have been "cribbed, cabined, and confined." There is ample room if they could arrange it either side to hold the same number. If the cabins were put at either side, as I have always seen in sailing vessels and in other steamers—in the "Strathleven," and I believe in the "Abergeldie" too—that would give plenty of open space in the middle. If you take the width of the ship, and allow a space for an alley-way at either side, and then bed space—say for four people—you will find there will be a very large space, which I always call a hall, and you can have sliding-tables there to slide up and down.

*Mr. Yuill*.] My instructions from the Orient Company are that they are trying to do all they can to adapt the fittings of the ship to give more air, and everything of that sort, and if there is anything wrong it is simply a matter of misguidance on their part. If the Orient Company are responsible for a bad plan and fittings—I do not admit they are responsible for a moment, but if they are it does not cost them any more to do it any other way. It is only after all a matter of misguidance.

*Dr. Booth*.] In what you call the steerage in the "John Elder" there are much the same dark irregular, queer-looking cabins for the accommodation of third-class passengers.

605. *Mr. Yuill*.] You think the mail-steamers are not well fitted? *Dr. Booth*: The similarity struck me at once when I went to look at the accommodation on that ship in the harbour here. I was surprised it was so little and so bad. The steerage of course was turned out and cargo put in, but I could see what it had been. There was a great similarity between this and that. Some one remarked "That is the Orient plan."

606. *Dr. Sheridan*.] Do you not think it would be possible to have a plan made out as to how those arrangements should be carried out—a plan that would apply to all ships? *Dr. Booth*: Yes certainly.

*Mr. Yuill*.] I quite agree with you.

*Dr. Booth*.] Many men have been trying it, and many plans have been suggested.

*Captain Lobbett* examined by *Mr. Wise*:—

607. What is the tonnage of the vessel? 1,648 nett; 2,526 gross.

## APPENDIX A.

R. Dennison and others to The Emigration Commissioner, New South Wales Government.

S.S. "Warwick," 27 February, 1884.

We the undersigned, being passengers approved by Sir Saul Samuel as eligible to proceed to the Colony of New South Wales, under the auspices of the New South Wales Government, hereby make our protest condemning the arrangements made on board the above-named ship for our conveyance to the said Colony:—

- 1st. By the indecent manner of putting two married couples into one berth, and in many cases mixed with children from infancy to the age of twelve, and the insufficient number of berths rendering proper sleeping accommodation impossible, as shown by the number of statute adults in the following berths:—2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 15, 23, 24, 21, 27, 30, 35, 43, 45, 50, 54, 58, 58, 59, 69, and 74,—in all of which berths there are two married couples. Number of adults in above, 107.
- 2nd. By the insufficient arrangements for properly cooking the food, whereby it was rendered to a very large degree unfit to eat, and the insufficiency of proper food for infants and children, and the absence of delicacies for sick persons.
- 3rd. By issuing continuously (with few exceptions) sour bread, arising either from the bad state of the flour, or by mismanagement in making the same into bread; also by issuing tea stewed in the ovens, instead of making it in the ordinary way.
- 4th. And we respectfully demand an inquiry into the same.

Robert Dennison	George Porter	William Barron	Jacob Williamson
Abraham Emmett	James Cable	Edward W. Hollis	John R. Southard
William Warrener	Pollard Smith	Ed. Green	John Kelly
James Swires	Frederick W. Hill	William Wilden	George Underwood
James J. Ward	A. G. W. West	Thomas Harris	his
Joseph H. Harris	J. Hudson	John Chappell	Jos. Sterling ×
Robert Hy. Marshall	John Goss	William Williams	mark
William J. Mitchell	John Heinrich	Edmond Lee	Witness—R. Dennison.
Matthew Brindley	William Davey	Charles Hustwick	Septimus Sheppard
John Payer	Richard Marshall	Wm. Granger	William Longe
George S. Chaturm	Denis Cahill	Frederick Creswell	Charles William Ryman
Charles Cannon	Midley Shackleton	William Strudwick	Henry Francis Marsh
Charles Buckley	Charles W. Wheeler	Thos. M. Dickinson	William Parker
Joseph Shaw	John Walsh	Edward Duckworth	William Falkingham
John W. Child	Thomas Scamlon	Arthur Shorthouse	Robert Cooper
John Plasonce	Joseph Cartwright	Thos. Lord	Joseph Hanson
John Bissell	George W. Lightley	Alfred Le Seine	Denis Ryan
Henry Lynch	Joseph Bury Clifton	Thos. Sedden	C. Ehlea
Aaron Laycock	Joseph H. Aiter	Samuel Lupton	James Morse
John Roberts	Charles Hodges	Hugh McLaughlin	William Lewis
James Matley	Thomas Webb	Hartley Spurr	John Ware.

## APPENDIX B.

The Schoolmaster, s.s. "Warwick," to The Immigration Agent, New South Wales Government.

- Sir, S.S. "Warwick," Sydney, 12 March, 1884.
- I beg to hand you the following list of complaints for your consideration, and respectfully request investigation. I complain very much about the haphazard manner in which my meals have been issued to me during the voyage from England; for instance, there are several messes who have obtained roast dinners much oftener than my mess has. I will mention only last Sunday, when I got boiled meat where most of the other married messes obtained roast. I make this complaint because, having boiled meat so often, a meal differently cooked has become a luxury, and that I ought to have been treated the same as other persons. Again, being in a mess of the number of five statute adults, I have often seen more food brought to the mess-table for us than to a mess double that number. This has provoked petty jealousy amongst my fellow-emigrants, and I trust will convince you that the catering department has been badly mismanaged.
2. I complain that on two occasions I received an order from the Surgeon for raw arrowroot for my sick child; I went to the chief steward, presented my orders, and was informed by him "that there was no more aboard." This has since turned out to be false, for on Saturday last I got another order from the doctor, presented it as before, and was supplied with 1 oz. from a 5 or 7 lb. tin. I was sick about eight days, two of which I was unable to leave my bed. On some of these days the doctor ordered me barley-water to drink at a time when I was in great pain. My wife had no less than seven journeys before she could get it.
  3. I complain with being supplied on eleven occasions with sour bread, and have been unable to eat it, it being, in my opinion, unfit for human food.
  4. I complain of having only one mess-towel served out to my mess (23), and that some weeks after we had been on the water I have ascertained that each mess was entitled to two. What has become of the other one? Also about the scarcity of soap and cleaning utensils.
  5. I complain that during the last week, having had a sick child, no light near my bunk could be obtained after 10 p.m.

I have, &c.,  
WM. GRANGER,  
Schoolmaster.



1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**IMMIGRATION.**

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—STEAM-SHIP "CAMBODIA.")

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 April, 1884.*


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**FURTHER RETURN** to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

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[765 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £3 7s. 2d.]

## IMMIGRATION.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

New South Wales Government Offices,  
5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 6 February, 1884.

Sir,  
With reference to the s.s. "Cambodia," chartered by the Orient Company for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to forward herewith a parcel containing "Forms of Declarations," referring to emigrants nominated in the Colony.

The steam-ship "Cambodia" will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The gratuities mentioned below have been promised respectively on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government:—The Surgeon-superintendent, Dr. P. Muskett (1st voyage), £ ; the matron (3rd voyage), £40; the schoolmaster, £5; the sub-matrons, each £3; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 8 February, 1884.

Sir,  
I have the honor to advise you of the sailing of the s.s. "Cambodia," on the 7th instant, with 594 emigrants on board, equal to 494 statute adults; but the particulars of the persons who embarked having only been this day received here, I am unable to transmit the usual lists and other documents relating thereto by this mail. They will, however, be forwarded on the 15th instant.

The "Cambodia" has been fitted throughout from the directions of Mr. T. Hughes Phillips, our own Emigration Officer, and I think that you will find the arrangements made for the comfort of the emigrants an improvement of the plan adopted in the s.s. "Abergeldie" and "Warwick."

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 15 February, 1884.

Sir,  
With further reference to my letter of the 8th instant, advising the sailing of the s.s. "Cambodia," I have now the honor to enclose:—

- 1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving names, ages, and occupations; together with the total sum received in this Department for passage-money of applicants selected by me, and the amounts received, where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony, on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.
- 2nd. A return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Cambodia," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, and showing their various nationalities.
- 3rd. A certificate of Dr. Philip E. Muskett relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation; also of the medicine-chest, provisions, and accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.
- 4th. A list of emigrants, per "Cambodia," who obtained at Plymouth bank drafts payable in Sydney for the amount set against their respective names.
- 5th. Copies of certificates relative to the condensing apparatus, supply of fresh water, and coals.
- 6th. Copy of Dr. P. E. Muskett's report of his inspection of the emigrants at Plymouth.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

#### Orient Line.—Water Certificate.

Steamer.	Master.	Destination.
"Cambodia." .....	A. Wildgoose. ....	Sydney.

London, 29 January, 1884.

I CERTIFY that there are 21,400 gallons of fresh water on board the above vessel.

J. W. LAPTIN.

Tank Factory, Millwall Docks, London, E., 31 January, 1884.

Dear Sirs,  
We hereby certify that forty-three tanks, containing 17,200 gallons, on board the s.s. "Cambodia," have been properly tested, and are fit for any voyage.

Messrs. F. Green & Co.

BINNEY & CO.

#### Orient Line.—Coal Certificate.

Steamer.	Master.	Destination.
"Cambodia." .....	A. Wildgoose. ....	Sydney.

London, 2 February, 1884.

WE hereby certify that there are 850 tons of coal on board the above vessel, all of which is sufficiently ventilated.

A. WILDGOOSE, Master.  
J. GRANT, Chief Engineer.

Smithfield

Smithfield Works, New Road, Blackwall, London, E., 4 February, 1884.

We certify that the distilling apparatus on board the s.s. "Cambodia" has been thoroughly repaired and put in perfect working order, that it is constructed on Chaplin's principle, and that it is capable of producing 1,400 gallons of pure fresh water per day of 24 hours.

D. W. FORBES & CO.,  
Manufacturers Winchester and Graverley's Patent.

Sir,

Emigration Depôt, Plymouth, 6 February, 1884.

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day completed the examination of the emigrants proceeding to New South Wales by the s.s. "Cambodia." I consider them in a fit state of health to proceed to sea, and as far as I am able to judge, should be capable of earning their livelihood in the Colony on their arrival.

I have, &c.,

PHILLIP E. MUSKETT,  
Surgeon, s.s. "Cambodia."

The Agent-General.

### The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 21 April, 1884.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 4th instant, of the steamer "Cambodia," from Plymouth, with immigrants, having left that port on the 7th February, thus completing the voyage in fifty-seven days.

The steamer called at the Island of St. Vincent, also at Cape Town for coals.

The contract price is at the rate of £15 for 400 statute adults, and £14 10s. for the remainder.

2. On arrival the steamer was placed in quarantine for the purpose of being fumigated; she was detained at the quarantine station until the 9th instant, a charge for two days demurrage being thereby incurred.

When inspected by the Board of Immigration the vessel presented a very satisfactory appearance as to ventilating arrangements, accommodation, and light, with the exception of the after compartment of the married people's, in which the light was deficient. Also with exception of the berthing in each of five small compartments of the two married couples, a most objectionable arrangement which should not be permitted under any circumstances. A full report on this subject was made on occasion of the arrival of immigrants per s.s. "Warwick."

3. The immigrants consisted of 92 married couples, 154 single men, 82 single women, and 178 children. Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £479, paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £1,188 was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,667 paid by the immigrants or by their friends towards the cost of their passage.

Many of the immigrants held drafts on the Bank of New South Wales, amounting to a total of £1,074 14s. 6d. This sum is exclusive of drafts on other Banks, and of moneys of which I was not able to obtain any correct information.

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants. During the voyage there occurred two deaths (of infants) and six births.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration on board the steamer all the immigrants expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage, and with the sufficient quantity and good quality of the provisions issued to them.

6. The single women were as usual received at the Depôt, whence all were discharged to their friends, with the exception only of twenty-eight, who were willing to hire as domestic servants, and who readily obtained wages at an average rate of 10s. 3d. per week.

7. Free passes by rail and by steamer were issued to all who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as shown in the following

#### SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.
Hired ... ..	6	5	26	.....
To or with friends ... ..	15	44	20	11
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	12	19	27	.....
Total ... .. (218)	33	68	73	11

These proceeded to fifty different localities. The remainder of the immigrants left the steamer without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, Phillip E. Muskett, Esq., appears to have discharged his duties very satisfactorily; he is therefore entitled to receive the promised gratuity of £350 for this his first voyage; also a return passage to England, free of cost, by one of the Orient steamers.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Mrs. Osborne, that she discharged her duties to his "entire satisfaction." It is therefore recommended that she receive the promised gratuity of £40 for this her third voyage in charge of female immigrants; also, that she receive the usual certificate entitling her to a second-class return passage to England by one of the Orient steamers.

10. Other gratuities are payable as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; w.c. constable, £5; 13 constables (each £3), £39; 3 sub-matrons (each £3), £9; hospital assistant, £3; and on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent—extra gratuity to hospital assistant, £2; 1 nurse, £5; 1 assistant nurse, £3; 2 special nurses, £2; 4 s.w. constables, £4. Total, £77.



11. A duly qualified dispenser was appointed by the Agent-General, of whose valuable services the Surgeon-superintendent has expressed himself in the most satisfactory manner; he is therefore entitled, in accordance with the letter of instructions from the Agent-General, to receive a second-class return passage to England; also, to receive the promised gratuity of £20 on his personal application to the Agent-General.

12. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the water distilled was excellent in quality and ample in quantity.

13. Dr. Muskett states that no serious diseases occurred during the voyage.

14. The Surgeon-superintendent has noted in his journal that the captain informed him when at St. Vincent that Messrs. Anderson and Anderson and Co. had told him to carry 60 tons of coals on the upper deck, regardless of the inconvenience and annoyance which would thereby be caused to the immigrants; 30 tons of coals were therefore placed on the deck at St. Vincent, but on the protest of the Surgeon-superintendent the captain at once complied with his request, and the coal was removed.

15. The Surgeon-superintendent also reports an incident which occurred during the time that 600 tons of coals were being shipped at Cape Town, pointing to the absolute necessity of making such arrangements for the future as will preclude the possibility of a recurrence of such proceedings on the part of the immigrants.

The stormy weather which prevailed on the arrival at the Cape necessitated the steamer going alongside the wharf to coal, when, notwithstanding that certain precautions appear to have been taken, nearly the whole of the married and of the single men, together with some of the ship's crew, rushed from the steamer into the town. Although very recently small-pox had prevailed at the Cape, no disease appears to have been contracted by the visit of the immigrants to the city, and eventually they returned to the ship, leaving however several of the crew behind. The attention of the Agent-General might be specially invited to a perusal of the journal of the Surgeon-superintendent, which narrates the above-mentioned occurrences.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

Steam-ship "Cambodia," arrived at Sydney, 4th April, 1884.

Number of births on board :—Male, 1; females, 5.

Nominal list of deaths on board :—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	William F. Hickling .....	9 months .....	Marasmus.
2	Thomas Dowse.....	2 months .....	Bronchitis.

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married Couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ... ..	58	111	...	82	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	6	5	...	47	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steam-boat ...	27	62	...	26	*28 hired as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of 10s. 3d. per week.
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included ... ..	...	...	94	...	
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends... ..	...	...	66	...	
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	...	...	28*	...	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 21st April, 1884.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

1883-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**IMMIGRATION.**

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—STEAM-SHIP "BELGRAVIA.")

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 May, 1884.*

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FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

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[765 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £3 7s. 2d.]

## IMMIGRATION.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

New South Wales Government Offices, 5, Westminster Chambers,  
London, S.W., 3 March, 1884.

Sir,

With reference to the s.s. "Belgravia," chartered by the Orient Company for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a parcel containing "Forms of Declarations," referring to emigrants nominated in the Colony.

The steamship "Belgravia" will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The gratuities mentioned below have been promised respectively, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government:—To the Surgeon-superintendent, L. R. Huxtable, 2nd voyage (as to the amount of remuneration by the Government I have no instructions); the matron (9th voyage), £40; assistant matron, £20; the master, the first mate, the second mate, the purser, the chief steward, the storekeeper, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive,—the amount to be apportioned as recommended, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster, £5; the emigrants' cook, £5; the sub-matrons, each £3; the assistant emigrants' cook, £3; the baker, £3; the carpenter, £3; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 14 March, 1884.

I have the honor to advise you of the sailing of the s.s. "Belgravia," on the 7th instant, with 872 emigrants on board, equal to 733½ statute adults, and to enclose:—

- (1.) Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received in this Department for passage money of applicants selected by me, and the amounts where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.
- (2.) A "Return" of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Belgravia," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, and showing their various nationalities.
- (3.) A certificate of Dr. L. R. Huxtable, relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, also of the medicine-chest, provisions, and accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.
- (4.) A list of emigrants per "Belgravia" who obtained at Plymouth bank drafts, payable in Sydney, for the amounts set against their respective names.
- (5.) Copies of certificates relative to the condensing apparatus, supply of fresh water, and coals.
- (6.) Copy of Dr. Huxtable's report relative to his inspection of the emigrants at Plymouth.

I have, &c.,

SAUL SAMUEL.

#### Orient Line—Water Certificate.

Steamer.	Master.	Destination.
"Belgravia" .....	G. C. Boothby .....	Sydney.

London, 1884.

I CERTIFY that there are 37,000 gallons of fresh water on board the above vessel.

GEORGE C. BOOTHBY, Master.

Re s.s. "Belgravia," O.N. 85,911.

Board of Trade, Surveyor's Office,

St. Katharine Dock House, Tower Hill, E., 1 March, 1884.

Gentlemen,  
I hereby certify that the condenser of the above-named vessel is in every way satisfactory, and is capable of producing 1,500 gallons of pure cold water in twenty-four hours.

I am, &c.,

W. H. BISSET,

Senior Surveyor.

Messrs. Anderson Bros., 18, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

#### Orient Line—Coal Certificate.

Steamer.	Master.	Destination.
"Belgravia" .....	G. C. Boothby .....	Sydney.

London, 1884.

WE hereby certify that there are 1,420 tons of coal on board the above vessel, all of which is sufficiently ventilated.

G. C. BOOTHBY, Master.

ROBERT COOK, Chief Engineer.

Emigrants'

Sir, Emigrants' Depôt, Plymouth.  
 I have the honor to report that I have this day completed my examination of the emigrants about to proceed to Sydney per s.s. "Belgravia," and that I find them in a fit state to undertake the voyage and to obtain their living on arrival there.  
 I have, &c.,  
 L. R. HUXTABLE,  
 Surgeon-superintendent.  
 Agent-General for New South Wales.

### The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Immigration Office, Sydney, 15 May, 1884.  
 I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 2nd instant, of the steamer "Belgravia," from Plymouth, with immigrants, having left that port on the 7th March, thus completing the voyage in fifty-six days. This vessel called at the Island of Teneriffe, and at Cape Town, for coal.  
 The price per statute adult is at the rate of £15 for 400, £14 10s. for 200 beyond the 400, and at £14 for the remainder.

2. The steamer arrived on Friday night, May 2, received pratique on the following morning; on inspection by the Board of Immigration the vessel presented a fairly clean appearance. The accommodation, ventilation, light, and berthing arrangements were in every way satisfactory. At Cape Town a certain number of saloon passengers were embarked. The Board of Immigration are unanimously and decidedly of opinion that saloon passengers should on no account be permitted to travel on vessels which convey emigrants; such an arrangement is an obvious disadvantage to the emigration service. There is difficulty in preventing communication between such passengers and the emigrants, and the presence of a privileged class (as saloon passengers) threatens to create disaffection amongst the emigrants; there is also danger lest liquor, which is permitted to be sold to saloon passengers, should find its way amongst the crew or emigrants.

The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the supply of porter, as a medical comfort, was "notably deficient, only forty dozen having been shipped, for the voyage, for 733 statute adults," in lieu of a very much larger quantity which should have been shipped, the result being that before arrival at the Cape this very limited supply was exhausted, and although the fact was represented to the agent of the vessel on arrival at the Cape on Sunday, April 6 (when 27 saloon passengers were embarked), his reply was that it was impossible to obtain such supplies on Sunday. As the steamer did not get underway until about midnight Sunday, it is considered that the ship's agent should have detained the vessel for a few hours to admit of the shipment of, at least, a portion of the deficient supply.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 156 married people, 182 single men, 126 single women, and 251 children.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £478 10s., paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £1,856 was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £2,334 10s. paid by the immigrants, or by their friends, towards the cost of their passage.

Many of the immigrants had with them drafts on the Bank of New South Wales, amounting in all to £1,522. This sum is exclusive of drafts on other Banks and of moneys of which I was unable to obtain any correct information.

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

During the voyage there occurred two deaths (of infants) and one birth.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the Depôt, and of the married people and single men on board the steamer, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment and with the sufficient quantity and good quality of the provisions issued to them during the voyage.

6. The single women were, as usual, received at the Depôt, whence all were discharged to their friends, with the exception only of thirty-one, who hired as domestic servants, and who readily obtained wages at an average rate of 10s. 3d. per week.

7. Free passes by rail and by steamer were issued to all who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as shown in the following

#### SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Men.	Women.
Hired ... ..	29	38	42	1
To or with friends ... ..	3	12	18	12
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	33	34	51	.....
General total ... .. (338)	65	84	111	13

These proceeded to fifty-five different localities in the country districts. The remainder left the steamer without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent appears to have discharged his duties most satisfactorily. I have no information as to the amount of gratuity payable to Dr. Huxtable, that being a special arrangement made by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary. I have however to recommend, in accordance with the agreement with the Orient Company, Dr. Huxtable be provided with a return passage in one of their steamers.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Miss Bant, "that her duties were unusually arduous, and were throughout performed in a highly satisfactory manner." Dr. Huxtable adds—"Miss Bant has been long in the service (this being her ninth voyage to this Colony in charge of female immigrants), and is fully deserving of any acknowledgment the Board may think fit to make to her."

The Board therefore recommend that an extra payment of £10 be paid to Miss Bant, beyond the promised gratuity of £40; also, that, in accordance with agreement, she be provided with a second class return passage by one of the Orient steamers.

An

English ....	684
Scotch ....	37
Irish ....	141
Other countries ....	9
	871

An assistant matron was appointed by the Agent-General, and having performed her duties to the satisfaction of Surgeon-superintendent, it is recommended that she receive the promised gratuity of £20.

10. Other gratuities are payable as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; w.c. constable, £5; twelve ordinary constables (each £3), £36; three ordinary constables (divides), £7; four sub-matrons (each £3), £12; lamp trimmer, £5; hospital assistant, £5. Also, on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent, one head nurse, £4; one assistant nurse, £1. Total, £80.

11. As in the case of the "Cambodia," a duly qualified dispenser was appointed, of whom the Surgeon-superintendent reports favourably. He is therefore entitled, as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General, to receive a gratuity of £20, and should he wish to return to England within the limit of two months he is also entitled to receive a second-class passage by one of the Orient steamers.

12. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the general health of the emigrants during the voyage was good. Diarrhoea was the principal disease which occurred.

13. Dr. Huxtable states that the water supply was ample and good.

I have, &c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

Steam-ship "Belgravia," arrived at Sydney, 2nd May, 1884.

Number of births on board:—Female, 1.

Nominal list of deaths on board:—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Mary Ann Hutley ... ..	6 months ... ..	Marasmus.
2	Mabel Roberts ... ..	1 year ... ..	Meningitis.

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ... ..	91	165	.....	71	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	29	38	.....	42	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steam-boat	36	46	.....	69	
4. Received at the Immigration Dépôt, widows and children included	.....	.. ..	146	.....	*31 hired as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of 10s. 3d. per week.
5. Left the Dépôt to join their friends ... ..	.....	.....	115	.....	
6. Hired from the Dépôt ... ..	.....	.....	31*	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 15 May, 1884.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

1883-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—STEAM-SHIP "TEXAN.")

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 June, 1884.*

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FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

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[765 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £3 4s. 11d.]

## IMMIGRATION.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

New South Wales Government Offices,  
5, Westminster Chambers, London, S.W., 31 March, 1884.

Sir,  
With reference to the s.s. "Texan," chartered by the Orient Company for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a parcel containing "Forms of Declarations," referring to emigrants nominated in the Colony.

The steam-ship "Texan" will sail from Plymouth with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The gratuities mentioned below have been promised respectively on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government:—To the Surgeon-superintendent (first voyage), appointed in Sydney by the Government, I have no instructions as to the amount of remuneration; the matron (fourth voyage), £40; the master, the first mate, the purser, the emigrant's storekeeper, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive, the amount to be apportioned as recommended, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster, £5; the sub-matrons, each £3; the emigrant's cook, £5; the assistant emigrant's cook, £3; the baker, £3; the carpenter, £3; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 11 April, 1884.

Sir,  
I have the honor to advise you of the sailing of the s.s. "Texan," on the 5th instant, with 534 emigrants on board, equal to 489 statute adults, and to enclose:—

- 1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving names, ages, and occupations; together with the total sum received in this Department for passage-money of applicants selected by me, and the amounts received, where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony, on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.
- 2nd. A return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Texan," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.
- 3rd. A certificate of Dr. R. D. M'Master, relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation; also of the medicine-chest, provisions, and accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.
- 4th. A list of emigrants per "Texan," who obtained at Plymouth bank drafts payable in Sydney for the amount set against their respective names.
- 5th. Copies of certificates relative to condensing apparatus, supply of fresh water, and coals.
- 6th. Copy of Dr. M'Master's report of his examination of the emigrants at Plymouth.
- 7th. Copy of letter of appointment sent to the matron, showing the terms of remuneration, and conditions under which such appointment was made.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

S.S. "Texan," Royal Albert Dock, London, 26 March, 1884.

CHRISTOPHER THOMSON,  
Chief Engineer.

The above distilling apparatus is capable of condensing 2,000 gallons per twenty-four hours.

C. THOMSON.

### Orient Line.—Water Certificate.

Steamer.	Master.	Destination.
"Texan" .....	R. Morgan.....	Sydney.

London, 1 April, 1884.

I CERTIFY that there are 15,000 gallons of fresh water on board the above vessel.

R. MORGAN,  
Master.

### Orient Line.—Coal Certificate.

Steamer.	Master.	Destination.
"Texan" .....	R. Morgan.....	Sydney.

London, 1 April, 1884.

We certify that there are 1,270 tons of coal on board the above vessel, all of which is sufficiently ventilated.

R. MORGAN, Master.  
C. THOMSON, Chief Engineer.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day completed the examination of the emigrants at the Depot, for the s.s. "Texan."

I find them all in good health, and in a fit state to proceed, with the following exceptions, viz., Walter Taylor and family, and James Pye and family.

There having been several cases of measles in these families lately I consider it undesirable that they should be allowed to embark at present.

I have, &c.,  
R. D. M'MASTER.

The Agent-General, New South Wales.

Dear

Dear Sirs,

Tank Factory, Millwall Docks, London, E., 8 April, 1884.

We hereby certify that twenty-six tanks, containing 10,400 gallons, on board the s.s. "Texan," have been properly tested, and are fit for any voyage.

We are, &amp;c.,

BURNEY &amp; CO.

Messrs. F. Green &amp; Co.

### The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Immigration Office, Sydney, 5 June, 1884.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 23rd May, of the steamer "Texan," from Plymouth, with immigrants, having left that port on the 6th April, thus completing the voyage in forty-seven days.

The price per statute adult is at the rate of £15 for 400, and at the rate of £14 10s. for the remainder.

2. The steamer arrived in most excellent order; the immigrants were all in good health; the vessel was therefore not required to go into quarantine, and on examination as to the accommodation provided for the passengers everything was found to be most satisfactory, and the ventilation all that could be desired.

The steamer called at the Island of Teneriffe, and at the Cape of Good Hope, for coals; two saloon passengers were embarked at the Cape.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 67 married couples, 178 single men, 98 single women, and 174 children. Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £294 10s., paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £1,239 was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,533 10s. paid by the immigrants, or by their friends, towards the cost of their passage.

Many of the immigrants held drafts on the Bank of New South Wales, amounting in all to the sum of £925 9s. This sum is exclusive of drafts on other banks, and of moneys in possession of the immigrants, and of which I was unable to obtain any correct information.

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants. During the voyage there occurred two deaths (of infants) and two births.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the Depot, and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage, and with the sufficient quantity and good quality of the provisions issued to them.

6. The single women were, as usual, received at the Depot, whence all were discharged to their friends, with the exception of twenty-four, who hired as domestic servants; these readily obtained wages at an average rate of 10s. 3d. per week.

7. Free passes by rail and by steamer were issued to all who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as shown in the following

#### SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.
Hired...	14	21	48	5
To or with friends ...	3	8	7	15
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	24	69	34	.....
General total ... (289)	41	98	89	20

These proceeded to forty-two different localities in the country districts. The remainder left the steamer without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent appears to have discharged his duties most satisfactorily; I have no information as to the amount of gratuity payable to Dr. M'Master for this his first voyage in charge of immigrants. I have, however, to recommend that, in accordance with the agreement with the Orient Company, Dr. M'Master be provided with a return passage in one of their steamers.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Mrs. Stevens, that she "discharged her duties in a most faithful manner." It is therefore recommended that she receive the promised gratuity of £40 for this her fourth voyage in charge of female immigrants; also, that, in accordance with agreement, she be provided with a second-class return passage in one of the Orient steamers.

10. The Surgeon-superintendent reports favourably of the master and officers of the vessel. It is therefore recommended, as in the case of the officers in the previous steamer, viz., on the "Belgravia," they be paid, as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General, at the rate of 4s. per head on the immigrants landed alive, and that the distribution of such gratuity should be, to the master 1s. 6d. per head, to the chief officer 1s. per head, the purser 1s. per head, and to the storekeeper 6d. per head.

11. Other gratuities are payable as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General:—To the schoolmaster, £5; w.c. constable, £5; cook, £5; cook's assistant, £3; baker, £3; carpenter, £3; twelve ordinary constables (each £3), £36; three sub-matrons (each £3), £9; lamp trimmer, £3; hospital assistant, £3; also, on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-superintendent, 1 nurse, £5. Total, £80.

12. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the general health of the emigrants during the voyage was good. Diarrhoea was the principal disease which occurred.

13. Dr. M'Master reports that "the water was particularly good, and almost unlimited in quantity."

I have, &amp;c.,

GEORGE F. WISE,

Agent for Immigration.

Steam-ship

English ..	454
Scotch .....	23
Irish .....	97
Other countries .....	5
	584



Steam-ship "Texan," arrived at Sydney, 23rd May, 1884.

Number of births on board:—Male, 1; female, 1.

Nominal list of deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Ellen Simpson ... ..	6 months ... ..	Convulsions.
2	Thomas Spedding... ..	13 months... ..	Convulsions.

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks:
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ... ..	26	76	.....	89	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	14	21	.....	48	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steam-boat	27	77	.....	41	
4. Received at the Immigration Dépôt, widows and children included ... ..	.....	.....	117	.....	*24 hired as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of 10s. 3d. per week.
5. Left the Dépôt to join their friends ... ..	.....	.....	93	.....	
6. Hired from the Dépôt ... ..	.....	.....	24*	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
Sydney, 5 June, 1884.

GEORGE F. WISE,  
Agent for Immigration.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "BANN.")

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 July, 1884.*

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FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

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[765 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £3 9s. 8d.]

## IMMIGRATION.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

(No. 12, Emigration—84.)

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 15 February, 1884.

I have the honor to inform you that the ship "Bann," of 1,650 tons register, has been chartered for the conveyance of Government emigrants from Glasgow to Sydney, to be ready to embark passengers on the 11th March.

The rate is for every 300 statute adults and upwards, £14.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

New South Wales Government Offices, 5, Westminster Chambers,  
London, S.W., 11 March, 1884.

Sir,

With reference to my letter of the 15th February last, announcing the engagement of the "Bann" for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney, I have the honor to enclose herewith a copy of the charter-party of that vessel.

The ship will sail from the "Clyde" with the passengers described in the accompanying list.

The gratuities mentioned below have been promised, respectively, on condition that the several parties shall have performed their duties to the satisfaction of the Government:—To the Surgeon-superintendent, 11th voyage, £1 on each emigrant landed alive; the matron, 2nd voyage, £25; the master, the first mate, the second mate, and the emigrants' steward, 4s. on each emigrant landed alive, the amount to be apportioned as recommended, subject to the approval of the Government; the schoolmaster, £5; the sub-matrons, each £3; the emigrants' cook, £5; the assistant cook, £3; the baker, £3; the man in charge of the distilling apparatus, £5; the carpenter, £3; the hospital assistant, £3; the water-closet constable, £5; the ordinary mess constables, each £3.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S.W., 21 March, 1884.

Referring to my despatch of the 15th February last (No. 12, Emigration—84), reporting the chartering of the ship "Bann," I have now the honor to advise you of the sailing of that vessel on the 15th instant, with 447 emigrants on board, equal to 375 statute adults, and to enclose:—

- (1.) Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving names, ages, and occupations, together with the total sum received in this Department for the passage money of the applicants selected by me. These sums have been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.
- (2.) A Return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Bann," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.
- (3.) A certificate of Dr. R. Dawes, relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation, also of the medicine-chest, provisions, and accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.
- (4.) A list of emigrants per "Bann" who obtained at Glasgow bank drafts, payable in Sydney, for the amounts set against their respective names.
- (5.) Copies of certificates relative to the condensing apparatus, supply of fresh water, and coals.
- (6.) Copy of Dr. Dawes' report of his inspection of the emigrants at Glasgow.
- (7.) Copies of letters of appointment sent to the surgeon and matron respectively, showing the terms of remuneration and conditions under which such appointments were made.

I desire to invite your attention to the special circumstances under which Mrs. Drew has been appointed as matron, as named in her letter of appointment, a copy of which I attach for your information.

It should be distinctly understood that Mrs. Drew would not be entitled to any return passage money, and has no claim to reappointment as matron. I may remark for your information that at the present time there are six matrons recently returned from Sydney, from each of whom I have had an application, they having been severally recommended for reappointment.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

147 & 149, Three Colt-street, Lime-house, E., 20 February, 1884.

WE hereby certify that we have supplied the ship "Bann," now loading in the East India Docks, with seventy-seven new 400-gallon fresh-water tanks; the same have been properly tested, and found to be perfectly sound and watertight.

J. R. HARPER & Co.,  
Tankmakers.

Merchants' Gauger's Office, 3, Vernon Road, Tredgar Road, North Bow, 20 February, 1884.

THIS is to certify that I have gauged for the ship "Bann," lying in the East India Docks, seventy-seven water-tanks, and find they contain 30,800 gallons; also ship's tanks, containing 5,800 gallons, making a total of 36,600 Imperial gallons, equal to 145 tuns 60 gallons.

W. TAYLOR,  
Gauger.

15, 16, and 17 Coal Exchange, London, E.C., 21 February, 1884.  
 WE hereby certify that we have supplied the ship "Bann," for Sydney, with 60 tons steam coals, for the use of the condenser; 60 tons steam coals for the use of the cooking hearth (120 tons); and that they are all for the use of the immigrants and crew.

GREEN, HOLLAND, & SONS.  
 F. R. FISHER.

Smithfield Works, New Road, Blackwall, E., 22 February, 1884.  
 WE hereby certify that the distilling apparatus on board ship "Bann," has been thoroughly repaired and put in perfect working order, that it is constructed on Chaplin's patent principle, and that it is capable of producing 700 gallons of pure fresh water per day of twenty-four hours.

Also, that William Bartlett, appointed as engineer, is capable of working and repairing the apparatus.

Also, that the emigrants' cooking and baking apparatus on board is in perfect working order, and in every respect capable of meeting the requirements of 400 persons.

S. W. FORBES & CO.,  
 Manufacturer, Winchester and Graveley's Patent.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you I have this day made a thorough examination of the emigrants about to proceed in the ship "Bann" and find the whole of them in good health, and also that I consider them a fine body of robust and strong men in every way suited to the requirements of the Colony. I may likewise add, the women and children appear constitutionally strong, rendering them desirable for Colonial life.

I have, &c.,

RICHARD DAWES,  
 Surgeon-superintendent.

The Agent-General for New South Wales.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that the condenser of this ship was worked continuously six days prior to her leaving London, and has also been kept working since her departure from that port. A very satisfactory result has been obtained, and the water is of good quality.

I am, &c.,

JOHN T. CUTTING,  
 Master of the ship "Bann."

The Agent-General for New South Wales.

### The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 17th ultimo, of the ship "Bann," from Glasgow, with immigrants, having left that port on the 15th March, 1884, thus completing the voyage in ninety-four days.

The contract price as per charter-party is at the rate of £14 per statute adult.

2. The vessel on arrival was placed in quarantine for two days for general laundry work. On arrival from the quarantine station the vessel was found to be in good order—the arrangements for the comfort of the immigrants were satisfactory—and Dr. Edmonds' patent ventilating apparatus was found to have been of much value.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 71 married couples, 128 single men, 45 single women, and 133 children.

Their nationality is noted in the margin.

The amount of £1,146 was paid by immigrants to the Agent-General in London towards their cost of passage. None were nominated by friends in the Colony.

Many of the immigrants held drafts on the Bank of New South Wales, amounting to a total of £794 15s. This sum is irrespective of bank drafts or moneys held by them, and of which I was unable to obtain any information.

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants.

During the voyage there occurred four births, and three deaths of children two years of age and under.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the Depôt, and of the married people and single men on board the ship, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage, and with the sufficient quantity and good quality of the provisions issued to them.

6. The single women were received into the Depôt as usual, whence all were discharged to their friends, with the exception of twenty-nine, who hired as domestic servants; these readily obtained situations at an average rate of wages of 10s. 10d. per week.

7. Free passes by rail and by steamer were issued to all who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as shown in the following

#### SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.
Hired... ..	18	28	43	.....
To or with friends ... ..	3	8	4	5
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	11	30	22	.....
General total ... .. (204)	32	66	69	5

English .... 7  
 Scotch .... 419  
 Irish ..... 18  
 Other countries .... 4  
 448

These

These proceeded to thirty-four different localities. The remainder of the immigrants left the ship without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, Richard Dawes, Esq., appears to have discharged his duties satisfactorily; it is therefore recommended that he receive the promised gratuity (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General) of £1 per head on each emigrant landed alive for this his eleventh voyage in charge of emigrants; also, that he receive the usual certificate entitling him to the further sum of £60 towards the cost of his return passage to England.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Mrs. Drew, "that she was very attentive and kind to those under her charge." It is therefore recommended that she receive the promised gratuity of £25 for this her second voyage in charge of single female emigrants, also that she receive the usual certificate entitling her to a further sum of £35, towards the cost of her return passage to England.

10. The Surgeon-superintendent reports favourably of the master and officers of the ship; it is therefore recommended that the gratuity of 4s. per head on each emigrant landed alive (as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General) be apportioned as follows:—To the master, 1s. 6d. per head; chief officer, 1s. per head; storekeeper, 1s. per head; and the second officer, 6d. per head.

11. Other gratuities are payable as follows:—To the schoolmaster, £5; cook, £5; assistant cook, £3; baker, £3; engineer, £5; carpenter, £3; hospital assistant, £5; water-closet constable, £3; nine ordinary constables, £3 each; three sub-matrons, £2 each; lamp-trimmer, £3; two nurses, £3 each.

12. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that the distilling apparatus provided daily 500 gallons of good water with a consumption of  $\frac{1}{2}$  a ton of coal per day.

13. Dr. Dawes reports that the principal diseases that occurred during the voyage were sea sickness, bronchitis, and cerebral affections.

I have, &c.,  
**GEORGE F. WISE,**  
 Agent for Immigration.

Ship "Bann," arrived at Sydney, 17th June, 1884.

Number of births on board:—Males, 2; females, 2.

Nominal list of deaths on board:—

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Jane Paterson .....	Infant .....	Bronchitis.
2	Marian Mitchell .....	2 years .....	Debility.
3	Annie Evering .....	2 years .....	Dropsy.

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married Couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ... ..	39	67	...	59	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	18	28	...	43	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steam-boat ...	14	38	...	26	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included ... ..	...	...	45	...	*29 hired as domestic servants at an average rate of wages of 10s. 10d. per week.
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends... ..	...	...	16	...	
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	...	...	29*	...	

Government Immigration Office,  
 Sydney, 2nd July, 1884.

**GEORGE F. WISE,**  
 Agent for Immigration.

1883-4.

—  
 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
 NEW SOUTH WALES.

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IMMIGRATION.

(REPORTS FROM IMMIGRATION AGENT AND OTHERS—SHIP "AUSTRALASIAN.")

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 September, 1884.*

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FURTHER RETURN to an *Address* adopted by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales on the 6th July, 1877, That, in the opinion of this House, there should be laid upon the Table of this House,—

- “(1.) Copies of all Reports, since 1875 to date, from the Agent-General, the Health Officer, and Agent for Immigration, to the Government, relative to the Despatch of Emigrants from England or elsewhere, and after their inspection on arrival in the Colony by each ship.
- “(2.) That similar Reports should henceforward be laid upon the Table of the House as soon as practicable after the arrival and inspection of the Immigrants by each ship.
- “(3.) That the above Resolutions be communicated by Address to His Excellency the Governor.”

(*Mr. Macintosh.*)

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[765 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £3 10s. 2d.]

## IMMIGRATION.

### The Agent-General to The Surgeon-Superintendent.

5, Westminster Chambers, Victoria-street, S. W., 4 July, 1884.

Sir, I beg to inform you that by direction of the Government of New South Wales, no gratuities will in future be paid to the officers of the ships of the Orient Company carrying emigrants to Sydney. The only gratuities allowed will be as follows:—

To the Schoolmaster,  
Sub-matrons,  
Hospital Assistant (if any),  
Water-closet Constable.  
Ordinary Mess Constables.

The amounts payable to each of the above, to be at the same rate as hitherto paid, subject to the parties discharging their duties to your satisfaction.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

### The Agent-General to The Colonial Secretary.

5, Westminster Chambers, Westminster, S. W., 11 July, 1884.

Sir, I have the honor to advise you of the sailing of the s.s. "Australasian," on the 8th instant, with 640 emigrants on board, equal to 545 statute adults, and to enclose:—

- 1st. Alphabetical list of emigrants, giving names, ages, and occupations; together with the total sum received in this Department for passage-money of applicants selected by me, and the amounts received, where insufficient deposits have been made in the Colony, on account of relatives desirous of accompanying their respective families. These sums have been paid into the Bank of New South Wales.
- 2nd. A return of the number of emigrants embarked in the "Australasian," distinguishing those nominated in the Colony from the applicants selected in this country, also showing their various nationalities.
- 3rd. A certificate of Dr. P. E. Muskett, relative to his examination of the emigrants before embarkation; also, of the medicine-chest, provisions, and accommodation provided for their use during the voyage.
- 4th. A list of emigrants per "Australasian," who obtained at Plymouth bank drafts payable in Sydney for the amounts set against their respective names.
- 5th. Copies of certificates relative to condensing apparatus, supply of fresh water, and coals.
- 6th. Copy of Dr. Muskett's report of his examination of the emigrants at Plymouth depôt.
- 7th. Copies of letters of appointment sent to the matrons, showing the terms of remuneration, and conditions under which such appointments were made.

In consequence of the large number of single women I have deemed it advisable to send two matrons in the "Australasian."

The large number of young children in this, as in other ships, arises from the cases nominated in the Colony, principally with reference to women joining their husbands—no limit apparently being placed there on the numbers,—whilst on this side I am particular in rejecting families having a large number of very young children.

The practice of accepting nominations for persons of ineligible occupations is also, in my opinion, open to a similar objection, while my officers here act strictly in accordance with the regulations, and approve only of persons whose trades and avocations, as I am from time to time advised, are in demand in the Colony; nominees are often described in their passage certificates under occupations which otherwise would operate against their being selected on this side for approval. I am further advised that the nominations become contracts, and consequently leave me no alternative than to grant the nominees assisted passages, provided they comply with the requisite conditions in other respects.

I have, &c.,  
SAUL SAMUEL.

37, Hanover-street, Liverpool, 18 June, 1884.

THIS is to certify that the condenser supplied by us to Messrs. R. Napier and Sons, Govan Shipbuilding Yards, Glasgow, on the 30th April, 1884, for their No. 391, will produce (say) 3,000 gallons of fresh water per twenty-four hours, if supplied with the proper amount of steam and circulating water.

FRANKLIN, HOCKING, & CO. (LIMITED)  
(Per OLIVER M. ROW).

75, West Nile-street, Glasgow, 25 June, 1884.

I HEREBY certify that the s.s. "Australasian" was loaded with 507 tons 19 cwt. of Forrester's Roughing Steam Coal on the 6th May, 1884, at the Port of Glasgow, situated on the Clyde.

ROBERT FORRESTER,  
(Per J. P. TURNER.)

Nixon's Navigation Steam Coal.

57, Gracechurch-street, London, 26 June, 1884.

WE hereby certify that we shipped 1,415 tons of coal on board the s.s. "Australasian," at Glasgow, which are of the best description, known by the denomination of Nixon's Navigation Steam Coal, and that the same are fresh-wrought and screened at the colliery.

J. SELBY GRAY.  
Merchants'

Merchants' Gauger's office, 3, Vernon Road, Tredegar-street, North Bow, June 27, 1884.  
THIS is to certify that I have gauged for steamship "Australasian," lying in the East India Docks, fifty water tanks and find they contain 20,000 gallons, also main tanks and casks containing 4,400 gallons, making in all a total of 24,400 imperial gallons, equal to 96 tuns 208 gallons.

W. TAYLOR,  
Gauger.

Dear Sirs, Tank Factory, Millwall Docks, London, 30 June, 1884.  
We hereby certify that fifty tanks, containing 20,000 gallons, on board the "Australasian" have been properly tested, and are fit for any voyage.  
Messrs. G. Thompson & Co. We are, &c.,  
BURNEY & CO.  
(Per C. F.)

Glengall Ironworks (Limited), Glengall Road, Millwall, London, E., 2 July, 1884.  
WE hereby certify that we have had the fresh-water condenser now fitted on board Messrs. G. Thompson and Co.'s s.s. "Australasian," into our works here.

Have had it disconnected, examined, all internal parts tested by hydraulic pressure, in presence of and to the satisfaction of the Engineer-Surveyor of the Board of Trade, on Tuesday, the 24th ultimo, and that it is now fitted on board complete and in good working order.

For Glengall Ironworks (Limited),  
JAMES P. HACKETT,  
Manager.

Sir, Government Emigration Depôt, Plymouth, 7 July, 1884.

I have the honor to inform you that I have this day completed the inspection of the emigrants proceeding by the s.s. "Australasian" at the Government depôt, after having made a careful and individual examination of the entire number.

I found the whole number, with the exception of a woman and three children, named Greenbaum, to be in a healthy condition, and capable of earning their livelihood in the Colony.

The children of the woman referred to presented a sickly appearance, and having come from the neighbourhood of London, where small-pox was prevailing, I thought it advisable to detain them till their condition was improved.

Sir Saul Samuel, K.C.M.G.,  
Agent-General, N.S.W.

I have, &c.,  
PHILLIP E. MUSKETT,  
Surgeon-Superintendent.

Plymouth, 8 July, 1884.

THIS is to certify that I have put on board the s.s. "Australasian" 1,800 gallons of fresh water.

GEO. DAVIS.

### The Agent for Immigration to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Immigration Office, Sydney, 8 September, 1884.

I have the honor to report the arrival, on the 21st ultimo, of the steamship "Australasian" from Plymouth, with immigrants, having left that port on the 8th July, 1884, thus completing the voyage in forty-four days.

The contract price, as per charter-party, is at the rate of £15 per statute adult for 400, and at the rate of £14 10s. for the remaining statute adults.

2. The vessel on arrival was placed in quarantine for forty-eight hours for general laundry work and fumigation. On arrival at Neutral Bay the vessel was found to be in perfect order; all arrangements for the comfort of the immigrants were most satisfactory. The steamer called at the Island of Teneriffe for coal.

3. The immigrants by this vessel consisted of 75 married couples, 79 single men, 244 single women, and 167 children. Their nationality is noted in the margin.

In addition to the sum of £896 paid by depositors in the Colony, a further sum of £728 10s. was paid direct to the Agent-General in London, making a total of £1,624 10s. paid by the immigrants, or by their friends, towards the cost of their passage.

Many of the immigrants held drafts on the Bank of New South Wales, amounting to a total of £491 15s. 6d. This sum is irrespective of bank drafts or moneys held by them, and of which I was unable to obtain any information.

4. Hereto is annexed an abstract return of the disposal of the immigrants. During the voyage there occurred one birth and one death, that of a child two years of age.

5. On examination by the Board of Immigration of the single women at the Depôt, and of the married people and single men on board the steamer, all expressed themselves well satisfied with their treatment during the voyage, and with the sufficient quantity and good quality of the provisions issued to them.

6. The single women were, as usual, received into the Depôt, whence all were almost immediately discharged to their friends, with the exception of 105, who were hired as domestic servants on the second day after arrival at an average rate of wages of 10s. per week.

7. Free passes by rail and by steamer were issued to those who wished to avail themselves of this privilege, as shown in the following

#### SUMMARY.

Why proceeding.	Married.	Children.	Single Men.	Single Women.
Hired... ..	15	14	3	3
To or with friends ... ..	12	47	16	41
Seeking employment in districts selected by themselves...	3	1	23	.....
General total ... (208 souls)	30	62	42	44

These

English ..	346
Scotch ....	96
Irish .....	188
Other coun-tries .....	10
	640



These proceeded to forty-two different localities. The remainder of the immigrants left the ship without notifying their proposed destination.

8. The Surgeon-superintendent, Phillip Muskett, Esq., appears to have discharged his duties most satisfactorily; he is therefore entitled to receive the gratuity of 10s. per head on the 640 immigrants landed; also, to be provided with a first-class return passage to England in one of the Orient line of steamers.

9. The Surgeon-superintendent reports of the matron, Miss Chicken, that she discharged her duties most satisfactorily. In view of the very large number of 244 single women placed under her charge, and since she has invariably given every satisfaction in her management of the female immigrants, the Board of Immigration desire to recommend that a further gratuity of £10 be granted to Miss Chicken in addition to the gratuity of £40, as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General; also, that, as usual, she be provided with a second-class passage to England in one of the Orient line of steamers.

10. Other gratuities as per letter of instructions from the Agent-General are payable as follows:— To the assistant matron, £25; schoolmaster, £5; w.c.-constable, £5; thirteen ordinary constables (each £3), £39; four sub-matrons (each £3), £12; hospital assistant, £3; also, on the special recommendation of the Surgeon-Superintendent, one hospital nurse, £5; assistant nurse, £2. Total, £96.

11. The Agent-General specially appointed a Dispenser to act under the Surgeon-superintendent, of whom Dr. Muskett has reported that he discharged his duties most satisfactorily. It is therefore recommended that, in accordance with the letter of instructions from the Agent-General, the promised gratuity of £30 be paid to him; also, that he be granted a certificate entitling him to receive a further sum of £35 towards the cost of his return passage to England within three months from the date of his arrival, payable at the office of the Agent-General in London.

12. The Surgeon-superintendent reports that there was ample supply of distilled water, and that it was excellent in quality.

13. Dr. Muskett reports that the principal diseases which occurred during the voyage, were cough, catarrh, and diarrhœa. No case of any infectious disease occurred.

I have, &c.,  
**GEORGE F. WISE,**  
 Agent for Immigration.

Steamship "Australasian" arrived at Sydney, 21st August, 1884.

Number of births on board;—Male, 1.

Nominal list of deaths on board.

No.	Name.	Age.	Disease.
1	Arthur McKellow ... ..	2 years ... ..	Diarrhœa.

Disposal of the Immigrants.

How disposed of.	Married couples with their children under 12 years of age.		Single Females.	Single Males.	Remarks.
	Married Couples.	Children under 12 yrs.			
1. Left the ship to join their friends, or hire on their own account ... ..	120	105	.....	55	
2. Left the ship under engagements to proceed into the country ... ..	15	14	.....	3	
3. Forwarded at their own request into the country by railway and by steamboat	15	48	.....	39	
4. Received at the Immigration Depôt, widows and children included ... ..	.....	.....	287	.....	* Hired as domestic servants, at an average rate of wages of 10s. per week.
5. Left the Depôt to join their friends ... ..	.....	.....	182	.....	
6. Hired from the Depôt ... ..	.....	.....	105*	.....	

Government Immigration Office,  
 Sydney, 8 September, 1884.

**GEORGE F. WISE,**  
 Agent for Immigration.

1883-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

IMMIGRATION.

(PETITION AGAINST—CHAIRMAN OF PUBLIC MEETING, MASONIC HALL, SYDNEY.)

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*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 15 January, 1884.*

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

The humble Petition of F. B. Dixon, as Chairman of a Public Meeting held in the Masonic Hall,  
Sydney, Tuesday, 4th December, 1883,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That the system of assisted Immigration as adopted in New South Wales is unjust, as it compels a large proportion of the people of the Colony to contribute funds to bring out a class of persons who compete with them in their walks of life.

That the said system is a violation of the Free-trade policy of New South Wales, as it protects the capitalist against the labourer. That the said system unduly interferes with the law of supply and demand.

That the said system is unnecessary, as the natural attractions of the Colony are sufficient in themselves to bring all the population that it can profitably absorb; and further, that the labour-market for artisans is greatly overstocked, and the continuance of the system of assisted Immigration is likely to inflict hardship and suffering not only upon those who are brought out under it, but also upon thousands who are already here.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will at once stop the system of assisted Immigration for the reasons above stated.

And your Petitioners will ever humbly pray.

FRANCIS B. DIXON,  
Chairman of Public Meeting.



1883-4.

—  
 LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
 NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**IMMIGRATION.**

(PETITION AGAINST—OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE TRADES AND LABOUR COUNCIL.)

---

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 29 January, 1884.*

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

The humble Petition of the Officers and Members of the Trades and Labour Council of New  
 South Wales,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That the system of assisted Immigration as adopted in New South Wales is unjust, as it compels a large proportion of the people of the Colony to contribute funds to bring out a class of persons who compete with them in their several callings.

That the said system is a violation of the Free-trade policy of New South Wales, as it protects the capitalist against the labourer.

That the said system unduly interferes with the law of supply and demand.

That the said system is unnecessary, as the natural attractions of the Colony are sufficient in themselves to bring all the population that it can profitably absorb ; and further, that the labour-market for artisans is greatly overstocked, and the continuance of the system of assisted Immigration is likely to inflict hardship and suffering not only on those who are brought out under it but also upon thousands who are already here.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will at once stop the system of assisted Immigration for the reasons above stated.

And your Petitioners will ever humbly pray.

[Here follow 20 signatures.]

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1883-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**IMMIGRATION.**

(PETITION AGAINST—RESIDENTS OF SYDNEY.)

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*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 29 January, 1884.*

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To the Honorable the Speaker and the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undermentioned citizens of Sydney and its Suburbs,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That the vote for assisted immigration is unfair in character, as it compels the labouring classes to contribute to a fund which is used for the purpose of bringing competitors for their employment.

That the said vote is opposed to the free trade policy of the Colony, and is an undue interference with the law of supply and demand.

That the operation of the said vote is unsatisfactory, as it is the means of bringing to the Colony a number of persons who are totally unfitted for the work of colonization.

That the present circumstances of New South Wales do not justify the introduction of more population, unless the people who come are provided with the means for opening the lands, and working the industries of the Colony.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will, in its wisdom, reject the vote for assisted immigration when it next comes on for consideration.

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

*[Here follow 7,401 signatures.]*

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1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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IMMIGRATION.

(PETITION AGAINST—CHAIRMAN OF PUBLIC MEETING AT BALMAIN.)

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*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 14 February, 1884.*

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

The Petition of Electors of Balmain, in Public Meeting assembled:—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That your Petitioners protest against the expenditure of public money for immigration purposes, as it is an injustice to the wage class of the Colony.

Your Petitioners, from their intimate knowledge of the labour market, confidently assert that every avenue of labour is overflowing with applicants.

Your Petitioners would therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House would strike out the £150,000 for immigration.

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

Signed, on behalf of the Meeting,

S. J. YOUNG,  
Chairman.

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1883-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## IMMIGRATION.

(PETITION AGAINST—ELECTORS OF BALMAIN.)

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*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 2 April, 1884.*

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To the Honorable the Speaker and Members of the Legislative Assembly.

The Petition of the Electors of Balmain,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That your Petitioners protest against the expenditure of public money for immigration purposes, as the continuance of the system is likely to inflict hardships and suffering, not only on those brought out, but also upon thousands who are already here.

That the said system is a violation of the free-trade policy of New South Wales, as it protects the capitalist against the labourer.

That the said system unduly interferes with the law of supply and demand.

That the operation of the said vote is unsatisfactory, as it is the means of bringing to the Colony a number of persons who are totally unfitted for the work of colonization.

Your Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will in its wisdom reject the vote for assisted immigration.

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

*[Here follow 815 signatures.]*

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1883-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

IMMIGRATION.  
(PETITION AGAINST—RESIDENTS OF BULLI.)

---

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 28 February, 1884.*

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To the Honorable E. Barton, Esquire, Speaker, and the Honorable Members of the Legislative Assembly  
of New South Wales, in Parliament assembled.

We, your humble Petitioners, do hereby pray that you will withdraw the sum of £75,000  
sterling placed on the Government Estimates for the financial year 1884 and 1885.

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

[*Here follow 326 signatures.*]

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1883-4.

---

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

IMMIGRATION.

(PETITION AGAINST—INHABITANTS OF CLIFTON AND DISTRICT.)

---

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 4 March, 1884.*

---

To the Honorable the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, and the Members of that Honorable House, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the undersigned Inhabitants of Clifton and District,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. That on the Estimates for the year 1884 appears the sum of £75,000 towards assisted immigration.

2. That viewing the present state of the Colony's finances, as shown by the Treasurer in his Financial Statement as laid before the House of Parliament, it is rendered absolutely necessary that the expenditure be reduced, in order to place the Colony on a sound footing in the eyes of the world.

3. That your Petitioners consider that, owing to the present state of labour in New South Wales, the unexpended balance of £60,000 from last year's Estimates is more than sufficient to supply the labour market as it at present exists.

4. That your Petitioners pray that Honorable Members will see fit to reject the amount of £75,000 for immigration, as at present on the Estimates.

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

[*Here follow 165 signatures.*]

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1883-4.

---

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

IMMIGRATION.

(PETITION AGAINST—CHAIRMAN OF A PUBLIC MEETING AT PARRAMATTA.)

---

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 5 March, 1884.*

---

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

The Petition of Residents of Parramatta, in public meeting assembled,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners regard with deep and earnest concern the fact that so many of all labouring classes are at present out of employment.

2. That assisted immigration will in a large measure increase this evil.

3. That this meeting strongly protests against any further expenditure of the public money for the purpose of assisted immigration.

We therefore pray your Honorable House to refuse to sanction any further expenditure of any public money for the purpose of assisted immigration.

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

EDWIN FLOWER,  
Chairman.





1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

IMMIGRATION.

(PETITION AGAINST—CHAIRMAN OF PUBLIC MEETING AT NEWTOWN.)

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*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 11 March, 1884.*

---

To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of Residents of Newtown, in public meeting assembled, on the 7th March, 1884,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1. That your Petitioners regard with deep and grave concern the fact that so many of all labouring classes are at present out of employment.
2. That assisted immigration will help in a large measure to increase this evil.
3. That this meeting strongly protests against any further expenditure of the public money for the purpose of assisted immigration.

We therefore pray your Honorable House to refuse to sanction the expenditure of any public moneys for the purpose of assisted immigration.

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

Signed on behalf of the Meeting,

G. F. GARTON,  
Chairman



1883-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**IMMIGRATION.**

(PETITION AGAINST—CHAIRMAN OF PUBLIC MEETING AT THE STATUE, KING-ST.

-----

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 16 April, 1884.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, in Parliament assembled.

The Petition of the Residents of Sydney, in public meeting, held at the Statue, King-street, on the 16th March, 1884,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That, in the opinion of this meeting, the system of assisted Immigration pursued by the Government of this Colony is unjust and oppressive to the working-classes, and unwarranted by the present state of the labour market, and should therefore be abolished without further delay.

We would therefore implore your Honorable House not to allow any of the public moneys to be expended for the purpose of assisted Immigration.

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

Signed on behalf of the meeting,—

EDWIN FLOWER,  
Chairman.

Similar Petitions were received :—

- On 16th April, 1884, from Chairman of public meeting of Residents of Sydney, held at Bay-street, Glebe.
- On 16th April, 1884, from Chairman of public meeting of Residents of Sydney, held at "Bellevue Hotel," Redfern.
- On 16th April, 1884, from Chairman of public meeting of Residents of Sydney, held at "Elswick Hotel," Petersham.



1883-4.

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

---

**IMMIGRATION.**  
(PETITION AGAINST—INHABITANTS OF GRETA.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 September, 1884.*

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To the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

We the undersigned Inhabitants of the town and district of Greta, humbly petition the Honorable Members of Parliament assembled, that you will take the necessary steps for the immediate discontinuance of immigration in its present system.

Your Petitioners are of opinion that it is injurious to the best interests of the Colony.

And your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.

[*Here follow 167 signatures.*]

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1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

SUBALTERN OFFICERS OF THE PERMANENT ARTILLERY FORCE.  
(EXAMINATION OF.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 November, 1883.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 30 April, 1883, praying that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all letters, documents, correspondence, &c., connected with  
“the Examination of Subaltern Officers of the Permanent Artillery Force  
“held in the years 1878 and 1880.”

(Mr. A. G. Taylor.)

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In conclusion, I would remark that the following documents forming part of the correspondence are not included in that now forwarded, for reasons stated, viz. :—

1. Note from Principal Under-Secretary to Commandant, 15/10/78. Commandant's minute on same to Colonel Roberts, same date, referring to the filling of vacancies in the Permanent Artillery, were accidentally destroyed when being copied.
2. Proceedings of Board of Examination held in October, 1880, forwarded to His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief on 19th October, 1880, applied for to Colonial Secretary's Office, by letter dated 9th May last, have not been transmitted to me.
3. Proceedings of three Regimental Boards held in the Permanent Artillery, on Bedding, Rifles, and Accounts, No. 1 Battery, together with Certificate of Settlement of Accounts, No. 1 Battery, forwarded to His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, with letters dated respectively 25th October, 1880, and 4th February, 1881, applied for to Colonial Secretary's Office, 29th May, and 11th August, 1883, have not been transmitted to me.
4. Letter from the Governor and Commander-in-Chief to Sir Henry Parkes, dated January 18th, 1881, and letter from Sir Henry Parkes to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated 4th February, 1881, referring to military examination, cannot be traced.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

## No. 1.

### Garrison Order.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 22 Aug., 1878.

A BOARD of Officers, consisting of Major Christie, Major of Brigade, President, and Majors Spalding and Airey, New South Wales Artillery, Members, will assemble at 10 a.m. on Thursday, the 29th instant, at a place to be hereafter named, for the examination of Lieutenants of the New South Wales Artillery, as to their fitness for promotion.

The subjects of examination will be as follows :—

- (a) Regimental duties.
- (b) Military law
- (c) Drill.
- (d) Artillery subjects.

By Command,  
W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,  
Major of Brigade.

### Garrison Order.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 27 Aug., 1878.

THE Board of Officers for the examination of the Subalterns, New South Wales Artillery, alluded to in the Garrison Order of the 22nd instant, will assemble in the Officers' Mess-room, Victoria Barracks.

The New South Wales Artillery will furnish the necessary stationery, chairs, &c., and an orderly for the Board.

By Command,  
W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,  
Major of Brigade.

### The Commandant to His Excellency the Governor.

Your Excellency,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 10 Oct., 1878.

By desire of the Officer Commanding New South Wales Artillery, I have the honor to submit for your Excellency's consideration certain correspondence (as per margin) \* having reference to the promotion and examination of the subalterns of that corps.

See page 3.

Your Excellency will note, that in the beginning of August last, the Officer Commanding New South Wales Artillery forwarded and recommended the application of Lieutenants Taunton and Mackenzie for promotion to the rank of captain. Having in view the fact that the officers in question were junior to Lieutenants H. Le Patourel, A. Le Patourel, F. B. Baynes, and P. L. Murray, and that none of the subalterns had passed the test examination required by the Queen's Regulations, I conceived that the carrying out of these recommendations would have been illegal under clause 5 of the Military and Naval Forces Regulation Act, as also contrary to the custom of the Service, and I therefore minuted and returned the application for the further consideration of the Officer Commanding Artillery.

This action on my part led to the appointment of a Garrison Board, as required by the Queen's Regulations, for the examination of such subalterns as desired promotion; and the Board in conformity with my instructions conducted the examination, and duly forwarded to me the examination papers, together with their report. A copy of the latter was sent, on the 18th ult., to the Officer Commanding New South Wales Artillery, who thereupon, in letter of following day, requested, for certain reasons, that the examination papers might be submitted to him. This course I did not feel justified in adopting, as will be seen by terms of my letter of the 20th ult. On the 26th following, the Officer Commanding New South Wales Artillery again urged that the papers should be submitted to him, quoting generally in support paras. 57 and 58, section 4 of the Queen's Regulations. I then, under blank cover memo. 27/9/78, requested to be informed of the precise grounds upon which the request was based, and in default of that information I definitely regretted my inability to furnish the papers—hence this reference to your Excellency. I need hardly say that had the Officer Commanding Artillery, in response to my invitation, shown that the Queen's Regulations favoured his view of the matter, I should have complied with his wishes, having no possible interest beyond that of doing what I considered to be my duty.

In

In conclusion, I would remark that it appears to me that the Officer Commanding New South Wales Artillery is not justified in basing his complaint on a general quotation of certain paras. of the Queen's Regulations which in themselves embody various points, without indicating their precise application to the question at issue, and which is indeed now necessary in order to enable me to give a comprehensive reply; and further, inasmuch as the *onus probandi* rests with the officer taking exception to the official acts of another, I would respectfully urge that, prior to any endeavour on my part to sustain the position I have thought fit to assume, your Excellency will be pleased to require the Officer Commanding New South Wales Artillery to point out precisely the application of such parts of paras. 57 and 58, section 4 of the Queen's Regulations, as will justify him in taxing my action as inconsistent with the same.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Col.,

Commandant.

P.S.—With your Excellency's permission, I would propose to remark on Colonel Roberts' letter of this date as soon as I am in a position to submit the whole case for your Excellency's further consideration.

J.S.R.

Colonel Richardson,

I do not think Colonel Roberts is warranted in applying for the examination papers to be submitted to him. The decision of the Board in the case of the officers who have passed is not open to review by him, and must be accepted as final. If his object is to ascertain the shortcomings of such of his officers as have failed, he can himself institute an examination for the purpose.

H.R., 12/10/78.

\* [Enclosures.]

1. Lieut. Taunton's application for promotion.—1/8/78.
2. Extract from Brigade Office Register referring to Lieut. Mackenzie's application for promotion.—2/8/78. (Original not forthcoming.)
3. Commandant's instructions to Board of Examiners.—28/8/78.
4. Report of Board of Examiners.—16/9/78.
5. Officer commanding N.S.W. Art. to Commandant.—19/9/78.
6. Commandant to Officer commandg. N.S.W. Art.—20/9/78.
7. Officer commanding N.S.W. Art. to Commandant.—26/9/78.
8. Commandant to Officer comg. N.S.W. Art.—4/10/78.
9. Officer commanding N.S.W. Art. to Commandant.—8/10/78.
10. Officer commanding N.S.W. Art. to Commandant.—10/10/78.

Lieutenant Taunton to Colonel Roberts.

Sir,

Victoria Barracks, 1/8/78.

I have the honor to request that you will forward and recommend this my application to be promoted to the rank of captain and adjutant.

I would urge as my reasons for applying that in the Royal Artillery the position of adjutant being considered one of great importance, is always held by a captain, and as a lieutenant I have not the weight which the senior rank would give me in the difficult position in which I am often placed. With one exception, I am many years the senior—counting my Imperial service, viz., eleven years (two years of which were active service in the field)—of any subaltern in the Permanent Force, and I have passed all the necessary examinations for the rank of captain, which rank I would now be holding had I remained in my regiment. I would further urge that all the adjutants of the Volunteers being captains, it would be only just that I should be put on the same footing. I have held the appointment of acting-adjutant since Sept. last.

I have, &c.,

J. E. O. TAUNTON, Lt.

Forwarded to the Commandant.

I beg to recommend this application, as I am of opinion that the adjutant of this force should hold the rank of captain, as is the usual custom in the Imperial Service; moreover, I understand that in the proposed reorganization of the auxiliary forces the adjutants are to hold the rank of captain, and would from this fact become senior to the adjutant of the Permanent Force. The testimonials of this officer, also, are of such a character as to strengthen my recommendation, even without considering his services in the Imperial Army. I would recommend that his pay should be at the rate he at present receives, viz., £266 per annum, and that the establishment should not be increased.

1/8/78.

CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel.

The Officer commanding N.S.W. Art.—

Prior to submitting this application I would draw the attention of the Officer Commanding N.S.W. Art. to the establishment for Garrison Brigades of the Royal Artillery, issued with Army Circulars of April last, by which it appears that an adjutant is only allowed to a brigade of nineteen batteries, which number on an average 2,300 of all ranks; I therefore doubt whether anything beyond an acting appointment, as at present obtains, should be permitted in connection with the N.S.W. Art. There is also another point to be considered, viz., that this promotion would place Lieut. Taunton over the heads of five officers now senior to himself in the corps; and I accordingly think before any promotions are carried out amongst the subalterns some system should be indicated which, whilst studying the peculiar conditions of the Colonial Service, shall, as far as possible, be in accord with the custom of the Imperial Service and the provisions of such Acts, &c., as the N.S.W. Art. may be subject to. The Officer Commanding Artillery will understand that in making the above remarks I do not in any way question the fitness of Lieutenant Taunton for promotion.

J.S.R., Col.,

2/8/78.

Comdt.

To Commandant, with covering letter dated Oct. 10, 1878.—C. F. R., Col., 10/10/78.

Extract

## Extract from Brigade Office Register.

No. 78/1346. Registered 5/8/78. From Officer Commanding New South Wales Artillery, dated 2/8/78.

Subject.—Lieutenant Mackenzie applying for promotion.

The Commandant,—I would recommend this promotion subject to the usual Imperial custom of passing the necessary examination, as this officer's testimonials were very good.—C.F.R., Col., 2/8/78.

Returned to Officer Commanding New South Wales Artillery, 5/8/78 with following minute:—

If this promotion is carried out, it will place Lieutenant Mackenzie over the heads of four officers at present senior to him in the Artillery. It appears to me that the question raised as regards the promotion recommended in Lieut. Taunton's case will also partially here apply, and therefore that the whole question of promotion of subalterns of the Artillery should have very careful consideration.

3/8/78.—B.C.

J.S.R., Col., Commandant.

## Commandant's Instructions to Board of Examiners.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 28 August, 1878.

The President of the Board for the Examination of Subalterns, New South Wales Artillery,—

1. The enclosed questions on drill and artillery subjects have been prepared by my direction by the Officer Commanding the Artillery Forces, and those on Regimental Duties and Military Law by the Major of Brigade, and will together form the subject of examination of such Subalterns of the New South Wales Artillery as may present themselves for examination as to their fitness for promotion to the rank of Captain.

2. The Board in the first instance will be good enough to assess points in connection with each question, the maximum number to be gained on any one question being 10.

3. The candidates will, in addition to practically demonstrating (to the satisfaction of the Artillery portion of the Board) their proficiency in Standing-gun drill—Traversing-platform drill (80 pdrs.)—Field Gun drill—Company drill—and Heavy R.M.L. Gun drill, be required to have gained on each subject half the number of points possible, in order to be reckoned as qualified for promotion.

4. At the conclusion of the examination the Board will forward their report, specifying those officers who, in their opinion, are fit for promotion, accompanied by the written answers to questions, and a certificate to the effect that the candidates have not received any assistance from books or other sources.

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

## Report of Board of Examiners.

PROCEEDINGS of a Board of Officers, assembled at Sydney, New South Wales, on the 29th August, 1878, by order of the Commandant, bearing date the 22nd August, 1878, to report on the fitness for promotion of the Lieutenants of New South Wales Artillery.

President—Major Christie, Major of Brigade.

Members—Major Spalding, N.S.W.A., Major Airey, N.S.W.A.

The Board having assembled pursuant to the above order, proceeds to read the Commandant's instructions as conveyed in his memorandum of the 28th August, addressed to the President.

The Board subsequently sat on the following dates for the purpose of carrying out the duties assigned to it, viz., on the 29th and 30th August, and the 2nd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 16th, September.

The following officers of the New South Wales Artillery appeared before the Board:—Lieutenants H. Le Patourel, A. Le Patourel, Baynes, Murray, Mackenzie, Taunton, and Nathan.

The Board finds that the only officers who have come up to the standard laid down in para. 3 of the Commandant's memo. of the 28th August last are Lieutenants Murray and Mackenzie.

The Board certifies that none of the candidates have received, to their knowledge, any assistance from books or other sources, during the hours the several portions of the examination have been conducted in.

The Board has further to report that, considering questions 7 and 22 in the subject of "Regimental Duties" inapplicable, for reasons which it appears unnecessary to detail, others were substituted for them by the Major of Brigade. Question 21 being also considered inapplicable was, with the assent of the convening authority, struck out, none other being substituted for it.

The copies of the questions asked on the various subjects are forwarded herewith, as also the answers in writing as given by each candidate.

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, M. of B.,  
President.

WARNER SPALDING, Major, N.S.W.A.,  
GEO. J. AIRY, Major, N.S.W.A.,  
Members.

Sydney, 16th September, 1878.

## Colonel Roberts to The Commandant.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of proceedings of a Board of officers held to report on the fitness for promotion of certain subaltern officers of the N. S. W. Artillery, from which it appears that only two officers came up to the standard laid down in para. 3 of the Commandant's memorandum (copy of which has not reached me).

19 September, 1878.

I would beg to point out that paras. 57 and 58, section 4, of the Queen's Regulations have not been carried out by the Board, excepting such portion as refers to "the candidate not having received any assistance from books, &c."

As I have not yet seen the answers to questions forwarded to the Board by me, I am unable to form an opinion as to how far each officer has displayed the requisite knowledge of the subjects under examination, or his ability to impart that knowledge to others.

Under these circumstances I have the honor to request that I may be furnished with the examination papers of the candidates and their answers; also the number of marks awarded to each subject, as well as a confidential report from the Board as to the abilities of each officer when practically tested in the field, stating particularly whether the officer is fully qualified in every respect to command men in the field.

The information asked for by me is required to enable me to suggest what necessary steps should be taken with reference to the filling up of the vacancies now existing—viz., the captains' appointments in the N. S. W. Artillery.

I have, &c.,  
CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel.

The Commandant to Colonel Roberts.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 20 September, 1878.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, on the subject of the examination of officers of the New South Wales Artillery for promotion, I have the honor to remark that it appears to me the Board has complied with the requirements of the Service, as laid down in the Queen's Regulations. I am also of opinion that your request to be furnished with the examination papers would, if complied with, be inconsistent with the custom of the Service, and the spirit of the Regulations in question.

I have to enclose copy of the instructions to the Board as required.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

Colonel Roberts to The Commandant.

Sir,

26 September, 1878.

In answer to your letter 78-583, of 20th instant, I would again beg to refer to paras. 57 and 58, section 4, of the Queen's Regulations, which point out that "the portion of examination which can be best carried on in writing will be conducted by questions prepared by the Deputy Adjutant-General, R.A., &c."

"That the Board will forward their report, together with the written answers to the questions furnished by the Deputy Adjutant-General, R.A. (certifying, &c., &c.), through the General or other officer commanding, to the Adjutant-General. The answers to the questions on military law will be sent to the Director-General of Military Education."

From the above-quoted direction it appears to me that the report on written artillery questions should have been forwarded on to me, unless the instructions to the Board overrule the Queen's Regulations on this subject.

I beg respectfully to point out that as I was (eventually) directed to furnish the artillery written questions, that in my opinion it would not be inconsistent with the custom of the Service to furnish me with the examination papers, nor would the spirit of the Regulations be violated by the adoption of this course.

I would again add that, prior to being called upon to suggest what course should be adopted in recommending steps to be taken to fill the posts of captains of the N. S. W. Artillery, I would wish to be in possession of more information with regard to the qualifications exhibited by the officers who presented themselves for examination.

I have, &c.,  
CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel.

As I am still of the opinion noted in my letter of the 20th instant, perhaps the Officer Commanding N. S. W. Art. will be good enough to specify the precise grounds upon which he bases his opinion that the proceedings of the Board should be forwarded to him.—J.S.R., Colonel, Commandant, 27/9/78.—B.C.

I cannot urge more precise reasons than those advanced in my letters of 26th and 19th of September last, and I much regret to appear to be unduly pressing for a re-consideration of this question, although I believe the request I make is in accordance with the spirit of the Imperial Army Regulations. I am sure it will be found most conducive to the interests of the Public Service that all matters of a professional character relating to the artillery should be referred to me for advice, considering the fact that I am the only artillery officer in the local forces of this Colony. In the present case I desire to see the examination papers in order to ascertain how far (as I have previously stated) the officers have qualified in the artillery examination.—C.F.R., Colonel, 4/10/78.

The Commandant to Colonel Roberts.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 4 October, 1878.

In reply to your minute of 4/10/78, written in reply to mine of 27/9/78, endorsed on your letter of the 26th ultimo, No. 2348-78, I have to inform you that no precise reasons having been given by you to show that the course adopted by me relative to the papers sent in by the Board which recently sat to

to examine certain subalterns of the New South Wales Artillery for promotion, is inconsistent with my duty as Commandant, or contrary to the usages of the Service, I regret I do not feel myself justified in assenting to your request that the papers in question should be submitted to you.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

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Colonel Roberts to The Commandant.

8 October, 1878.

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 4th October; and having noted the contents, respectfully request that the whole of the correspondence may be forwarded for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

I would respectfully request also that the position I hold in the Permanent Force as Colonel Commanding the Artillery of New South Wales, with the duties and responsibilities connected therewith, may be pointed out to me, as my exact position seems to me to be hardly defused.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. F. ROBERTS,  
Colonel.

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Brigade Office, Sydney, 9 Oct., 1878.

MEMO.—The Officer Commanding New South Wales Artillery will be good enough to return to this office without delay, Lieut. Taunton and Mackenzie's applications for promotion to the rank of captain in the New South Wales Artillery, dated 1st and 2nd August last, returned on the 2nd and 5th of that month.

By Command,

W.B.B.C., Major,  
Major of Brigade.

The Commandant,

The letters asked for in this memo. were not marked as to be returned. Lieut. Mackenzie's was handed to him, and has been, I understand, destroyed. Lt. Taunton's will be obtained, and when the correspondence is copied, will be forwarded in due course. Under these circumstances, I beg to point out that in my opinion this memo. is of an unusually peremptory nature. Perhaps this is not intended.

9/10/78.

C.F.R., Col.

The memo. in question was certainly not intended to be in any way peremptory, but was supposed to be couched in the usual official terms. The reason for urging the immediate return of the documents was, that no delay might occur in submitting the correspondence having reference to the promotion and examination of subalterns of the N. S. W. Art. to His Excellency the Governor, as required by the Officer Commanding N. S. W. Art.

10/10/78.

J.S.R., Col.,

Commandant.

Noted and returned.—C.F.R., Col., 10/10/78.

My reason for objecting to the nature of memo. was that it conveyed on the face of it an intimation of a certain amount of neglect in not forwarding papers which had actually not been called for.

10/10/78.

C.F.R., Col.

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Colonel Roberts to The Commandant.

Sir,

10 October, 1878.

In forwarding the application of Lieut. Taunton, called for in memo. of 9th instant, which had been retained, not having been directed "to be returned," I have the honor to submit the memo. which I had prepared in answer to the last, dated 2/8/78, but which, owing to the examination for promotion being ordered soon after, was not entered on the correspondence, as it was deemed advisable to await the result.

"The establishment referred to, issued in Army Circulars for April, is founded on the new scheme of mobilization of Army Corps, and I am under the impression that adjutants will be appointed for each brigade of five batteries or more, both at home and abroad, as it is not intended that the whole brigade of nineteen batteries shall serve in England, or at one station, at one time.

"With regard to Lieut. Taunton passing over the heads of five officers senior to him, I do not consider this of much importance so far as it applies to this Force, more especially when the services of the five are considered and compared with the Imperial services of this officer. Lieut. H. Le Patourel served for about three years in the Imperial Service, Lieut. A. Le Patourel in the Militia for two years or so; Lieut. Baynes never served in any Force as an officer; Lieut. Murray's experience is only connected with the Volunteer Artillery of these Colonies; nor have any of these officers passed the examination which Lieut. Taunton has, viz., for Captain; 1st class extra Certificate Musketry, which no officer in this Colony holds, as well as the extra examination, viz.: Especial Army Examination, which is considered necessary at the present time in the Imperial Service. I would also point out that the services of these five officers, excepting Lieut. H. Le Patourel, do not extend over a period of two years.

"My reason for recommending this promotion is to further the interests of the Service by obtaining the best qualified officer for the responsible position of adjutant; and I may again refer to my memo. of 1/8/78 on the comparative ranks of adjutants of the auxiliary Forces, and this Force. I would also point out that should any case occur in which the officers of the auxiliary Forces and those of the Permanent Art. should meet in action, that from the fact of some holding commissions as captains, they, although without any actual experience (possibly), would take command over the heads of officers who had proved themselves when in action and under fire.



"None of the officers were compelled to pass an Entrance Examination on appointment, although this, if you remember, was recommended, and consequently those positions now held by seniority are merely the result of luck.

"I further beg to inform you that Lieut. Mackenzie cannot find his application, which was returned to him.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel.

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### The Commandant to The Officer Commanding N.S.W. Artillery.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 14 October, 1878.

I have the honor to inform you that, in accordance with the desire expressed in your letter of the 8th instant, No. 30-78, the correspondence having reference to the examination and promotion of the subalterns of the corps under your command was duly submitted to His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who has been pleased to convey his decision thereon in minute to the following effect:—

"I do not think Colonel Roberts is warranted in applying for the examination papers to be submitted to him. The decision of the Board in the case of the officers who have passed is not open to review by him, and must be accepted as final. If his object is to ascertain the shortcomings of such of his officers as have failed, he can himself institute an examination for the purpose."

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

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Note from Principal Under-Secretary to Commandant, as to promotion of officers, 15/10/78.

Commandant's minute on same, 15/10/78, to Colonel Roberts.

The Commandant,

It appears to me, from the answer sent to my letter of the 8th instant, that the recommendation of officers for promotion has been taken out of my hands, the Board reporting Lieut. Murray and Lieut. Mackenzie are the only two officers qualified. Of these two Lieut. Murray is the senior.—C.F.R., Col., 17/10/78.

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The Officer Commanding N.S.W. Art.,—

Neither the customs of the Service nor the correspondence in question warrant, in my opinion, this interpretation. The Board, beyond judging of certain professional qualifications, does not relieve an officer commanding a corps from the responsibility of maintaining as far as practicable the establishment of officers and recommending them or otherwise for promotion, he being by his position acquainted with their qualifications or otherwise outside the professional matters entertained by the Board.—J.S.R., Col., Commandant, 17/10/78.

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The Commandant,—

My previous minute points out which officer is the senior qualified one, and I believe the customs of the Service point to the senior officers obtaining this promotion by rotation. I am not aware that I have in any way sought to be relieved of the responsibility of maintaining the establishment of officers, and I beg again to refer to the minute of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, which states that the decision of the Board must be accepted by him (viz., myself) as final. There are three officers senior to Lieut. Murray who failed to qualify, and I respectfully beg to adhere to my opinion that the papers of examination should have been submitted to me, for the reasons previously stated.—C.F.R., Col., 18/10/78.

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### Extract from Brigade Office Register.

No. 78/1864. Registered.—22/10/78. From Officer Commanding N.S.W. Art., 18/10/78. Lieutenant Mackenzie's application for promotion to captain.

RETURNED to Officer Commanding N.S.W. Art., 22/10/78, with following minute:—I presume this is a repetition of previous recommendation endorsed on Lieut. Mackenzie's application for promotion under date 2/8/78, and will have the effect if carried out of placing that officer over the head of one of his seniors, viz., Lieut. Murray, who has also passed the qualifying examination for promotion. Is this intended? If so, some reason should be given for this procedure prior to submission to His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

J.S.R., Col.,

Commandant.

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The Commandant,—

This is not intended to place Lieut. Mackenzie over the head of Lieut. Murray, as I pointed out in my memo. of 17/10/78 that the latter was the senior officer, in reply to note of the Hon. the Colonial Secretary to yourself.—C.F.R., Col., 22/10/78.

The Officer Commanding N.S.W. Art.,—

Under these circumstances it will be necessary before this promotion can be carried out that the Officer Commanding N.S.W. Artillery should recommend the promotion of Lieut. Murray, provided there is no objection, in which latter case, as before pointed out, objection should be stated.—J.S.R., Colonel, Commandant, 22/10/78.

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The

The Principal Under-Secretary to The Commandant.

Dear Colonel Richardson, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 22/10/78.  
The Colonial Secretary is very desirous of receiving the names of officers for appointment to the vacancies in the Artillery; will you therefore be so kind as to expedite the matter.

Yours, &c.,  
M. R. ALLAN.

It is requested the Officer Comg. N.S.W. Art. will give immediate attention to this matter.—By Command, W.B.B.C., M. of B., 22/10/78.

Colonel Roberts to The Commandant.

Sir,

Artillery Brigade Office, N.S.W., 24 Oct., 1878.

In accordance with memo. dated 22/10/78, with reference to the promotion of officers to the rank of captain in the New South Wales Artillery, as it has been decided that I am not to have access to the papers of the officers who lately presented themselves for examination, and only two officers, viz., Lieut. Murray and Lieut. Mackenzie, having been reported as qualified by the Board of Officers appointed to examine, I beg to recommend that the usual custom prevalent at home be followed, and that these officers be promoted according to their seniority, viz., Lieut. Pembroke Lathrop Murray to the first vacancy, and Lieut. Henry Douglas Mackenzie to the next.

For reasons above stated, I am unable to recommend another officer for the vacancy which must occur soon, viz., the third captaincy in the Force, although I believe that there are one or two who passed sufficiently well to warrant their promotion without another examination.

I have, &c.,  
CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel,  
Comg. Art. Forces.

The Commandant to His Excellency the Governor.

Your Excellency,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 24 Oct., 1878.

I have the honor to forward the applications of Lieutenants Pembroke Lathrop Murray and Henry Douglas Mackenzie, of the N.S.W. Art., for promotion to the rank of Captain, the same being recommended by the Officer Commanding that Corps. The firstnamed officer will fill the vacancy which has always existed since the formation of the 3rd Battery; and the latter officer, the vacancy caused by the death of Captain Bacchus.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

No. 2.

Garrison Order.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 11 March, 1879.

A BOARD will assemble early in April to examine and report upon the qualifications of such Subaltern Officers of the New South Wales Artillery as are desirous of passing for the rank of Captain.

The subjects of examination will be as follows, viz. :—

(a) Regimental duties	...	...	...	...	(25 questions)
(b) Military Law	...	...	...	...	(25 " )
(c) Drill	...	...	...	...	(25 " )
(d) Artillery subjects	...	...	...	...	(50 " )

The candidates will, in addition to the above, practically demonstrate (to the Artillery portion of the Board) their proficiency in the following gun drills, viz. :—Standing carriage, Traversing-platform (80-par.), heavy R.M.L. Gun, Field Gun, Armstrong Gun, and Company drill.

The questions in subjects (a) and (b) will be prepared by the Brigade Major, those in (c) and (d) by the Officer Comg. Art. Forces.

By Command,  
M. MURPHY, Major,  
Act. Major of Brigade.

Colonel Roberts to The Commandant.

Sir,

Artillery Brigade Office, 12 March, 1879.

With reference to Garrison Orders of yesterday's date, directing the Officer Commanding the Artillery to prepare the questions under heads (c) and (d) for the forthcoming examination of subalterns desirous of qualifying for the rank of captain, I have the honor respectfully to point out that the questions on these subjects should be prepared by the Board; as on a previous occasion, after the preparation of questions I was not, although actually the examining officer, permitted to see the answers thereto, or to estimate the value of such answers as were given to my questions.

I beg to request, therefore, that the Board of Examiners be directed to prepare the questions for examination under heads (c) and (d).

I have, &c.,  
CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel,  
Commanding Artillery Forces.

I think the Officer Commanding Artillery views this matter in an erroneous light. The Queen's Regulations, paragraph 57, section 4, distinctly lay down that in the Imperial Service an officer (D.A.G.R.A.) *not* on the Board shall prepare the Artillery questions; so it is evident that, if the custom of the Service is as far as practicable to be observed, these questions cannot be prepared by the Board. The reasons given by the Officer Commanding Artillery in support of his request, viz., that he, as examining officer, was not permitted to see the proceedings of the Board or estimate the value of the answers given to his questions in a former instance, do not appear to me to constitute good grounds for desiring to be relieved of the duty of preparing the questions; for, reasoning by analogy, it is plain by the Queen's Regulations, that the officer who prepared these questions (D.A.G.R.A.) is neither considered an examining officer in the sense claimed by the Officer Commanding Artillery, as regards himself, nor are the proceedings of the Board (in which are included answers given to his questions) submitted to him, but to a totally different officer.

For many reasons I should much regret if this matter should again form the subject of controversial correspondence between the two senior officers of the Force, and more especially so, when it should be borne in mind that both His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief and the Ministerial Head of the Department have already characterized as untenable, the position assumed by the Officer Commanding Artillery on a previous occasion, in respect to a similar question to that now under consideration.—J.S.R., Colonel, Commandant, B.C., 14/3/79. Confidential.

As Commanding Officer of the Artillery, I should presume that, in the absence of any Staff Officers of Artillery holding the position of Deputy Adjutant-General or Adjutant-General, that the questions should be submitted finally to me. The minute of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, as forwarded to me, stated the decision of the Board must be considered by me as final; this I infer related to the report of the Board on such officers as had qualified in their opinion, and did not refer to the principle at issue, viz., whether I was to be permitted to see the answers to the questions forwarded by myself. No decision of the Ministerial Head of the Department was forwarded to me that I am aware of, nor was any notice taken of the latter portion of my letter of the 8th October last.—CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel, 19/3/79.

I can only reiterate, as regards the first portion of memo. of Officer Commanding Artillery Forces, that in my opinion the Queen's Regulations are decidedly antagonistic to the questions being finally submitted to him. The minute of His Excellency seems to me to have had especial reference to the question at issue, as may be judged by the following quotation therefrom:—"I do not think Colonel Roberts is warranted in applying for the examination papers to be submitted to him." The views of the Colonial Secretary were verbally communicated to me (as well as I remember), some little time after His Excellency's decision as embodied in minute, and were in effect as already stated. It appears to me that the position of the Officer Commanding Artillery Forces is to all intents and purposes defined by the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Imperial Army, to which all officers of the Permanent Military Forces are subjected by the local Military Act.—J.S.R., Colonel, Commandant, B.C., 25/3/79.

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#### Colonel Roberts to The Commandant.

Dear Richardson,

Although I have again written on the vexed question of examination of officers, yet it has been represented to me that there would be greater fairness in my preparing the questions on Artillery subjects, thus avoiding the idea of any officer getting information on *what* particular subject questions would be given. I shall be glad to make out the questions, provided I can be relieved of the Artillery *Drill Questions*, as I have but little time at my disposal, and fifty questions *other than* those already given, yet not too difficult, will take some consideration and time.

Yours, &c.,

CHAS. F. ROBERTS.

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#### The Commandant to Colonel Roberts.

Dear Roberts,

Brigade Office, 25/3/79.

I am sure the fact of your preparing the questions will give greater confidence and satisfaction than delegating it to Battery Officers, who, besides naturally taking an interest in their subalterns, are supposed to be coaching them for their examination; and I should therefore suggest that you direct your adjutant to prepare the questions on drill, which, whilst practically relieving yourself, still leaves the preparation under your control and supervision. I have been obliged to postpone the examination until the end of April, in consequence of Encampment.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON.

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#### Garrison Order.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 26 March, 1879.

IN consequence of the continuous training of the Volunteer Force being fixed for the 11th of April and five following days, the Board of Officers for the examination of the subalterns of the N. S. W. Art., alluded to in the Garrison Order of the 11th instant, will not assemble till the latter end of next month.

By Command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,

Major of Bde.

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#### Memo. by Major Christie.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 23 June, 1879.

MEMO.—Having in view the likelihood of a reduction in the strength of the N. S. W. Art., the Commandant would wish to know Colonel Roberts' views with reference to the examination of the officers of that

that corps for promotion ; whether he considers the same should be proceeded with, or held in abeyance for the present.

By Command,  
W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,  
Major of Bde.

The Brigade Major,—

Has any instruction been given to stop the cadre of officers per battery ? If not, I cannot see any course to pursue but to fill up each rank according to regulated numbers.  
24/6/79. C.F.R., Col.

In order to enable this examination to be carried out, it is requested the preparation of the questions in Drill and Artillery subjects, as referred to in Garrison Order of 11th March last, may be carried out by Colonel Roberts.  
24/6/79. By Command,  
W.B.B.C., Major,  
Major of Brigade.

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Colonel Roberts to The Commandant.

Dear Colonel Richardson,

7 July, 1879.

May I request to be furnished with copies of the correspondence and full decision of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief and the late Hon. the Colonial Secretary, with reference to the questions for examination in Artillery subjects being submitted to me to test as to correctness of answers.

I remain, &c.,  
CHAS. F. ROBERTS.

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The Commandant to Colonel Roberts.

Dear Col. Roberts,

Brigade Office, 8 July, 1879.

The copies of correspondence you ask for will be forwarded. The opinion of the late Colonial Secretary was communicated to me verbally, and in effect as noted in my memos. 14/3/79 and 25/3/79.

Yours &c.,  
JOHN S. RICHARDSON.

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Colonel Roberts to The Commandant.

Sir,

Artillery Brigade Office, Sydney, 30 July, 1879.

I have the honor to request information with reference to the orders for the preparation of questions on Artillery subjects for the forthcoming examination of officers for promotion to the rank of Captain. I surmise that the reason I have been directed to carry this out is that, as senior officer of the Artillery, I combine the duties of Inspector-General of Artillery, Adjutant-General of Artillery, and Director of Artillery and Stores, there being no officers holding these appointments in the Colony.

I have, &c.,  
CHAS. F. ROBERTS,  
Colonel.

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The Commandant to Colonel Roberts.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 31 July, 1879.

In acknowledging your letter of yesterday's date, I have the honor to inform you that, in requiring you to furnish the questions on Artillery subjects for the forthcoming examination of Officers N.S.W. Artillery for promotion to the rank of Captain, I was influenced by the belief that I was adopting, as far as practicable, the procedure laid down for the Imperial Service in similar cases, and as embodied in the Queen's Regulations (to which the N.S.W. Artillery is subject), as also that I was studying the best interests of the Service.

In the absence of an officer holding the precise position of Deputy Adjutant-General of Artillery in the Colony, it is to me obvious that you are the proper person to perform the duties appertaining to the somewhat analogous position, as far of course as may be compatible with the organization and special conditions of the Colonial Military Service.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

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Lieutenant Nathan to His Excellency the Governor.

My Lord,

Government House, Sydney, 17 November, 1879.

I beg respectfully to bring under your Excellency's notice my request for promotion to the rank of Captain in the New South Wales Artillery, and to solicit your assistance in my behalf.

My services in connection with the Colony are as follows :—I joined the Volunteer Force in March, 1868, and was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Volunteer Artillery by examination in 1871, and afterwards promoted to the rank of Captain in May, 1875, which rank I held until joining the New South Wales Artillery, in July, 1877, as Lieutenant, and I can with confidence refer you to Colonel Richardson and Colonel Roberts for their opinion as to the manner in which I performed my duties.

I may further add that Sir Alfred Stephen, when administering the Government, strongly recommended me for promotion.

I have, &c.,  
ROBERT ALLWOOD NATHAN,  
Lieutenant.

His

## His Excellency the Governor to Colonial Secretary.

Dear Sir Henry,

I enclose you a letter I have received from Lt. Nathan, now acting as extra A.D.C. on my staff, requesting promotion to the rank of Captain, which post is, I hear, now vacant.

As his services appear to give him a fair claim for promotion, I beg to recommend his application, and it will give me much satisfaction if the promotion sought for can be granted.

Very, &amp;c.,

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

Can be recorded and referred to the Commandant.—H.P., 29/11/79. The Commandant.—B.C., 1 Dec./79.—C.W.

## The Commandant to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 5 December, 1879.

I have the honor to report, in accordance with the Colonial Secretary's minute, 29/11/79, on accompanying application for the promotion of Lieutenant Nathan, N.S.W. Art., that the local Military and Naval Forces Regulation Act of 1871, subjects as far as practicable the New South Wales Artillery to the "Queen's Rules and Regulations, the Rules and Articles of War, and to such other orders, rules, and regulations, of whatever nature or kind, to which Her Majesty's Army is for the time being subject." Such being the legal aspect of the case, it would seem that the procedure practised with regard to the promotion of officers in the Imperial Service should also obtain in the N.S.W. Artillery.

By the Pay and Promotion Warrant, I gather that subalterns of the Royal Art. are entitled to promotion by *seniority*, provided they have passed the qualifying examination for the superior grade.

Lieutenant Nathan is not the senior of his grade, neither has he passed the necessary examination; and further, this warrant neither recognizes the description of service quoted by this officer in support of his application, nor that appertaining to his present staff employment, as giving any special claims for promotion. Under these circumstances, I conceive that the three Lieutenants senior to Lieutenant Nathan would have grounds of complaint if they were passed over in the manner contemplated.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

## No. 3.

## The Commandant to His Excellency the Governor.

My Lord,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 18 August, 1880.

With reference to the forthcoming examination of officers of the N.S.W. Art. with reference to their fitness for promotion, I have the honor to suggest, for your Excellency's approval, that I should sit as President of the Board to be detailed to carry out this duty; the Major of Brigade and a Field Officer of the N.S.W. Art. constituting the other members.

The Queen's Regulations require that, as far as possible, such Board should not be composed of officers of the regiment to which candidates belong. The arrangement proposed is, therefore, I consider, a preferable one to that which obtained on the occasion of the last examination, when the Major of Brigade and two Field Officers of the N.S.W. Art. conducted the duty in question.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

## Garrison Order.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 19 August, 1880.

A BOARD will assemble at this office, on Tuesday, the 14th Sept. next, at 10 a.m., to examine and report upon the qualifications of such Subaltern Officers of the N.S.W. Art. as are desirous of passing for the rank of Captain.

The subjects of examination will be as follows:—

(a) Regimental duties	...	...	...	...	(15 questions)
(b) Military law	...	...	...	...	(15 " )
(c) Drill	...	...	...	...	(15 " )
(d) Artillery subjects	...	...	...	...	(30 " )

The candidates will, in addition to the above, practically demonstrate their proficiency in the following gun drills, viz., Traversing platform (80-pdr.), heavy R.M.L. Gun.

Questions under the head of (c) will be confined to Field and Armstrong Gun drill.

The questions in subjects (a) and (b) will be prepared by the Brigade-Major; those in (c) and (d), by the Officer Commanding Artillery Forces.

The Officer Commanding N.S.W. Art. will furnish a list of officers for examination by the 1st proximo.

By Command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,  
Major of Brigade.

His

## His Excellency the Governor to The Commandant.

Dear Colonel Richardson, Government House, Sydney, N.S.W., 25 August, 1880.

I only returned yesterday from the Blue Mountains, and I think it best to write privately before replying officially to your letter of 18/8/80.

I approve of your acting as President of the Board for the examination of the officers of the N.S.W. Artillery previous to their promotion; and I also approve of Colonel Roberts acting as a member of the Board, but I think that, on technical grounds, the appointment of the Senior Major of the N.S.W. Artillery would be preferable to that of the Major of Brigade.

Yours, &c.,  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

## The Commandant to His Excellency the Governor.

Dear Lord Augustus Loftus,

Brigade Office, 25/8/80.

In reply to your note regarding the Artillery examination, I have to state, that it appears to me the whole spirit of the Queen's Regulations indicates that the examination of officers (on which their professional prospects depend) should be conducted, as far as practicable, apart from the regimental influence of those whose daily and personal association, both privately and professionally, might be fairly supposed to engender either feelings of partiality or the reverse. It is undoubtedly laid down, for the examination of subalterns of the Artillery, that two out of the three composing the Board shall be Artillerymen, yet it is to be borne in mind that in the Imperial Regiment of Artillery it is possible to detail officers who have neither intimate association with nor any particular interest in the candidates, such as may be presumed to exist here. Even in this case the written questions are prepared by persons both apart from the Board, and without intimate knowledge of the candidates. Again, in the examination of captains of *all Arms*, it appears that, although one member of the Board shall be of the same Arm as the candidate, yet on no occasion, when it can be avoided, is to belong to the same regiment. The custom of the Service entirely precludes Colonel Roberts sitting on the Board, from the fact of his being *the Officer commanding the Corps*, he having, possibly, favourable and unfavourable views of officers he is in the habit of directly commanding. So impressed was Sir Hercules Robinson of the desirability of observing the principles indicated in the Queen's Regulations and keeping the immediate Commanding Officer aloof, that he refused to permit Colonel Roberts to even see the last examination papers. A Commanding Officer, on the other hand, has the power to refuse to recommend the promotion of a subordinate, notwithstanding he may have passed the qualifying examination. I may also mention that on the occasion of the last examination of subalterns, the Major of Brigade and two Majors of Artillery formed the Board; yet I have reason to believe there was dissatisfaction on the ground that the Artillery Majors had been previously coaching their respective subalterns.

My recommendation as to the constitution of the Board, now under consideration, was dictated by a desire to avoid even cause of dissatisfaction by the appointment of persons who, as far as possible, had no interest in the individual promotion of any of the candidates.

Yours, &c.,  
JOHN S. RICHARDSON.

## Colonel Roberts to The Commandant.

Sir,

Artillery Brigade Office, Dawes' Barracks, Sydney, 26 August, 1880.

In accordance with Garrison Orders of the 19th instant, I have the honor to inform you that the undermentioned subaltern officers intend presenting themselves for examination on the 14th proximo:—

Lieut. A. Le Patourel,	} N.S.W. Art.
„ F. Baynes,	
„ R. Nathan,	
„ H. P. Airey,	
„ C. W. P. Bouverie,	
„ A. H. P. Savage.	

I have, &c.,  
CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel,  
Com. Art. Forces.

## The Commandant to His Excellency the Governor.

Dear Lord Augustus Loftus,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 27/8/80.

Can Colonel Scratchley with propriety sit on the Examination Board, as he holds no commission in the Colonial Military Forces, and consequently has no *locus standi* therein? His appointment might be open to exception on that ground. I may be wrong in this supposition; at the same time I think it my duty to bring any possible objection to your Lordship's notice prior to your decision as to the constitution of the Board.

Yours, &c.,  
JOHN S. RICHARDSON.

## His Excellency the Governor to The Commandant.

Sir,

Government House, Sydney, 30 August, 1880.

With reference to your letter of the 18th instant and to the conversation I had subsequently with you, I have to inform you that, in reply to my inquiry, Colonel Scratchley has consented to sit on the Board for the forthcoming examination of Officers of the N.S.W. Artillery. I

I have accordingly decided to appoint you to sit as President of that Board, in conjunction with Colonel Scratchley and Colonel Roberts.

The Board may assemble in the second week of September.

I have, &c.,  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

### Garrison Order.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 31 August, 1880.

THE Board for the examination of the Subalterns N.S.W. Artillery referred to in the Garrison Order of the 19th instant will, by direction of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, consist of—Colonel J. S. Richardson, Commandant (President); Colonel P. H. Scratchley, R.E., C.M.G., and Colonel C. F. Roberts, Com. Art. (Members).

By Command,  
W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,  
Major of Brigade.

### The Commandant to Colonel Scratchley.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 1 September, 1880,

19 & 31 August

I have the honor to forward for your information the accompanying copies of Garrison Orders directing the examination of the Subalterns of the N.S.W. Artillery, to commence on the 14th instant, and notifying your appointment by His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief as a Member of the Board of Examination.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

### Colonel Scratchley to His Excellency the Governor.

Dear Lord Augustus,

Melbourne, 6 September, 1880.

I have just received the enclosed letter from Colonel Richardson, by which I perceive that I am placed in Garrison Orders as a member of a *Military* Board, of which Colonel Richardson is the *President*, for the examination of certain officers of the N. S. W. Artillery.

Your Excellency will no doubt be aware that on receipt of a telegram from Mr. Bloxsome, asking if I were willing to serve on a Board for this purpose, I at once replied that I should be glad to accept any such duty.

I did not contemplate for one moment that I should be nominated to serve in any other capacity than that of *President* of the Board to be assembled. It may be open to question whether or not Colonel Richardson, as Commandant of the local Forces of N. S. W., should sit on the Board; but if it is decided he should so sit, I, as an Imperial officer serving H. M. Government in N.S.W., being by no act of my own brought into contact with that officer in a purely *military* function, cannot, in the face of the Queen's Regulations for the Army, waive my rank as a full Colonel.

I have always held that the said rank does not give me any right to exercise military command, or power to interfere with the executive military duties of the local officers, unless specially nominated for *military* duty by the Governors, acting in their capacities as Com.-in-Chief. Were I to comply with the Garrison Order, and not point out that my rank of full Colonel in the Army gives me precedence over local officers *when associated with them in the performance of a military duty*, I should lay myself open to the censure of the military authorities at home.

All this I submit with the utmost respect, for your Excellency's consideration.

I have, &c.,  
P. H. SCRATCHLEY.

### Minute by His Excellency the Governor.

Government House, Sydney.

WITH reference to previous communication, Colonel Scratchley not being able to sit on the Board for the examination of the Lieutenants of the New South Wales Artillery for promotion to the rank of Captain, the composition of the Board will be as follows:—

Colonel Richardson, Commandant, as President;  
Colonel Roberts, Commanding the N.S.W. Artillery, and  
Major Christie, Major of Brigade.

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

### Garrison Order.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 9 September, 1880.

HIS Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to approve of Major W. B. B. Christie, Major of Brigade, being a member of the Board of Officers for the examination of the subalterns of the N.S.W. Art., alluded to in the Garrison Order of the 31st ultimo, in place of Colonel Scratchley, R.E., C.M.G.

By Command,  
THOS. BAYNES, Major,  
*Pro* Major of Brigade.

Colonel

## Colonel Roberts to The Commandant.

Sir,

Artillery Brigade Office, Dawes' Barracks, Sydney, 13 September, 1880.

I have the honor to suggest that the examination of subaltern officers be postponed until the first week in October (should the examination of Volunteer officers be over by that time), as most of them considered that, owing to Colonel Scratchley, C.M.G., R.E., not being able to be in Sydney until the 25th inst., the examination would not take place until then; also Lieut. H. P. Airey is on the sick list, and it is anticipated he will be removed from it in a week or two. Should the examination be held now, this would necessitate a fresh set of questions being prepared for that officer.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Col.,  
Com. Art. Forces.

The Commandant,—I have just received a letter signed by four of the subaltern officers who are coming up for examination, asking that the examination be postponed, owing to it having been stated that the 24th was to be the date in place of 14th.—C.F.R., Col., 13/9/80.

True copy,—W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Lt.-Col., Major of Bde.

## Garrison Order.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 13 September, 1880.

THE assembly of the Board of Officers for the examination of the Subaltern Officers of the N.S.W. Artillery is postponed until 10 a.m. on Tuesday, the 5th proximo.

By Command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,  
Major of Brigade.

## Garrison Order.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 1 October, 1880.

THE Board for the examination of the Subaltern Officers of the N.S.W. Artillery, directed to assemble at this office at 10 a.m. on Tuesday next, will commence with the following subjects, viz. :—

- (a) Regimental Duties.
- (b) Military Law.

By Command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,  
Major of Brigade.

## The Commandant to His Excellency the Governor.

My Lord,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 19 October, 1880.

I have the honor to forward herewith the proceedings of the Board of Officers assembled by your Excellency's directions on the 5th of this month, to examine and report upon the qualifications of such Subaltern Officers of the New South Wales Artillery as are desirous of passing for the rank of Captain.

With your approval, I purpose notifying the names of those who have passed in Garrison Orders.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

## The Private Secretary to The Commandant.

Sir,

20 October, 1880.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to request you to call upon the Colonel Commanding the N.S.W. Artillery for his confidential report on the qualifications and antecedents of the officers of his regiment who have lately undergone examination.

I have, &amp;c.,

REGINALD BLOXSOME,  
Private Secretary.

The Officer Commanding N.S.W. Artillery will be good enough to furnish me with the report herein alluded to, for transmission to His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.—J.S.R., Col., Comdt., 20/10/80, B.C. To be returned. Report herewith.—C.F.R., Col., 21/10/80.

## The Commandant to His Excellency the Governor.

My Lord,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 22 October, 1880.

I have the honor, in accordance with your instructions, to forward the report of the Officer Commanding N.S.W. Artillery respecting the qualifications and antecedents of the officers of his regiment who have recently undergone a qualifying examination for promotion to the rank of Captain.



I observe that the only officer disadvantageously reported upon is Lieutenant Baynes, who is otherwise the subaltern first entitled to promotion under the terms of the Royal Warrant.

It thus becomes my duty to draw your Excellency's attention to the Queen's Regulations (par. 24, section 5), which require that an officer so reported upon shall be officially informed of the particulars of such report; and, further, that if the result thereof is such as to disqualify him for promotion, he shall be so informed, &c., &c.

Notwithstanding allusion has been made to me in this report, as also that I am required by par. 13, section 22, of the Regulations above quoted, to offer such observations as may in my opinion be necessary on all correspondence passing through my hands, I yet deem it desirable to refrain from comment until I may receive your Excellency's pleasure in the matter.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

### Colonel Roberts' Confidential Report.

Lieutenant Arthur Le Patourel appointed to the N. S. Wales Artillery, Aug. 28th, 1876. Lieutenant A. Le Patourel, an excellent practical officer in all his regimental duties, is capable of drilling the men with all natures of ordnance in the Colony, also of imparting the necessary instruction to the non-commissioned officers and men; maintains his proper position with regard to the non-commissioned officers and men; understands and thoroughly carries out the minutiae in connection with the interior economy of the battery; prior to joining this Force served in the militia in England as a Captain; held the appointment of Assistant Instructor of Musketry to the Gloucester Militia, and passed an examination at School of Instruction for Reserve Force.

Lieutenant Frederick Thomas Bendge Baynes, appointed to the N. S. Wales Artillery, Aug. 28th, 1876. Lieutenant F. B. Baynes is an officer who carries out his duties in a fair manner, but is too much inclined to associate with the non-commissioned officers and men, and does not always keep his proper position in this respect; is a good drill, and can instruct fairly well the non-commissioned officers and men; has lately been reported upon confidentially by me to the Commandant with regard to want of proper supervision and management of No. 1 Battery while in temporary command; prior to his appointment in this Force he was a private in the Volunteer Infantry (I understand).

Lieutenant Robert Allwood Nathan, appointed to the N. S. Wales Artillery, 31st July, 1877. Lieutenant R. A. Nathan, an excellent officer and good drill, with a good practical knowledge of all his duties, and is careful and painstaking in the execution of them; keeps his position with regard to the non-commissioned officers and men; has a good knowledge of the interior economy of a battery; prior to his appointment in this Force held a commission in the Volunteer Artillery as Captain in command of No. 11 Battery under the old regulations.

Lieutenant Henry Park Airey, appointed to the N. S. Wales Artillery, 31st July, 1877. Lieutenant H. P. Airey, an excellent officer, well up to his drills, careful and attentive to his regimental duties, and well up in the interior economy of a battery; keeps his position with regard to the non-commissioned officers and men; prior to his appointment in this Force, held a commission as Lieutenant in the 101st Regiment; passed the necessary examination in the Imperial Service for promotion to rank of Captain.

Lieutenant Charles William Pleydell Bouverie, appointed to the N. S. Wales Artillery, 25th Nov., 1878. Lieut. C. W. P. Bouverie, an excellent officer, well up to his drills and has a good practical knowledge of his duties; is fairly well up in the interior economy of a battery, keeps his position with regard to the non-commissioned officers and men; has been chiefly on Detachment since joining the Force, and has given every satisfaction; prior to joining the Force served in the Royal Navy and left it as a Lieutenant; has passed through the Gunnery Ships "Excellent" and "Cambridge."

Lieutenant Arthur Henry Patrick Savage, appointed to the N. S. Wales Artillery, 25th Nov., 1878. Lieut. A. H. P. Savage, an excellent practical officer, fairly well up in his duties as well as in his drills; has been very painstaking in the execution of all his duties since his appointment in this Force; prior to this he was for a very considerable time in the India Office; maintains his position with regard to the non-commissioned officers and men.—C.F.R., Col., Commanding, 21/10/80.

### The Private Secretary to The Commandant.

Sir,

Government House, Sydney, 23 October, 1880.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to request you to forward to him the confidential reports addressed to you by Colonel Roberts relative to Lieut. Baynes, or any reports made by Colonel Roberts on the same subject. His Excellency desires to be informed why these reports were not submitted to him by you when you received them.

His Excellency desires also to be furnished with the report of the late examination of the officers of the New South Wales Artillery in the field drill.

I have, &c.,

REGINALD BLOXSOME,  
Private Secretary.

### Memo. by Major Christie.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 25 October, 1880.

MEMO.—The officer Commanding New South Wales Artillery will be good enough to cause all reports against Lieut. Baynes, or documents referred to in said reports, proceedings of Boards, &c., &c., to be forwarded to this office without delay.

By Command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,  
Major of Brigade.

The

The Private Secretary to The Commandant.

Dear Colonel Richardson, Government House, Sydney, 25 October, 1880.  
 Would you kindly send an answer to my letter of Saturday, requesting to be furnished with the confidential reports of Colonel Roberts with regard to Lieut. Baynes, before you leave Sydney, and oblige,—

Yours, &c.,  
 REGINALD BLOXSOME.

The Commandant to The Private Secretary.

Dear Mr. Bloxsome, 25/10/80.  
 I am waiting for Colonel Roberts' reports. If I do not receive them in time I will send on my reply, and forward them afterwards.

Yours, &c.,  
 JOHN S. RICHARDSON.

The Commandant to His Excellency the Governor.

(80/427.)

My Lord,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 25 October, 1880.

I have the honor to acknowledge your letter of the 23rd instant, and to enclose the reports therein alluded to.

2. My reason for not forwarding these reports to your Excellency at the time of receipt, or in connection with the correspondence that has arisen with reference and subsequent to my transmission of the examination papers are as follows:—

When originally received, as will be apparent both from the terms used and the mode in which the correspondence was otherwise conducted, it was manifest they were only of a semi-official nature, and so indicated, as did the absence of any specific request from Colonel Roberts for me either to deal with or refer the matters reported, that no reference to your Excellency was then sought or thought necessary. The reports were not referred to by me subsequently in connection with the correspondence relating to the examination, inasmuch as the usages of the Service make the examination of officers and their promotion entirely distinct official acts, the one being a matter of garrison detail and arrangement, and the other one initiated by the regimental authorities. It is in connection with the second official proceeding that it is usual to take cognizance of the personal character of an officer, or the mode in which he is in the habit of performing his duties.

3. Your Excellency's letter of the 20th instant also specially called for report from the Officer Commanding the New South Wales Artillery alone. I therefore did not consider myself at liberty to do otherwise than simply forward such papers as that officer thought it necessary to transmit through me.

4. I am somewhat in doubt as to the last paragraph of your Excellency's letter, being under the impression that the report of the Board, already presented to your Excellency, contained their opinion on the special points referred to. The terms used by the Board, I have every reason to believe, were meant to indicate that, as regards the practical examination in gun drills, the Board had, as required by the Regulations, satisfied themselves by personal observation of the proficiency of the candidates.

I have, &c.,  
 JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
 Commandant.

Colonel Roberts to The Commandant.

Dear Colonel Richardson,

Dawes' Battery, 6 August, 1880.

I enclose for your information a letter of this date from Lieut. Baynes, and forwarded by Lieut. H. Le Patourel. In so doing, I wish to point out that, in addition to a very irregular and careless state of accounts in No. 1 Battery (which has been under the command of these two officers during Major Airey's absence on leave), which accounts have given very considerable trouble to get right, that Lieut. Baynes, in his monthly certificate reports, as I minute on the letter, especially as to personal settlement with his Pay-Corporal; also that Lieut. H. Le Patourel appears to have failed to satisfy himself as to whether the men of his battery had any claims unsettled when taking over the accounts. The N.C. officer referred to deserted on the 16th July last.

In fairness to other officers who may present themselves for examination for promotion to the rank of Captain—and considering how desirable it is to obtain the best officer for the vacancy, I am under the firm conviction that it is my duty to inform you of this case of carelessness, as it proves to a very great extent that want of supervision which is so essential in officers holding the responsible position of Captain.

May I ask to have the enclosed letter returned to me, for the information of the officers concerned.

I remain, &c.,  
 CHAS. F. ROBERTS,  
 Colonel.

Lieutenant

## Lieutenant Baynes to The Colonel Commanding N.S.W. Artillery.

Sir,

Victoria Barracks, 6 August, 1880.

I have the honor to report, for your information, that in the month of May last, when in command of No. 1 Battery, I paid to Corporal M'Intyre the sum of £1 18s., for the purpose of settling a washing and hair-cutting bill due to Grs. A. Hillocks and Brazier.

It appears that they never received the money, and after the lapse of two months they now claim it.

Can I be held responsible, they not having spoken about this until the end of July?

I have, &amp;c.,

FRED. BAYNES, Lieut.,  
N.S.W.A.

Forwarded, and I cannot see that these men have a just claim against Lieut. Baynes, they having allowed over two months to elapse.—H. LE P., 6/8/80.

I have considered it my duty to inform the Commandant of this case. Lieut. Baynes is responsible, as he states all bills against the battery were settled, and that he had settled personally with his Pay-Corporal up to the 31st May. This statement is dated June 16/80. Lieut. H. Le Patourel should also have discovered this when taking over the battery accounts from Lieut. Baynes.—C.F.R., Col., 6/8/80.

I have noted the contents of this letter. The Officer Commanding N.S.W.A. will no doubt exercise his own discretion as to the mode to be adopted in dealing with these irregularities.—J.S.R., Commandant, B.C., 7/8/80.

## Colonel Roberts to The Commandant.

Sir,

Dawes Battery, 1 October, 1880.

I regret extremely to have again to bring to your notice a case of proper want of supervision, as noted on a Regimental Board, on the part of Lieut. Baynes, of No. 1 Battery N.S.W. Artillery, which has caused the men of that battery to be unduly charged for articles of bedding.

As I had to remark upon a similar want of supervision in the case of a Board on Rifles, which resulted in Lieut. Baynes having to pay a portion of a charge made by the Arms report, I consider it my duty to bring this to your notice, as I have again recommended that this officer should pay the amount which I consider should be refunded to the men.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHAS. F. ROBERTS,  
Colonel.

## Colonel Roberts to The Commandant.

Sir,

Dawes' Battery, 25/10/80.

In compliance with a memo. received this date, signed by Command, I have the honor to forward certified copy of letter received by me on 6/8/80, and of certificate of monthly settlement therein referred to.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHAS. F. ROBERTS.

## Colonel Roberts to The Commandant.

Sir,

Artillery Brigade Office, Dawes' Barracks, Sydney, 25 October, 1880.

In accordance with confidential memo. of this date, I have the honor to forward proceedings of Boards of Inquiry on bedding and rifles, belonging to No. 1 Battery, New South Wales Artillery, and request that they may be returned to this office, being Regimental Records.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Col.,  
Commanding Art. Forces.

2, and memo. on  
Capt. Compton's  
report.

*Enclosures to Commandant's letter 80-427, dated 25 October, 1880.*

Note from Colonel Roberts. 6/8/80.

Letter from Colonel Roberts. 1/10/80.

Letter from Colonel Roberts. 25/10/80.

Forwarding copies of

Letter from Lieut. Baynes. 6/8/80.

Lieut. H. Le Patourel's minute. 6/8/80.

Colonel Roberts' minute. 6/8/80.

Commandant's minute. 7/8/80.

Certificate of monthly settlement. 16/6/80.

Letter from Colonel Roberts. 25/10/80.

Forwarding

Proceedings of Regimental Board. 23/8/80.

Proceedings of Regimental Board. 3/9/80.

Sir

### Sir Henry Parkes to His Excellency the Governor.

Dear Lord Augustus,

29/10/80.

I have thought over the case of the officers seeking the rank of Captain; I have consulted Colonel Scratchley. I have come to the conclusion that the examination papers were too low in character for the attainment of rank so important to the Service, and that passing on such papers would be hardly creditable. I think of advising that the examination should be set aside, and the gentlemen in question called upon to undergo another examination three months hence on higher class papers. In other words, I think they should be made to work for their rank. Colonel Scratchley concurs in this view.

Moreover, I do not think the Commandant should sit upon the Board of Examiners.

On the occasion of your Excellency's visit to Bathurst on the 8th I presume you will hold a levée. I think this should be done, as some dissatisfaction may arise.

Yours, &c.,  
HENRY PARKES.

### His Excellency the Governor to The Commandant.

Sir,

Government House, Sydney, 2 November, 1880.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 19th October, transmitting the various papers giving the result of the examination of the Lieutenants of the N.S.W. Artillery for qualification for the rank of Captain.

I have conferred with Sir H. Parkes (to whom I submitted the papers abovementioned) on the subject, and he fully concurs with me in the opinion that the papers fall very short of the standard required for the qualification for promotion of Lieutenants to the rank of Captain. I have consequently decided, with the concurrence of Sir H. Parkes, to set aside the report of the Board, and to order another qualifying examination, for which I shall appoint a special Board.

I have therefore to instruct you to bring the foregoing to the knowledge of the officers concerned, and to inform them that they will be called upon to undergo another examination on higher class papers within four months from the present date.

I have, &c.,  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

### His Excellency the Governor to The Commandant.

Sir,

Government House, Sydney, 2 November, 1880.

I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 22nd October, forwarding the confidential report of the Officer Commanding the N.S.W. Artillery, respecting the qualifications and antecedents of the officers of his regiment who have recently undergone a qualifying examination for promotion to the rank of Captain.

It is with regret that I observe that Lieut. Baynes has not been as favourably reported on as I could have wished; and I have therefore, in conformity with the Queen's Regulations, sect. 5, par. 24, to instruct you to notify to that officer the nature of the confidential report of his Commanding Officer, and to inform him that his claim for future promotion will depend on the report I may receive in regard to an amendment on the two points on which he has been disadvantageously reported, namely, a laxity in the discharge of his duties and a failing to hold his proper position in the regiment in regard to the non-commissioned officers and men.

I have, &c.,  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

### The Commandant to The Officer Commanding N.S.W. Artillery.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 3 November, 1880.

I have the honor, in connection with the recent examination of certain subaltern officers of the N.S.W. Artillery, in view of their qualifying for promotion to the grade of Captain, to inform you that it has been intimated by His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief that, having conferred with Sir Henry Parkes (to whom the papers in connection with the examination were submitted) on the subject, Sir Henry Parkes fully concurs in His Excellency's opinion that the papers fall very short of the standard required for the qualification for promotion of Lieutenants to the rank of Captain, and that His Excellency has consequently decided, with the concurrence of Sir Henry Parkes, to set aside the report of the Board and to order another qualifying examination, for which a special Board will be appointed.

In accordance with His Excellency's instructions, you will be good enough to bring the foregoing to the knowledge of the officers concerned, and to inform them that they will be called upon to undergo another examination on higher class papers within four months from the date of His Excellency's communication, viz., 2nd November, 1880.

I have, &c.,  
W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,  
Commanding Garrison.

### Major Christie to The Officer Commanding N.S.W. Artillery.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 3 November, 1880.

Acting in accordance with instructions received from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, I have the honor to forward herewith an extract from a confidential report recently furnished by the Officer Commanding the N.S.W. Artillery, for the information of His Excellency, with reference to the qualifications and antecedents of certain subaltern officers of the N.S.W. Artillery who have recently undergone a qualifying examination for promotion to the rank of Captain.

In view of that officer (as laid down in sec. 5 para. 24 of the Queen's Regulations) being made aware of the nature of the report in question as referring to himself, you will be good enough to furnish Lieut. Baynes with a copy of the extract referred to; and also inform him that his claims for future promotion

Having refer-  
ence to Lieut.  
Baynes.

motion will depend on the report His Excellency may receive in regard to an amendment on the two points on which he has been disadvantageously reported, viz., a laxity in the discharge of his duties, and a failing to hold his proper position in the regiment in regard to the non-commissioned officers and men.

I have, &c.,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,  
Commanding Garrison.

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Extract from a Confidential Report recently furnished by the Officer Commanding N.S.W. Art.

Lieut. F. T. B. Baynes—an officer who carries on his duties in a fair manner, but is too much inclined to associate with the non-commissioned officers and men, and does not always keep his proper position in this respect; is a good drill, and can instruct fairly well the non-commissioned officers and men; has lately been reported upon confidentially by me to the Commandant, with regard to want of proper supervision and management of No. 1 Battery while in temporary command; prior to his appointment in this Force, served as a private in the Volunteer Infantry (I understand).

True copy of a copy,—

CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel,  
Comd. N.S.W. Art.

---

### Lieutenant Baynes to The Officer Commanding N.S.W. Artillery.

Sir,

Victoria Barracks, 18 January, 1881.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of memoranda relative to the late Board of Examination, dated 3/11/80. (Copies herewith, marked A, B, and C.)

In these papers I am charged of a "laxity in the performance of my duties and failing to hold my position in the regiment, a want of proper supervision and management of No. 1 Battery whilst in temporary command, too much inclined to associate with the non-commissioned officers and men, and not keeping my position as an officer."

In reply to the charge of "laxity in the discharge of my duty," I beg to enclose copies of two (2) letters (marked D and E) received from two officers, under whose immediate observation I have been, viz., Majors Murphy and Airey, the former the senior officer in barracks, and the latter the officer commanding the battery to which I belong, and who would best be able to judge of the manner I have performed my duties, being constantly under their supervision. You therefore must have been wrongly informed on this point, and I feel confident that no other officer in the brigade has performed his duties more faithfully than I have, as I take a pride in my profession.

You will recollect, when I was in charge of a detachment at Newcastle, and directed to reconstruct some huts, you, in a minute on the back of a communication from me on the subject, spoke favourably of my capabilities as an officer in the position I was placed. (Copy enclosed, marked F.)

With reference to the charge of "being too much inclined to associate with the N.C. officers and men, and not keeping my proper position in this respect," I am at a loss to know what is meant, unless it is that I have at all times since my appointment to the Force taken great interest in the welfare of the N.C. officers and men, mingling with them in their sports and amusements; in fact, I have made it a rule to take as my guide the advice given to officers by Sir Garnet Wolseley. (See extract, marked G.) In addressing both non-commissioned officers and men, I have done so in a kind manner, taking into consideration their feelings as men who wished to be treated as such, and not inferior animals, and I have therefore gained their respect, without lowering my position as an officer and their superior in grade.

I am further reported for "want of proper supervision and management when in temporary command of No. 1 Battery." I was placed in a very awkward position, having to take over charge of the battery in the middle of a month, and in the middle of the following month an old and experienced Pay-Sergeant was taken from me (being promoted), instead of being allowed to remain to settle for the month. I was therefore compelled to take an inexperienced man to fill his place, who I afterwards found totally incompetent, and who after getting the battery accounts in a state of confusion deserted, also in the middle of a month. This was a trying position for a subaltern to be placed in who had never had command of a battery before; but if I had been allowed to retain charge of the battery until Major Airey's return, I should have been better acquainted with the management thereof.

I would here beg to point out that during the whole of my service in the Force I have never been admonished or spoken to by you for any neglect of duty, or spoken to about any irregularity on my part, and I do think it strange that all these charges should be made against me on the eve of my expected and fairly won promotion, and which were never heard of by me before.

If I have been guilty of the irregularities laid to my charge, I ought to have been brought before you face to face with my accusers, and allowed an opportunity of combating these charges. This of course you are aware was not done.

I delayed this reply thinking it probable that His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief would reconsider the setting aside of the proceedings of the late Board before which I was examined; but not having heard anything further on the subject, and as I cannot lay under this stigma without an effort to clear up the matter, have therefore to request that you will be good enough to forward this, with enclosures, to the Commandant, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and to request that I may be furnished with copies of proceedings of the last and two previous Boards of Examination.

I have, &c.,

FRED. BAYNES, Lt.  
N.S.W.A.

[Enclosures.]

[Enclosures.]

A.

Adjutant to Lieutenant Baynes.

Artillery Brigade Office, Dawes' Battery.

MEMO.—To Lieut. Baynes, N.S.W.A.

In conformity with instructions issued by His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and in accordance with the Queen's Regulations, sec. 5, para. 24, a certified copy of an extract from a confidential report recently furnished by the Officer Commanding N.S.W.A., relative to yourself, is herewith forwarded for your information.

His Excellency further directs that it be intimated to you that your claims for future promotion will depend on the report His Excellency may receive in regard to an amendment on the two points on which you have been disadvantageously reported, viz., a laxity in the discharge of your duties, and a failing to hold your proper position in the regiment in regard to the non-commissioned officers and men.

By order,  
H.D.M.,  
Capt. Adj. N.S.W.A.  
3/11/80.

B.

Adjutant to Lieutenant Baynes.

Artillery Brigade Office, Dawes' Battery.

MEMO.—To Lieut. Baynes, N.S.W.A.

You are informed that, in the opinion of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, the papers in the late examination fall very short of the standard required for the qualifications for promotion of Lieutenant to the rank of Captain, and that His Excellency has consequently decided, with the concurrence of Sir Henry Parkes, to set aside the report of the Board, and to order another qualifying examination, for which a special Board will be appointed. You will therefore be called upon to undergo another examination on higher class papers, within four months from the date of His Excellency's communication, viz., 2nd November, 1880.

By order,  
H.D.M.,  
Capt. Adj. N.S.W.A.  
3/11/80.

C.

Extract from a Confidential Report recently furnished by the Officer Commanding N. S. W. Artillery. LIEUT. Baynes, an officer who carries on his duties in a fair manner, but is too much inclined to associate with the non-commissioned officers and men, and does not always keep his proper position in this respect; is a good drill, and can instruct fairly well the non-commissioned officers and men; has lately been reported upon confidentially by me to the Commandant, with regard to want of proper supervision and management of No. 1 Battery while in temporary command; prior to his appointment in this Force, served as a private in the Volunteer Infantry (I understand).

True copy of a certified copy.

H. D. MACKENZIE,  
Capt. Adj. N.S.W.A.

D.

Major Airey to Lieutenant Baynes.

Victoria Barracks, 5 November, 1880.

My dear Baynes,

In answer to your request, I shall have much pleasure in speaking to your efficiency as an officer.

During the period you have been attached to my battery, now between four and five years, I have at all times found you a very painstaking and efficient officer, and I can safely say that your duties have invariably been carried out to my entire satisfaction.

During the trying times our battery had at Raspberry Gully, I attribute much of the credit given to the battery at the inspection by the Colonel Commanding, as published in Orders, due to the valuable assistance rendered by you, then acting as Senior Subaltern, there being no Captain in the battery at the time.

Yours, &c.,  
GEO. J. AIREY, Major,  
Comg. No. 1 Battery.

E.

Major M. Murphy to Lieutenant Baynes.

Victoria Barracks, 20 Nov., 1880.

My dear Baynes,

In reply to your note, I am only too glad to be able to testify to the punctuality and zeal you have displayed in the performance of your duties during the time you have served under me at Victoria Barracks.

Yours, &c.,  
M. MURPHY.

F.

F.

Lieut. Baynes to The Colonel Commanding N.S.W.A.

Newcastle, 27 May, 1879.

Sir,

I have the honor to report for your information that the canteen hut has been removed from the hill, and placed according to your instructions with the others, the job being completed in six days.

I have also to report that on examination, I find that the hut, which has been erected on the wrong site, and which you have ordered to be removed, will not in my opinion bear a removal, for it is the one that was built out of the remnants of the huts that were blown down, and when being erected it was most difficult to get the timber to fit, it being so much knocked about and warped.

But of course, sir, if it is still your wish to remove it, I will commence immediately on receiving your instructions.

I beg most respectfully to ask for information regarding the piping, guttering, tanks, and drainage.

I have, &c.,  
FRED BAYNES, Lt.,  
N.S.W.A.

The Officer Commanding No. 3 Battery,—This letter should have been forwarded through the Officer Commanding District, and not from the Officer in charge at Newcastle direct to Art. Brigade Office.—W.S., Major, 28/5/79. Return. For Lieut. Baynes' information.—M.M., Major, 29/5/79.

This letter was forwarded direct to Art. Brigade Office, according to instructions received from Colonel Commanding.—F.B., Lt., 30/5/79. The Officer Commanding N.S.W.A.—M.M., Major, 31/5/79.

Lt. Baynes is quite correct in having sent this letter direct, as the money has to be found out of a certain vote, and his instructions were to communicate direct. Lt. Baynes will proceed with the removal of the hut, and, with the timber left from the huts which were blown down can, I am certain, make the third hut good, having shown his ability to perform work which another officer was unable to do. The piping, &c., will be applied for, sufficient for *three* huts. Measurements to be sent at once; also a *report* of state of *cook-house* since the damage done by discharge of signal *gun*, giving cause of damage.

C. F. ROBERTS, Col.  
3/6/79.

G.

[Extract.]

## The Soldier's Pocket-book—Part I.

"In our intercourse with the rank and file we must make them realize that all our interests are identical, causing the latest joined recruit to feel that success is of as much real moment to him as it can be to the General. Let us sink as far as possible the respective titles of officers, sergeants and privates, merging them into the one great professional cognomen of soldier, causing all ranks to feel that it is a noble title of which the General as well as the private may well be proud. Let us give up the phrase 'officer and gentleman,' substituting that of 'soldier' for it; let the word 'officer' be used as seldom as possible, so that the private may really feel that there is no gulf between him and his Commander, but that they are merely separated by a ladder, the rungs of which all can equally aspire to mount."

## Correspondence from Lieut. Baynes on result of recent examination of Officers, with Memoranda.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward correspondence received from Lieut. Baynes, which contains a request to be furnished with copies of proceedings of last two Boards of Examination; as well as a complaint of being reported upon unfavourably in confidential reports furnished for His Excellency's information.

In answer, I would point out that recent Boards of Inquiry sufficiently prove laxity in the discharge of duty.

The certificates produced from Major Murphy and Major Airey do not, I consider, bear in any way upon the cases for which this officer was reported; and I respectfully submit that Lieut. Baynes' remark about these officers being best able to judge is, to say the least of it, disrespectful.

The case Lieut. Baynes refers to when he was commended for carrying out work well occurred nearly two (2) years ago, and I trusted, by commending him, to urge him on to do his duty well and faithfully.

The inclination to associate too much with the N.C. officers and men was so apparent that I spoke to his father, Major Baynes, on the subject, and Lieut. Baynes has been checked for this. There is a medium between too much familiarity and holding oneself aloof from the men altogether.

The result of the Boards of Inquiry fully answer the objection taken to remark of "want of proper supervision and management," &c., and my letter No. 211, in answer to pleas urged by Lieut. Baynes before the Board on accounts of No. 1, also answer this.

I consider that memoranda are sufficient admonition; and my duty was to furnish a confidential report (which I beg to state I proposed forwarding prior to the result of the examination being known by any one) without reference to the circumstances which might occur at the time of the examination.

His not being brought face to face with his accusers is a statement I cannot understand, as the evidence produced before the Boards was open to explanation by Lieut. Baynes.

I must express my regret that he sees fit to call in question, as he undoubtedly does, in the first place, the minute by direction of His Excellency the Governor on confidential report (marked A in this correspondence) and my confidential report (marked C).

I

ENCLOSURES.  
Correspondence from Lt. Baynes and copy of telegram dated 28/1/81.

I would further point out that he has had the opportunity to withdraw this correspondence (as per copy of telegram forwarded, and answer received attached), but declines to do so.

In conclusion, I must request that this correspondence, bearing upon His Excellency's decision which is taken objection to, may be forwarded for the information and decision of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

I have &c.,

CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel.

### Telegram from Colonel Roberts to Lieut. Baynes, and reply.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Dawes' Battery,

Sydney, 28 January, 1881.

Do you still wish your correspondence *re* examination forwarded to the Commandant?

Reply from Lieut. Baynes.

I would respectfully beg that the correspondence *re* examination be forwarded to the Commandant.

### The Commandant to His Excellency The Governor.

My Lord,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 5 February, 1881.

I have the honor to forward a letter from Lieutenant Baynes, of the New South Wales Artillery, having reference to the unfavourable nature of the report recently made as to his professional capabilities, &c., and which he desires may be submitted for your Excellency's consideration.

The Officer Commanding Artillery, in his covering letter, would seem to attach an impropriety to Lieutenant Baynes' action in thus claiming your Lordship's consideration. I am, however, unable to take this view, as Lieutenant Baynes' letter appears under the circumstances to be couched in proper and temperate language, and does not call in question your Excellency's action. In addition to which, officers and soldiers may with propriety endeavour to obtain that consideration and redress from the Crown to which they believe themselves entitled under the privilege of appeal conferred upon them by the law, as embodied in sections 42 and 43 of the Army Discipline Act, to which, it may be here remarked, the New South Wales Artillery is subject.

It is also to be presumed that the Queen's Regulations would not require that an officer adversely reported on should be furnished with the particulars of such report, unless it were to afford him the opportunity of taking exception to the terms thereof. It is manifest that if such was not the case, the professional reputation and prospects of officers would be purely dependent on the good-will and pleasure of subordinate individuals rather than of the Crown.

Under such circumstances, I feel it my duty to recommend Lieutenant Baynes' case for your Lordship's consideration.

I am unable to advise compliance with this officer's request to be furnished with copies of the two previous Boards of Examination, as I cannot see that any practical good can result therefrom; besides which, their production would not be in accordance with the customs of the Service.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

### The Commandant to His Excellency The Governor.

My Lord,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 4 February, 1881.

I have the honor, by desire of the Officer Commanding Artillery, to submit for consideration the enclosed correspondence, with proceedings of a Regimental Board of Inquiry recently assembled by that officer's order, "to inquire into and report upon the accounts of No. 1 Battery N.S.W. Artillery during the absence on leave of Major Airey, to ascertain the amount due on transfer of certificates."

These proceedings, your Lordship will note, were, in the first instance, submitted by the Officer Commanding Artillery for my consideration as Commandant, and after perusal were returned by me with memo. 19/1/81, to the following effect:—That it was evident both Lieutenants H. Le Patourel and F. B. Baynes had exhibited great carelessness in matters connected with the transfer and temporary command of the battery in question, and I accordingly directed them to be reprimanded and cautioned. It, however, appeared to me there were circumstances of an extenuating nature in Lieut. Baynes' case, as enumerated in his letter attached to the Board. I, moreover, assumed that the transfer certificates had not been furnished to the regimental authorities in the transfer of the command of the battery from Lieut. Baynes to Lieut. H. Le Patourel, in accordance with the usual customs of the Service. I further added that, having in view the inexperience of the junior officers of the Artillery, that it would be well in all future cases of transfer to have these certificates furnished, such being in some degree a guarantee that the officers fully understood their personal responsibility, as also the requirements of the Service, &c., &c.

In the correspondence following that memorandum, it will be noted that, in point of fact, the usual certificates of transfer were not furnished to the regimental authorities on any of the occasions of the transfer of this battery command, viz., from Major Airey to Lieut. Baynes, in March; from Lieut. Baynes to Lieut. H. Le Patourel, in June; and from Lieut. H. Le Patourel to Major Airey, in October.

Finally, the Officer Commanding Artillery required (notwithstanding my having dealt with the matter) that the whole of the correspondence and proceedings of the Board should be submitted to your Excellency, as bearing on the question of the fitness of Lieut. Baynes for promotion.

I may state, for your Lordship's information, that the procedure connected with the proper and systematic transfer of a battery command would necessitate the special attention of the officers both giving and taking over such command, to the state of arms and accoutrements, books, stores, necessaries,



outstanding debts, arrears of pay, and debits and credits generally. The proceedings of the Board attached would, however, indicate the transfers were effected in the most haphazard manner, and, I venture to think, in actual ignorance by the officers themselves as to the extent of their duties and responsibilities. In-point of fact, no proper transfer of this battery may be said to have been effected by any of the officers enumerated. It seems, however, not improbable that had the regimental authorities peremptorily required the certificates (even in an incomplete state pending proper settlement), there would have been a guarantee that the officers knew what was expected of them, and have been forced to properly complete the transfers; thus, in all probability, the confusion that has marked the state of the battery for the last ten months would have been avoided.

Under such circumstances, I feel a considerable hesitation in joining in an unqualified condemnation of these officers, one of whom was called to suddenly assume, for the first time in his short military career, the command of a battery never properly handed over to him, and under other circumstances of unusual difficulty. The more especially do I feel this hesitation in that any person thoroughly conversant with the Service can readily call to mind the numerous instances in which officers of higher position and experience than those in question have under ordinary circumstances experienced both difficulties, complications, and loss, during the administrations of their commands, without being considered thereby unfit.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

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### Minute of His Excellency the Governor.

The Commandant,

Government House, Sydney.

From the circumstances reported by the Board of Inquiry into the accounts of No. 1 Battery, it is clearly proved that Lieut. Baynes (as stated by the Commandant's letter, 81/54, of February 4th, 1881), has exhibited great carelessness in the matter connected with the transfer and temporary command of that battery. Lieut. Baynes is right in taking an interest in the welfare of N.-C. officers and men, and in addressing them in a proper manner; but to make them associates tends to diminish the respect which they should have for an officer. Lieut. Baynes is not entitled to be furnished with copies of the proceedings of the last and two previous Boards of Examinations.

I am unable to change or modify the confidential minute I addressed to the Commandant in regard to Lieut. Baynes.  
7/2/81.

A.L.

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### The Commandant to Colonel Roberts.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 8 Feb., 1881.

I have the honor to annex copy of a minute embodying the decision of His Excellency the Governor on the appeal of Lieut. Baynes, of the N.S.W. Artillery, against the adverse terms used in your confidential report as to his professional capabilities, &c., &c.

You will be good enough to cause Lieut. Baynes to be furnished with a copy of the minute in reply to his communication.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

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## No. 4.

### Colonel Scratchley to The Private Secretary.

Dear Bloxsome,

18 Jan., /81.

Touching examination, I beg to suggest that Colonel Richardson, who has now returned, should be informed, either verbally or in writing—

1. That H.E., with concurrence of Sir H. Parkes, wishes the fresh examination held on the 15th April.
2. That the Board is to consist of—  
Col. S., as President.  
Col. Roberts, } Members.  
Major Christie, }
3. That H.E. desires that the Board should meet in sufficient time before the 15th April to prepare questions for the examination.
4. That the text books from which questions are to be asked should be announced:—  
Queen's Regulations.  
Army Discipline Act.  
Goodenough's Work.  
New edition of Artillery Exercises.

But I should allow Col. Richardson to name the text books.

The foregoing suggestions are submitted because the arrangements for the examination should, according to rules of Service, be made by the Commandant. The report of the Board will be sent to the Commandant, who will submit it to H.E. in due course.

If you wish to see me, I can call this afternoon after 2 p.m.

Yours, &c.,

P. H. SCRATCHLEY.

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His

### His Excellency the Governor to Sir Henry Parkes.

Dear Sir Henry,

Government House, Sydney, 5 February, 1881.

I have received your letter of yesterday's date, in reply to mine of Jan. 18, referring to the proposed military examination.

I confess that my knowledge and experience in questions of military administration is very limited, and the difficulty of forming a correct opinion in regard to any action to be taken is greater from the fact that the Queen's Regulations are not always applicable in the case of so small a force as that of the Permanent Artillery in this Colony.

But the point which I submitted for your concurrence referred merely to the mode of carrying out a course which I conceived had been previously agreed upon.

In your letter to me of the 29/10/80, you stated that you had consulted Colonel Scratchley, and had come to the conclusion that the examination which had been held should be set aside, and that a fresh examination should be held three months afterwards on higher class papers.

You also expressed your opinion that the Commandant should not sit on the Board of Examiners.

On mentioning later to you in conversation that it has been represented to me by Colonel Richardson that Colonel Scratchley being an Imperial and not a Colonial officer could not sit or act as President of the Board, you then replied that this difficulty could be easily met by the Government here appointing him officially to do so.

I was therefore led to believe that you were not opposed to Colonel Scratchley being appointed as President with Colonel Roberts and Major Christie, as members of the Board of Examiners.

I cannot see why Colonel Scratchley should not be empowered to perform any duty which the Colonial Government may require of him, he being a paid officer of the Colony, nor do I think that the consent of the other Colonies can be necessary for him to accept such service.

The Commandant cannot sit on the Board, as he is the military authority to whom the Board have to report the result of the examination, and who then transmits the report to the Commander-in-Chief, with any comments or observations he may think necessary.

By the Queen's Regulations it is laid down that, "for the purpose of conducting the examination of Lieutenants of the Royal Artillery, instructions will be issued from time to time to the General or other Officer Commanding to assemble a Board to consist of three members, viz. :—A Field Officer (of Artillery if possible) an Officer of the Staff, and a Captain of Artillery, or an Officer of that corps who has passed the examination. Either the Gunnery Instructor or the Inspector of Warlike Stores should, when practicable, be selected for this duty. If it be impossible to obtain a Staff Officer, a Captain of the Line will be substituted. If a second Officer of Artillery cannot be obtained, an Engineer Officer should be substituted, but either the President or one member of the Board must be selected from the Artillery."

The difficulty here is to carry out this regulation to the letter, from the smallness of the Garrison Force. If therefore Colonel Scratchley should be incapacitated from sitting on the Board, there is no other person to be selected for this duty but the Senior Major or Senior Captain of the Permanent Artillery; and I think that it would be desirable not to have two officers of the same regiment on the Board.

I leave the composition of the Board entirely for you to decide, but I think it can be arranged for Colonel Scratchley to act as President of the Board; it will be the most satisfactory selection, as he is quite free from all local influences.

With respect to the other matter referred to in my letter to you, I presume that you will concur—

1. In deciding the examination to be held after Easter.
2. In directing the Board to meet before Easter to prepare questions for examination.
3. To request the Commandant to name the text books from which questions are to be asked, and to have them announced.

I shall await your concurrence before taking any further steps in regard to the examination.

Yours, &c.,

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

### The Private Secretary to The Commandant.

Sir,

Government House, Sydney, 7 February, 1881.

I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to inform you that, with the concurrence of Sir Henry Parkes, he desires—

- (1.) That the qualifying examination of the Lieutenants of the Permanent Artillery for a Captaincy be held on the 20th April next.
- (2.) That the Board shall consist of Colonel Scratchley as President, and Colonel Roberts and Major Christie as members.
- (3.) That the Board should meet in sufficient time before the 20th April to prepare questions for the examination.
- (4.) That the text-books from which questions are to be asked should be selected and announced by you.

I have, &c.,

REGINALD BLOXSOME, P.S.

### The Commandant to His Excellency the Governor.

My Lord,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 8 February, 1881.

I have the honor to acknowledge the Private Secretary's letter of yesterday's date, in regard to the forthcoming examination of Lieutenants, New South Wales Artillery.

I see that the assembly of the Board is fixed for the 20th April next; I hope, however, this date may be altered, it being the last day of the period usually occupied by the annual continuous training of the Volunteer Force at Easter, and is necessarily an unusually busy day, and consequently the services of the Officer Commanding Artillery and Major of Brigade, the members of the Board, could be but ill-spared.

I

I further observe that I am required to select and announce the text-books to be used by the officers in preparation for this examination; but having in view the grounds on which the last examination was set aside, I feel it my duty to inquire if the subjects of examination will be as before, or if any addition thereto is contemplated.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

Government House, Sydney.

The Commandant,—There can be no objection to altering the date for the meeting of the Board, so as to meet the general convenience of its members. The Commandant is merely requested to select and announce the text-books for the examination, without any reference to the previous examination.—A.L.—9/2/81.

### The Commandant to His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. Lord,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 10 February, 1881.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your minute 9/2/81, attached to my letter of the 8th instant, No. 81/60, having reference to the forthcoming examination of the subalterns of the New South Wales Artillery.

I beg to suggest that the assembly of the Board be fixed for Tuesday, the 26th of April, which will give the officers of this department sufficient time for winding up the business connected with the annual continuous training of the Volunteer Force, &c.

I have also respectfully to point out that it is required by the Queen's Regulations that the subjects of examination, with a list of text-books, should be published for the information and guidance of the candidates. If the examination is to be of a higher and more comprehensive standard than has hitherto been the case, it is to be presumed the subjects of examination will be somewhat altered and extended, thus necessitating a corresponding addition in the shape of text-books.

To enable me therefore properly to perform the duty noted in the Private Secretary's letter of the 7th instant, it would seem necessary that I should be informed of the precise subjects of examination.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

The date for the meeting of the Board, the 26th April, approved. The Commandant is requested to announce the list of text-books for the examination of the officers of the N.S.W. Permanent Artillery as follows:—

1. The Queen's Regulations.
2. Army Discipline Act.
3. Goodenough's work.
4. The new work on Artillery subjects.

A.L., 10/2/81.

### Garrison Order.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 12 February, 1881.

1. His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, with the concurrence of Sir Henry Parkes, K.C.M.G., is pleased to direct that a Board of Officers, consisting of—

Colonel Scratchley, C.M.G., R.E., President,  
Colonel Roberts, Commanding Artillery Forces, } Members,  
Major Christie, Major of Brigade, }

shall assemble on Tuesday, the 26th April next, for the examination of Lieutenants, N.S.W. Artillery, for promotion to the rank of Captain.

The books recommended, and sources from which information may be obtained, are as follows:—

Army Discipline and Regulation Act.  
Queen's Regulations.  
Simmons on Courts Martial.  
Standing Orders, Royal Artillery.  
Goodenough's Manual, Interior Economy.  
Manual of Siege and Garrison Artillery, Exercises 1879, Vols. 1 and 2.  
Manual of Field Artillery, 1877; and, lastly,  
Practical experience.

The Board will meet in sufficient time before the 26th April to prepare the necessary questions. The place of the Assembly of the Board will be named by the President.

By Command,

THOMAS BAYNES, Major,  
Pro Major of Brigade.

### The Commandant to His Excellency the Governor.

My Lord,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 12 February, 1881.

I have the honor to forward, for your information, copy of a Garrison Order issued this day, in regard to the forthcoming examination of Lieutenants, New South Wales Artillery.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

Colonial Secretary,—It appears to me that the Commandant has added unnecessarily to the text-books named by me.—A.L., 14/2/81. The Commandant.—H.P., 5/3/81. C.W., B.C., 7/3/81.

Garrison

## Garrison Order.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 10 March, 1881.

1. With reference to para. 1, Garrison Order of the 12th February last, the text-books to be used in connection with the forthcoming examination of subaltern officers of the N. S. W. Artillery will be as follows :—

Army Discipline and Regulation Act.

Queen's Regulations.

Goodenough's Manual—Interior Economy.

Manual of Siege and Garrison Artillery, Exercises 1879, Vols. 1 and 2.

That part of the Garrison Order above alluded to, having reference to text-books is hereby cancelled.

By Command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,  
Major of Brigade.

## Colonel Scratchley to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 7 April, 1881.

Referring to the Board appointed to conduct examination of the Permanent Artillery Officers which is to meet on the 26th instant, and of which I am President, I beg leave to inform you that it will be very inconvenient for me to return to Sydney by the date named, as I have important business to transact in Melbourne connected with the Victorian Defences.

I am of opinion that it would be advisable to postpone the examination until after the Military Defences Inquiry Commission have presented their Report, in view of any changes in the existing arrangements being recommended.

Should you deem it preferable to proceed with the examination on the present basis, I suggest that the Board should assemble on the 15th May, when I shall be in Sydney.

I advise that this letter should be referred to the Commandant for his opinion.

I am given to understand that some of the text-books which were included in the first examination have been omitted for the second. This is evidently an oversight, and could be easily rectified. I may mention that this omission is not due to any action taken by the Commandant.

I have, &amp;c.,

P. H. SCRATCHLEY,  
Colonel, R.E.

The Commandant.—H.P., 8/4/81. B.C., 11/4/81.—C.W.

## The Commandant to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 13 April, 1881.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your minute of 11/4/81, covering a letter from Colonel Scratchley, C.M.G., R.E., notifying his inability to be present on the 26th instant, to sit as a member of the Board detailed to conduct the examination of the subaltern officers of the New South Wales Artillery. Herewith returned.

Presuming that the Colonial Secretary desires I should give my opinion with reference to the date of the assembly of the Board, I would suggest that it should be adjourned, at all events until the Report of the Royal Commission now sitting to inquire into certain questions connected with the Defence of the Colony (the matter of the examination of officers being among them) has been presented and its recommendations considered.

In addition, the present appears to me a fitting occasion to draw the Colonial Secretary's special attention to the existing situation as regards this examination.

It will be recollected that a Board of Officers assembled on the 5th October, 1880, for the purpose of examining certain subaltern officers of the New South Wales Artillery, and that the Board reported the two senior who came up, viz., Lieutenants Nathan and A. Le Patourel, as not having qualified for promotion; but that they considered Lieutenants Baynes, H. P. Airey, Bouverie, and Savage, had duly qualified. The proceedings of this Board were not approved by His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, on the ground that the papers did not come up to the standard required, it being further conveyed to me in the communication embodying this decision, that His Excellency desired me to acquaint the officers in question that they would be called upon to undergo another examination of a higher class. Some two months since a Board of Examination, with Colonel Scratchley as President, was nominated by His Excellency, whereupon there arose the question as to what subjects the candidates were to be examined in. His Excellency, on 10/2/81, by minute, conveyed to me his instructions that the examination should be in the subjects and include the text-books named in Schedule A attached to this letter. Noting that whereas the proceedings of the first Board had not met with approval, on the ground that the examination had not been of a sufficiently high class, and that the directions as to the subjects the candidates were to be examined in by the second Board would in point of fact, make the forthcoming examination at once a very much easier and less comprehensive one than it had been made by the first Board, I endeavoured to so supplement His Excellency's instructions in the matter as to make the second examination, in number of subjects, text-books, &c., at least equal in its scope to the first. To this, however, in minute of 14/2/81, addressed to the Colonial Secretary, His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief took exception, and I had consequently to so amend the Garrison Order issued by me as to directly confine the subjects and text-books to those indicated in detail by His Excellency, as noted in the Schedule A.

While,

While, therefore, the proceedings of the original Board were disapproved of, among other grounds, because the examination was not of a sufficiently high class, a second examination is about to be held of at once a much lower class and a much less comprehensive character, as can be seen when the two Schedules of the subjects, and text-books of the first and of the proposed second examination (*vide* Schedule B) are compared. There is not, for instance, in the examination as now ordered by His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, a single text-book of the practice and principles of military law, although some knowledge of this subject is essentially necessary to all officers, and imperatively insisted on in the Imperial Army. Again, no provision is made (as in the first examination) to insure the possession of any theoretical knowledge of artillery subjects.

It is obvious that the situation as thus forced upon me is fraught with much embarrassment to the military administration in this command.

Finally, I may perhaps be allowed to state that I had intended bringing to the notice of the Colonial Secretary the matters having reference to the subjects of examination, apart from Colonel Scratchley's letter; my proposed communication indeed being in actual preparation when the one from Colonel Scratchley reached me.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

Submitted, 19/4/81.      Approved, H.P., 20/4/81.

#### A.

EXTRACT from Garrison Orders dated 10th March, 1881.

1. With reference to para. 1, Garrison Order of the 12th February last, the text-books to be used in connection with the forthcoming examination of subaltern officers of the N.S.W. Artillery will be as follows, viz. :—

Army Discipline and Regulation Act.

Queen's Regulations.

Goodenough's Manual—Interior Economy.

Manual of Siege and Garrison Artillery Exercises, 1879, Vols. 1 and 2.

That portion of the Garrison Order above alluded to having reference to text-books is hereby cancelled.

By Command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Lt.-Col.,  
Major of Brigade.

#### B.

EXTRACT from Artillery Brigade Orders of the 23rd July, 1880.

6. The following will be the text-books for the forthcoming examination for rank of Captain :—

*Subject.*

*Text-books.*

Regimental Duties— Queen's Regulations, Standing Orders of Art., supplemented by the customs of the Service.

Military Law— Queen's Regulations, Simmons, and Army Discipline Act.

Drill and Art. Subjects—Field Exercise, Owen, New Manual of Garrison Artillery, and the Handbooks for the 16 and 40 prs.

Questions will be set with reference to the following guns :—18-ton, 12-ton, 80-pounder, 40-pounder, and 16-pounder.

#### Garrison Order.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 26 April, 1881.

PENDING further instructions from the Government, the assembly of the Board of Officers for the examination of subalterns of the N.S. Wales Artillery, as to their fitness for promotion, is postponed until further orders.

By Command,

THOS. BAYNES, Lt.-Col.,  
Pro Major of Brigade.

#### The Principal Under-Secretary to The Commandant.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 26 April, 1881.

In reply to your letter of the 13th instant, I am directed to inform you that, as therein suggested, the Colonial Secretary approves of the postponement of the meeting of the Board appointed for the examination of the Officers of the Permanent Artillery, until the report of the Military Defences Inquiry Commission has been presented, and the recommendations therein made considered.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

Garrison

## Garrison Order.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 30 April, 1881.

1. With reference to the Garrison Order of the 26th inst., the Colonial Secretary is pleased to approve of the assembly of the Board of Officers for the examination of subalterns of the N.S.W. Artillery being postponed until the Report of the Military Defences Inquiry Commission has been presented and the recommendation considered.

By Command,

THOS. BAYNES, Lt.-Col.,  
Pro Major of Brigade.

## His Excellency the Governor to The Commandant.

Sir,

Government House, Sydney, 29 April, 1881.

I have to request you to instruct the Major of Brigade to furnish me with copies of the last Brigade Order issued, and that I may be furnished in future with copies of all Brigade Orders.

I have, &amp;c.,

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

## The Commandant to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 2 May, 1881.

I have the honor to transmit herewith, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, copy of a letter I have received from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief; and in obedience thereto, to enclose copy of the last Brigade Order issued, and to acquaint you that copies of all Brigade Orders in future will be likewise submitted.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

29 April, 1881.  
26 April, 1881.

## His Excellency the Governor to The Commandant.

Sir,

Government House, Sydney, 4 May, 1881.

I have to instruct you to cancel the Garrison Orders of the 26th and 30th April, and to substitute for them the following:—

“The Garrison Orders of the 26th and 30th April are hereby cancelled, and the following is substituted in their place:—

“Pending further instructions from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and the Colonial Secretary, the assembling of the Board of Officers for the examination of subalterns of the New South Wales Artillery is postponed until further orders.”

I have to express my surprise that, in issuing the Garrison Orders referred to, the authority of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief is entirely ignored, and that these Orders were issued without my previous approval.

I have consequently to instruct you in future to send me copies of all Garrison Orders issued by the Brigade Office.

You will communicate this instruction to the Colonel Commanding the New South Wales Artillery.

I have, &amp;c.,

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

## The Commandant to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 6 May, 1881.

I have the honor to enclose, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, copy of a letter dated 4th instant, from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, by which I am directly required to publish a Garrison Order in cancellation of those previously issued, in reference to the postponement of the examination of subalterns of the N.S.W. Artillery. It is also to be noted His Excellency expresses displeasure that in the issue of those Orders his authority as Commander-in-Chief has been entirely ignored, and that the Orders themselves were issued without his previous approval.

In regard to the somewhat embarrassing position in which I am placed by His Excellency's action, I think it proper to respectfully draw the Colonial Secretary's attention to the circumstances of the case, and as principally affecting myself.

It will be remembered that Colonel Scratchley, the President of the Board of Examiners, some time last month, addressed the Colonial Secretary on the subject of the proposed examination, and suggested its postponement until such a time as the Report of the Royal Commission on Defences shall have been presented to the Government. This officer's communication was referred to me for report, and accordingly, on the 13th April, I concurred in the apparent necessity for a postponement. Whilst awaiting the decision of the Government, and taking into consideration the absence of the President of the Board from the Colony on the day originally fixed for the assembly of the Board, viz., the 26th of April, I on that date, as required by the customs of the Service, and pending definite instructions, notified for the information of those concerned the *unavoidable* postponement of the Board. Simultaneously with the issue of this necessary intimation, I received the Minister's decision confirming my action, which I again published in more precise terms. Copies of the Orders in question are herewith attached.

It will thus be seen that I have practically confined myself to carrying out the instructions of the Ministerial Head of the Military Department; and I can only regret that His Excellency has seen fit to censure me for an adherence to the positive and plain instructions I have received both from himself and the Colonial Secretary in regard to the conduct of military business. These

These instructions, I may remark, were conveyed to me in minute of Colonial Secretary to His Excellency, dated 16th March last, as also in His Excellency's letter covering the same, forwarded to me under date the day following. They indicate that I am required to address all communications of a military nature, excepting certain formal matters of discipline (*of which the case in point is not one*), to the responsible Minister, who would take the necessary action in regard to their submission to the Commander-in-Chief and the Executive Council. Further, that the Military Department is under the Government in the same way as any other Department of the Civil Service; and I being purely the servant of the Colonial Government, am to consider myself under the direct control and orders of the Ministerial Head of the Department.

If I have misconceived the relative position I am expected to occupy, both in regard to His Excellency and the Minister, I would respectfully request to be furnished with further and more precise instructions than those which I imagine at present obtain.

It is with the utmost respect I venture to point out that the order conveyed in His Excellency's letter is apparently in direct variance with the principles laid down for my guidance, and moreover it deals with a matter in which I have already carried out the instructions of the Minister. Under such circumstances, and having in view the very pointed language used by the Colonial Secretary in his minute, and concurred in by His Excellency, in regard to the penalty to be attached to any departure on my part from their joint instructions, I may be pardoned for conceiving that I am left no option but to refer forthwith the whole matter for the consideration of Sir Henry Parkes.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

Instructions referred to in foregoing letter:—

His Excellency the Governor to The Commandant.

Sir,

Government House, Sydney, 17 March, 1881.

I have submitted to the Colonial Secretary and my Government your two letters forwarding a communication from the Officer Commanding the N.S.W. Artillery, with the intimation of the wish of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the Field Battery to volunteer for active service in South Africa, in the event of such service being accepted by Her Majesty's Government.

I have to inform you that this communication should have been addressed to the Colonial Secretary, who would then have been enabled to convey to me his opinion, and that of the Cabinet, on the subject matter therein referred to.

I have now to enclose to you herewith copy of a minute which has been addressed to me by the Colonial Secretary—in which I entirely concur,—and from which you will learn that the proposal does not meet with his approval.

With reference to the minute of Sir H. Parkes, I have to instruct you to address in future all communications of a military nature, with the exception of those referring purely to military discipline, such as Courts Martial, sentences of Courts Martial, &c., &c., to the responsible Minister, who will take the necessary action in regard to their submission to the Commander-in-Chief and the Executive Council.

I have, &c.,

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

[Enclosure.]

Minute for His Excellency the Governor.

BEFORE dealing with the offer of the Field Battery of the New South Wales Artillery, as contained in Major Spalding's letter of the 7th instant, the letter of Colonel Richardson covering that communication seems to call for some comment from me.

2. I must express my surprise that I should first learn from the newspapers that the Battery of Artillery had taken the serious step of offering their services to the Imperial Government; and that in a transaction so intimately affecting the Colony, the Minister responsible to Parliament for the conduct of the Military Forces should be entirely passed over in the Commandant's communication of the matter to your Excellency. Much mischief has resulted in creating confusion in the exercise of authority, from the Commandant's persistent misreading of the law in respect to the forces under his command, and from his consequent assumption that he stands in some peculiar relation to your Excellency which relieves him from Ministerial control. The Military Forces have been called into existence by the Parliament, and are paid for out of the revenue of the Colony, and they are as much subject to the control of the responsible Government existing in this Colony as any other branch of the Public Service. I lay down this as an indisputable principle; and in future I must treat any violation of this principle by the Commandant as I should treat any similar violation of the principle by any other servant of the Government.

3. By the 4th section of the Volunteer Force Regulation Act, the Governor, as the Queen's representative, is made Commander-in-Chief of all the local forces with the Imperial system, and to ensure that they shall not be called out at any time improperly. By the 2nd section the term "Governor" is interpreted to mean "the Governor with advice of the Executive Council"; and no exception is made even in respect to the appointment of Commander-in-Chief; and beyond question the interpretation in the 2nd section governs the whole administration of the Act in all other matters. In practice this means that the Military Department is subject to the Minister under whom it is placed, like other Departments.

4. With respect to the offer of the Military Battery to serve in Southern Africa, I feel that it is my duty to withhold my approval. The expenditure for the maintenance of this force can only be justified on the ground that it is necessary for the security of the Colony. If necessary at any time it is necessary now. If its services could be dispensed with for the long and indefinite period to enable the Battery to join in the Transvaal War, that would be a substantial reason for dispensing with them altogether.

5. As to the merits of the offer, I must point out that it was published in the Sydney newspapers, on the morning of the 7th instant, that the Imperial Government had declined a similar offer from South Australia; and that Major Spalding's letter is dated on that day.

HENRY PARKES.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16 March, 1881.

The

## The Private Secretary to The Commandant.

Sir, Government House, Sydney, 7 May, 1881.  
I am directed by His Excellency the Governor to request you to inform him whether you have received two communications, dated respectively 29th April and 4th May, from him, and why they have not been acknowledged.

I have, &amp;c.,

REGINALD BLOXSOME,  
P.S.

## The Commandant to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir, Brigade Office, Sydney, 9 May, 1881.  
I have the honor to report that I have this day received a letter from the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated the 7th instant, inquiring why two letters addressed to me by His Excellency, dated the 29th April and 4th May, have not been acknowledged. I beg to state, for His Excellency's information, that I have acknowledged the letters referred to under date the 2nd and 6th instant respectively, and addressed to you, in accordance with the instructions obtaining in regard to the conduct of the business of this Department.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

## The Commandant to The Private Secretary.

Dear Mr. Bloxsome, Brigade Office, Sydney, 9 May, 1881.  
Your letter of 7th instant, as also others referred to therein, have been officially acknowledged to the Colonial Secretary.

Yours, &amp;c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON.

## His Excellency the Governor to The Commandant.

Sir, Government House, Sydney, 10 May, 1881.  
I have to express my surprise that you have not acknowledged my official letters of the 29th ultimo and 4th instant, and that you have not addressed to me *direct*, as you were instructed to do, copies of all Garrison Orders issued by the Brigade Office.

I consider that your non-compliance with my instructions, and the nature of your reply to my Private Secretary's official letter, evince a want of respect and duty to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

I desire that in future all copies of Garrison Orders issued by the Brigade Office be addressed direct to me.

I have, &amp;c.,

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

## The Commandant to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir, Brigade Office, Sydney, 11 May, 1881.  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated 10th instant, expressing surprise that I have not acknowledged His Excellency's letters of the 29th ultimo and 4th instant, and that I have not, as instructed, forwarded *direct* to His Excellency copies of Garrison Orders issued by the Brigade Office. His Excellency further considers that, by the non-compliance with his orders, together with the nature of my reply to the Private Secretary's official letter of the 7th instant, I have evinced a want of respect and duty to the Governor and Commander-in-Chief; and lastly, His Excellency instructs me to forward him direct copies of Garrison Orders.

In regard to the above, I have to explain that the letters in question, with matters contained therein, were duly acknowledged by reference to the Colonial Secretary, in the precise manner directed in the joint instructions of His Excellency and Colonial Secretary, as conveyed to me by letter and minute quoted in former correspondence.

I respectfully submit that I could hardly have ignored these instructions without laying myself open to the charge of disobedience of orders, and the consequent displeasure of the Ministerial Head of my Department.

My note (copy enclosed) in reply to the Private Secretary's letter of the 7th instant was dictated in a spirit of courtesy, and was intended without offence to indicate that all the letters, including the Private Secretary's, had been officially acknowledged through the prescribed channel; and thus, whilst precluded from direct official communication, I still desired to acquaint His Excellency that the matters in point had received attention.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

## The Colonial Secretary to The Commandant.

My dear Colonel Richardson, 11 May, 1881.  
It appears to me right that I should send you a copy of a letter which I have addressed to Lord Augustus Loftus, on the matter of the recent correspondence between His Excellency and yourself.

Yours, &amp;c.,

HENRY PARKES.



The Colonial Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Dear Lord Augustus.

11 May, 1881.

After your Excellency's concurrence in the views expressed in my minute of the 16th March, I have taken no active step in the military administration, because I have been anxious to leave the result of the inquiry by the Royal Commission before acting upon any change. I have to express my regret that, having given but little attention to the subject, for the reason just explained, I did not express the view I have now formed when your Excellency first complained to me of Colonel Richardson's conduct. I had not, however read that officer's letters when you spoke to me yesterday.

By the minute of the 16th March the principle was affirmed that the Military Department stood in precisely the same relations to the Crown and the Minister as any other Department of the Government.

It seems to me that the course taken by Colonel Richardson, under the instructions conveyed to him by my minute and your Excellency's letter of March, is strictly constitutional and unassailable.

The Advisers of the Crown in this Colony, as in England, would not for a moment submit to any direct communication on administrative matters between the Crown and any Department of the Public Service.

Having now read Colonel Richardson's letter to this Department, and carefully considered the whole matter, I regret that I cannot agree with your Excellency that any impropriety has been committed by him, as an officer under me, in respectfully declining to enter into any direct communication with Government House on a matter purely of administration.

I send, under separate cover, the Commandant's letters for your Excellency's perusal.

Yours, &c.,

HENRY PARKES.

The Commandant to His Excellency the Governor.

Dear Lord Augustus Loftus,

14 May, 1881.

I gather from Sir Henry Parkes that you conceive respect and duty required me to acknowledge to yourself the communication addressed to me direct. It therefore becomes my duty to explain that, having in view the very recent instructions of your Excellency and Sir Henry Parkes as to the channel of communication to be adopted by me towards yourself, I did not for one moment think that, notwithstanding your Excellency's communication was so addressed, I was therefore supposed to depart from those instructions. Consequently, it was not until the receipt of the Private Secretary's letter I realized that such a course might be expected of me, and I accordingly at once communicated to the Private Secretary the manner in which the correspondence had been dealt with by me. Respect for your Excellency, and respect for a Service in which I have had the honor of wearing Her Majesty's uniform for over twenty-six years, impels me to disclaim in the strongest terms any intentional disrespect or discourtesy towards the Queen's Representative; and, at the same time, I may with propriety express my sincere regret that any action of mine could be supposed to have given cause for your Excellency's unfavourable notice.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON.

His Excellency the Governor to Colonel Richardson.

Sir,

Government House, Sydney, 16 May, 1881.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th instant, giving the reasons why you sent no reply to the communications I had addressed to you.

I accept your explanation; but I think that in the instance referred to, which was one of military discipline, you misinterpreted the nature of the instructions I had previously addressed to you.

I now consider the incident closed.

I am, &c.,

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

The Commandant to His Excellency the Governor.

My Lord,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 17 May, 1881.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, having reference to matters which have arisen out of the subject of the examination of the subalterns of the N.S.W. Artillery.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

No. 5.

Colonel Roberts to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 22 March, 1882.

I have the honor to recommend, for the favourable consideration of the proper authorities, that the following promotion may take place in the New South Wales Artillery, viz., Lieutenant Arthur Le Patourel to be Captain, and for the following reasons:—

This officer, although he failed by 3 marks to pass the necessary examination some 17 months back, yet showed so much capacity to command a battery that he has been, from time to time, placed in command of No. 2 Battery, when Lieut.-Colonel Spalding has been otherwise employed; and from my personal

sonal knowledge of the manner he has carried out the duty, as well as from the favourable report from his more immediate commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Spalding, I feel certain that this step would be for the good of the Service, and would give general satisfaction in the corps. I would point out that promotion has been virtually stopped since the last examination, which took place in October, 1880, in which, as before stated, Lieutenant A. Le Patourel, *who qualified in all the other subjects*, yet was deficient in a very small number of marks in *one* subject, and thus failed to secure his promotion.

Lieut. H. Le Patourel, who is the senior subaltern in the New South Wales Artillery, did not present himself for examination at this time, and was therefore virtually disqualified.

A further reason for making this promotion is, that Lieut.-Colonel Spalding cannot now exercise the command over a battery, being in charge of the whole of the New South Wales Artillery.

I therefore beg most strongly to recommend this gentleman's promotion for the favorable consideration of his Excellency the Governor in Council and the Colonial Secretary.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel,  
Commanding Military Forces.

#### Lieutenant Le Patourel to Lieutenant-Colonel Spalding.

Sir,

Dawes' Battery, 20 May, 1882.

I have the honor to request that you will favourably consider and forward this my application for promotion to the rank of Captain, which is now vacant, in the New South Wales Artillery.

I have served in that corps for nearly six years, during which time I have been in acting command of a battery for over twelve months, and since then have been appointed to the full command of the field battery, which position I now hold.

I was unfortunate enough about eighteen months ago to fail in my examination for promotion, but I believe that it was only by three marks in one subject. Nearly the whole time since then I have had command of this battery, which I believe I have carried out to the satisfaction of my commanding officers. I was also highly recommended for promotion by Colonel Roberts prior to his departure for England.

I trust under these circumstances, together with the fact that I have always shown an interest in the battery to which I belong, and that I believe I have been well spoken of by my seniors, you may be able to recommend me to the favourable consideration of the higher authorities.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR LE PATOUREL,  
Lieut., No. 2 Battery.

#### Lieutenant-Colonel Spalding to The Acting Commandant.

Artillery Brigade Office, Sydney.

MEMO.—I can strongly recommend Lieutenant Arthur Le Patourel's promotion. This officer has virtually held the command of No. 2 Battery, New South Wales Artillery, for the last twelve (12) months. During that period he has carried out the duties which devolved on him in a highly satisfactory, energetic, and efficient manner, and is in my opinion perfectly qualified for the rank of Captain, without undergoing further examination.

WARNER SPALDING, Lt.-Colonel,

20/5/82.

Comdg. Art. Forces.

#### The Acting Commandant to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 22 May, 1882.

I have the honor to forward herewith a letter from Lieutenant Arthur Le Patourel, of the Permanent Artillery, applying for promotion to the rank of Captain; and in doing so I would invite your attention to a letter on this subject from Colonel Roberts, then Acting Commandant, dated 22nd March, 1882, No. 82/137.

It may be noted that the present application is accompanied by a minute of recommendation from Lieutenant-Colonel Spalding, at present in command of the corps to which Lieutenant A. Le Patourel belongs.

I have, &c.,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Lt.-Col.,  
Acting Commandant.

#### Lieutenant Bouverie to Major Airey.

Sir,

Victoria Barracks, Sydney, 27 May, 1882.

I have the honor most respectfully to request that you may be pleased to send to the Colonel Commanding N.S.W.A., with a view to his forwarding the same for the consideration of the Colonel Commandant and the Honorable Colonial Secretary, this my letter respecting the vacancy for a Captain now existing in the N.S.W. Artillery, as it is now about eighteen (18) months since the last examination was held for the purpose of Lieutenants in the N.S.W. Artillery qualifying themselves to fill the then existing vacancy for a Captain, which vacancy has not yet been filled up.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. W. P. BOUVERIE,  
Lt., N.S.W. Art.

Lieut. Bouverie, N.S.W.A.—As I understand the matter of this promotion is now before the Government, I consider it would be inadvisable to forward this letter at present.—G.A., Major, Comdg. No. 1 B., 30/5/82.

I most respectfully beg to request that this letter may be forwarded.—C. W. P. BOUVERIE, Lieut., 30/5/82.

The Officer Commanding N.S.W.A.—In accordance with Lieut. Bouverie's request, this letter is now forwarded.—G.A., Major Commanding No. 1 Battery, 31/5/82.

The Officer Commanding No. 1 Battery,—Does Lieut. Bouverie desire by this letter to apply for examination?—W.S., Lieut.-Col. Commanding N.S.W. Art.

Lieut. Bouverie,—Will you please answer Lieut.-Col. Spalding's question?—G.A., Major, Comdng. No. 1 Battery, 1/6/82.

I do not desire to apply for examination.—C.W.P.B., Lieut., 1/6/82.

The Officer Commanding N.S.W.A.—Lieut. Bouverie's answer to your question herewith.—G.A., Major, Commanding No. 1 Battery, 2/6/82.

The Officer Commanding No. 1 Battery,—Then I fail to understand Lieut. Bouverie's letter. No subaltern of the N.S.W. Artillery can be considered as having passed the examination for the rank of Captain.—W.S., Lieut.-Col., Commanding N.S.W. Art., 2/6/82.

For Lieut. Bouverie's information.—G.A., Major, Commanding No. 1 Battery, 3/6/82.

I would still respectfully request that this letter be forwarded.—C.W.P.B., Lieut., 6/6/82.

Forwarded.—G.A., Major, Commanding No. 1 Battery, 8/6/82.

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### Memorandum from Brigade Office.

Memorandum, 9th June, 1882, from Artillery Brigade Office, Dawes' Barrack, Sydney, to Officer Commanding No. 1 Battery.

LIEUTENANT Bouverie can be informed that a communication from the military authorities on the subject of the vacant captaincy has recently been forwarded to the Ministerial Head of the Department. The Lieut.-Colonel Commanding Artillery Forces is of opinion that at present it is unnecessary to forward Lieut. Bouverie's letter 27/5/82, especially as this officer states "I do not desire to apply for examination," *vide* his memo. 1/6/82, but if Lieut. Bouverie *still* desires the correspondence to be forwarded to higher authority, the Lieut.-Colonel Commanding will again consider the matter.

By order,

ROBT. A. NATHAN,

Lieut. and Acting Adjutant.

To Lieut. Bouverie, for information and reply.—G.A., Major, Commanding No. 1 Battery, 10/6/82.

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### Lieutenant Bouverie to Major Airey.

Sir,

Victoria Barracks, 10 June, 1882.

I am in receipt of the memorandum from the Artillery Brigade Office, dated 9th June, 1882, referring to my letter of 27th May, 1882; and I, having carefully considered the same, most respectfully request that the said letter of 27/5/82 may be forwarded.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. W. P. BOUVERIE,

Lieut. N.S.W.A.

Lieut. Bouverie's reply herewith.—G.A., Major, Commanding No. 1 Battery, 10/6/82. The Acting Commandant. Forwarded for consideration.—W.S., Lieut.-Col., Commanding N.S.W. Art. 12/6/82.

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### Minute by Lieutenant-Colonel Christie.

Officer Commanding N.S.W.A.,—

B.O., Sydney, 13/6/82.

I really cannot see the exact drift of Lieut. Bouverie's letter of 27th ultimo, and so, before submitting to the Colonial Secretary would wish that officer to indicate more precisely the exact bearing of the situation as affecting him. For instance, is his letter to be taken as preferring his own personal claims to the step, or as indicating that he is adversely affected by the vacancy not being filled? In either case he should manifestly say more than he has done.

W.B.B.C., Lt.-Col.

The Officer Commanding No. 1 Battery,—The Acting Commandant's remarks to be seen by Lieut. Bouverie, N.S.W. Art., who will be good enough to comply with the directions therein contained.—W.S., Lt.-Col., Comdg. N.S.W. Art., 14/6/82.

To Lieut. Bouverie to comply.—G.A., Major, Comdg. No. 1 Bt., 17/6/82.

My reply to the Colonel Commandant's memo of 13/6/82 (which I received to-day) herewith.—C.W.P.B., Lt., 19/6/82.

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### Lieutenant Bouverie to The Commandant.

Sir,

Victoria Barracks, Sydney, 19 June, 1882.

In reply to your memo of 13/6/82, to which I am ordered to reply, I beg respectfully to state that my intention, in my letter of 27th ultimo, was, if possible, to have this matter brought under consideration; not that I wish to prefer any personal claims for promotion, but I feel in duty bound to myself to try and get the matter brought forward, as I am obviously affected by the vacancy not being filled up, and for the following reasons, *viz.*:—I have been in the N.S.W. Artillery over three and a half (3½) years, I presented myself for examination about eighteen (18) months ago; this examination was set aside, since which time I have heard nothing about the matter, and I feel my case to be a very hard one, owing to the flow of promotion having stopped.

The

The reason why I worded my letter of 27th ultimo in the manner I did was because I wrote a letter on 25th ultimo touching on the same subject, and "requesting to know if any steps are likely to be taken to fill the vacancy now existing for a Captain in the N.S.W. Artillery." This letter I was recommended to withdraw, as it was considered to be too strongly worded, and I withdrew it, and I having to keep within limited bounds, my letter of 27th ultimo, requesting that the matter might be taken into consideration, was I fear not so clear as I should have wished it to be. The vacancy I refer to has been open ever since I joined the N.S.W. Artillery—three and a half ( $3\frac{1}{2}$ ) years ago.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. W. P. BOUVERIE,  
Lt. N.S.W.A.

The Officer Commanding N.S.W.A.,—Forwarded. The letter alluded to by Lieut. Bouverie was withdrawn at my suggestion, it not appearing to me respectful in its tone, and also that officer had shown an ignorance of the channel of communication in addressing his letter to the Colonel Commanding instead of, as it should have been in the first instance, to the officer commanding his battery.—G.A., Major, Comdg. No. 1 By., 21/6/82.

The Major of Brigade.—W.S., Lt.-Colonel, Commanding N.S.W. Art., 23/6/82.

### The Acting Commandant to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 27 June, 1882.

I have the honor to forward herewith certain correspondence embodying an appeal made by Lieut. Bouverie, of the Permanent Artillery, with reference to the hardship he appears to consider himself placed under through the present state of promotion in that corps, with especial reference to the vacancy now existing among its Captains.

It will be noted that Lieut. Bouverie has desired his letter should be referred for the consideration of the Colonial Secretary.

It is not very clear to me what Lieut. Bouverie's personal grievance is in connection with the present stoppage of promotion; but the existing uncertainty with reference to the professional prospects of the subaltern officers of the Permanent Artillery cannot but be prejudicial to them as a body, as also to the Public Service.

I have, &c.,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Lieut.-Colonel,  
Acting Commandant.

### Minute by Acting Colonial Secretary on papers connected with Lieut. A. Le Patourel's application for promotion.

It seems to me extraordinary that such an application as that alluded to in the accompanying paper could possibly come before me, recommended for approval by two officers holding positions respectively of such importance as Colonels Roberts and Spalding hold.

I have conferred with Colonel Christie, Colonel Spalding, and Colonel Scratchley, and lastly with His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and have gathered that four officers passed the qualifying examination hitherto held necessary before appointment as Captain, with the exception of its final approval by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and by the Colonial Secretary; but that the officer whose marks, &c., stood highest was objected to on grounds peculiar to himself, and that it was considered undesirable to promote either of the other three officers whose marks were sufficiently high otherwise to warrant it, on the ground, as I understand, that the subjects on which they were examined were not sufficiently difficult for the object desired.

Mr. Arthur Le Patourel, the officer now recommended for a captaincy, was not able, as I understand, to pass even the insufficient or too easy examination alluded to.

No one can say that the three officers who did pass it so far could not have passed a more severe examination, yet none of them it seems have been considered fit, while an officer not able to pass is "most strongly recommended." Surely I cannot with propriety be asked to pass over three officers who, so far as I know, are unobjectionable in conduct, in favour of an officer whose conduct is I understand equally unobjectionable, but who has not, as they have shown themselves by examination, to be equal to the qualification hitherto considered sufficient.

I should like to receive promptly a further report on this matter, and a statement why one of the three officers who were found equal to the standard hitherto considered sufficient for a captaincy was not recommended.—J.R., 2/8/82. The Acting Commandant.—B.C., 2/8/82.

### The Acting Commandant to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 4 August, 1882.

With reference to the Colonial Secretary's minute of the 2nd instant, attached to papers herewith returned, and having relation to the examination of some of the subaltern officers of the Permanent Artillery, in October, 1880, with a view to their qualifying for subsequent promotion, I have the honor to report that I have been unable to find the original documents connected with such examination, as also some of the papers which subsequently passed between Colonel Richardson and others on the subject. The correspondence in question was held by Colonel Richardson to be entirely confidential, and a large portion of it passing solely through his own hands cannot be traced. I think, however, it is possible the examination papers may be with His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, or among the records in the Colonial Secretary's Office. I believe, however, that the following report as to the facts of the case will be found to be substantially correct.

Before entering, however, on my statement of these facts, it would seem advisable for me to indicate what is the military law and custom observed with reference to the promotion of subaltern officers to the rank of

of Captain in the Imperial Army, the same law being made by local enactment applicable here. I may therefore say that a subaltern officer is thereby required, first, to pass a *qualifying—not a competitive*—examination as to his professional knowledge; secondly, to be otherwise eligible as regards his general conduct, zeal, &c.; thirdly, to be the senior in his rank so generally qualified.

The subjects of such examination are laid down in the Queen's Regulations for the government of the Army, viz.: Regimental duties, Military law, Drill, and Artillery subjects generally. The custom of the Service requires, as to general conduct, the favourable report of the immediate Commanding Officer, or at all events failing this, that higher authority shall deem the objections of such Commanding Officer to be untenable.

In October, 1880, a Board of Examination, consisting of Colonel Richardson, Colonel Roberts, and myself, assembled to carry out the examination, which we did in the subjects laid down in the Queen's Regulations, the particular text-books to be used having been indicated in a Brigade Office minute and a Regimental Order issued some time previous. This Board appears to have conducted its proceedings as far as it was able on the precedents of the Imperial Army, and after a very similar manner to that the Board had done which was for a like purpose assembled in August, 1878. The Board subsequently reported four officers to have, in their opinion, passed the necessary examination, and two others to have failed. The four former were, Lieutenants Baynes, H. P. Airey, Bouverie, and Savage; the two latter, Lieutenants A. Le Patourel and Nathan. The report of the Board was duly submitted to His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, who, through Colonel Richardson, called upon the Officer Commanding the Permanent Artillery, Colonel Roberts, to furnish a confidential report with reference to the qualifications and antecedents of the officers who had undergone examination. Such was duly forwarded through Colonel Richardson (who abstained from comment thereon) to His Excellency, and amounted to a report against the senior subaltern who had passed, Lieutenant Baynes, on the grounds of general laxity of duty and over-intimacy with the men of his battery, and in favour of the other five officers. Subsequently certain previous correspondence relative to matters of duty, with which Lieutenant Baynes had been connected, was directed to be furnished for the consideration of His Excellency. A communication was afterwards received by Colonel Richardson from His Excellency, noting with regret the receipt of the unfavourable report as to Lieutenant Baynes, and directing that that officer should be informed of the nature of the report made against him, and also that his claim to future promotion would depend on the subsequent reports made regarding him.

A further communication of the same date was also received by Colonel Richardson from His Excellency, intimating the receipt of the report of the Board of Examination; as also that having conferred with Sir Henry Parkes on the subject, Sir Henry shared with him in the opinion that the papers fell very short of the standard required for the qualification for promotion of subalterns of the Permanent Artillery, and that it had consequently been decided, with the concurrence of Sir Henry Parkes, to set aside the report of the Board, and order another examination to be carried out by a special Board.

The purport of His Excellency's decision was duly notified to the officers concerned, and by a letter from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief it was indicated that the special Board was to consist of Colonel Scratchley as President, Colonel Roberts and myself as members, and was to assemble on the 26th April, 1881; but it was subsequently intimated in letter from the Colonial Secretary's Office, dated the 26th April, 1881, No. 81-2637, that, as suggested by Colonel Richardson, the assembly of any Board should be postponed until the report of the Military Defence Inquiry Commission had been submitted, and the recommendation made by that body considered. With the exception of noting that Lieutenant Baynes, on the receipt of the information as to Colonel Roberts' unfavourable report, made an appeal to His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, which appeal was dismissed, and that Colonel Roberts and Lieut.-Colonel Spalding subsequently made application for the promotion to the rank of Captain of Lieutenant A. Le Patourel, there appears to be nothing more for me to add as regards the history of the case.

With respect to the examination itself, as before stated, it consisted of the subjects prescribed by the Queen's Regulations, and the text-books to be used were indicated in Orders some time before it was held. The Board placed a possible maximum number of marks on each question, required that two-thirds of the total possible number of marks should be obtained by each successful candidate, and at least half the possible number of marks in each subject. Much care was taken in apportioning the marks, and a line to indicate that the Board spared no trouble in carrying out the duty is found in the fact that the position taken by the unsuccessful candidates in this examination of October, 1880, accorded with the relative position they occupied in the examination of August, 1878, only one officer, myself, having served on the two Boards. I cannot entirely say that the examination in the subjects indicated was of a less difficult character than that which subaltern officers in the Imperial Army are required to undergo, or what is exactly the proportion of marks which an officer passing such an examination is required to get therein, the same not being anywhere laid down; but I observe that in the case of some other military examinations, where a rule is formulated, only 50 per cent. of the marks is required for a pass. But it appears to me that it can scarcely be expected that officers of our Colonial Military Forces, serving under very different circumstances, with comparatively slender opportunities for or aids to study, passing as they do no entrance examination, going through—of necessity with our existing means—no special preparatory curriculum of instruction at entrance into Service, should be able to pass examinations equal to those exacted in England, more especially in theoretical artillery, for which high and special previous mathematical training is wanted; neither, indeed, do I see that they require such, seeing the different nature of their possible spheres of duty.

With respect to the failure to recommend one of the three officers who, having been reported by the Board to have in their opinion qualified, were not taken exception to in the confidential reports of the Officer Commanding the Permanent Artillery, I may say that I presume Colonel Richardson considered it to be no part of his duty when forwarding the proceedings of the Board to enter on the subject of the succession to the existing vacancy, inasmuch as the two matters of passing the necessary examination and making recommendations for promotion are, in accordance with the custom of the Imperial Service, usually kept as distinct matters, it being indeed customary for officers in the Imperial Army to pass years before they succeed to vacancies. I am not aware either that prior to the quashing of the proceedings of the Board he was called upon to make any recommendation. After the proceedings of the Board were quashed he does not seem to have been in a position to do so, as higher authority had intimated that it did not consider any officer to have qualified by examination. It would however seem (presuming as I must  
that

No mention  
made of Lieut.  
Bouverie, who  
applied for pro-  
motion.—C. W.

Was he now  
called upon?—  
9,8/82.

that higher authority was aware of the rule of promotion, by which the same goes to the senior who, having qualified by examination, is found in other respects unobjectionable) that when the report of the Board to the effect that certain officers had in their opinion passed, was before higher authority, as also the reports from the Officer Commanding the Permanent Artillery taking no exception to *three* of the four officers whom the Board had favourably brought to notice, the claims of those three officers *were* then virtually submitted.

On the showing above they were not submitted for appointment at all.—JNO. R.

I attach copies of the confidential reports furnished by the Officer Commanding the Permanent Artillery in October, 1880, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Lt.-Colonel,  
Acting Commandant.

P.S.—I may perhaps observe that when speaking of officers going through no special preparatory curriculum of instruction at entrance into the Service, I refer rather to the long course of theoretical instruction which young Artillery officers have to go through in England. A course of practical instruction in drill, &c., is insisted on here.

Submitted, 8/8/82.

The period of the absence of Sir Henry Parkes from the Colony is so near its close that I am unwilling to do other than leave the matter with him.—JNO. R., 9/8/82.

Meanwhile the opinion of the Commandant as to the best course to be pursued with regard to the vacant captaincy should be obtained.—JNO. R., 12/8/82. The Acting Commandant, C.W., B.C., 12/8/82.

### The Acting Commandant to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 15 August, 1882.

With reference to the Colonial Secretary's minute of the 12th instant, calling on me to state the best course to be pursued with regard to the captaincy now vacant in the Permanent Artillery, I have the honor, bearing in mind the fact that the law on the subject would appear to bar the promotion of any subaltern who is not at once qualified by examination and by favourable report as to his fitness, to report that there seem to be three courses open: the first, to uphold the decision arrived at with reference to the last examination and direct the assembly of a fresh Board of Examination at the end of such a period (say from three to six months) as will give all the subaltern officers of the corps an ample and equal opportunity for study, and after the receipt of the report of such Board give the step to the senior who passes and is in other respects considered eligible; the second, to hold the examination of October, 1880, to be good, and promote at once the senior officer then reported qualified by the Board who was at the same time in other respects considered fitted for advancement, viz., Lieutenant H. P. Airey. The third course would be, while again holding the proceedings of the Board assembled in October, 1880, to be good, to now, on the ground of the lapse of time, *re-consider* the personal eligibility of the subaltern officers whom the Board reported to have qualified, and for this purpose call on the Officer Commanding the Permanent Artillery to furnish a fresh report with reference to the conduct and qualifications of the four officers referred to, in view of giving the vacancy to the senior who may now be considered unobjectionable.

The reasons in favour of the adoption of the first course will at once suggest themselves; those for the adoption of the second, or third, are to be found in the advisableness of closing a question which I believe has led to a good deal of personal feeling, and which is calculated, if it remains undealt with, to act prejudicially on the Public Service; as also in the desirability of completing the proper establishment of officers of the Permanent Artillery as soon as possible.

I have, &c.,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Lt.-Colonel,  
Acting Commandant.

### Lieut. Le Patourel to The Officer Commanding N.S.W. Artillery.

Sir,

Dawes' Battery, 4 October, 1882.

I have the honor to request that you will forward this correspondence to the higher authorities, for their consideration. On the 20th May, 1882, I addressed them through the proper channel, asking that they would consider my application for promotion to the rank of Captain in the New South Wales Artillery, the duties of which I have been performing, as Officer Commanding No. 2 Battery, since the 3rd of March, 1881. I therein gave my reasons for applying, and, I believe, was recommended by my commanding officer, as I also was in March last by Colonel Roberts, then commanding the New South Wales Artillery, prior to his departure for England, but as yet have not received an answer to either application. As the reply to those letters most materially affects my future prospects in life, I very respectfully beg that the decision of the authorities may be obtained and conveyed to me.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR LE PATOUREL, Lieut.,  
Commanding No. 2 Battery, N.S.W.A.

The Major of Brigade, W.S., Lt.-Colonel, Comdg. N.S.W. Art., 5/10/82.

Officer Commanding P.A.,—I have received no specific reply to the applications referred to by Lieut. A. Le Patourel, but I have gathered from a minute addressed to me by Sir John Robertson when acting as Colonial Secretary that those applications could not be acceded to.

W.B.B.C., Lt.-Col., 6/10/82.

Lieut. A. Le Patourel, for information.—W.S., Lt.-Colonel, Commanding N.S.W. Art., 7/10/82. Return.

The Officer Commdg. N.S.W.A.,—In reply to the Acting Commandant's memo., dated 6/10/82, I have the honor most respectfully to state that I have no desire to act in any way contrary to the wishes of senior military authority, but I must respectfully request that this correspondence may be forwarded to higher authority, as the position I now hold is most anomalous.

As a Lieut. in the N.S.W. Artillery, I have held command of a battery for a considerable time, and on two occasions have been highly recommended for promotion.

I should be glad, therefore, to be informed what the instructions of the Government are in regard to the position which I have held as the officer filling the post of Captain commanding No. 2 Battery since the 3rd of March, 1881 to the present date.—A. LE P., Lt., Commdg. No. 2 Battery, 9/10/82.

The Officer Commanding No. 2 Bat. (Lieut. A. Le Patourel),—The 3rd par. of your memo., 9/10/82, I fail to understand. The Government, as far as I know, have given *no* instructions with regard to the position you hold as *Officer* Commanding No. 2 Battery.—W.S., Lt.-Colonel, Comdg. N.S.W. Art., 9/10/82.

The Officer Commanding N.S.W.A.,—In reply to your memo. of 9/10/82, as the par. 3 of my memo. of that date appears to be ambiguous, respectfully ask to withdraw it; at the same time I have the honor to request that you will again forward this correspondence to the Acting Commandant, with a view to its being submitted to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary. My reason for specially asking this, in the face of the Acting Commandant's memo. dated 6/10/82, is, that it is therein stated that no specific reply has been received, and I may state that, keeping my private affairs and future prospects in view, it is essential for me, if possible, to obtain a specific and final reply. In requesting this, I beg to disclaim any attempt to interfere with the ruling *of* or intimation *from* higher authority; but my sole object is to arrange decisively my private affairs, which I should be very sorry to do, as one of the senior subalterns of the N.S.W. Artillery, in the absence of specific instructions from the Government as to what is intended to be done with regard to the vacancy for Captain which has been existing since the 18th of June, 1877.—ARTHUR LE PATOUREL, Lieut., Commdg. No. 2 Battery, 10/10/82. The Acting Commandant.—W.S., Lt.-Colonel, Comdg. N.S.W. Art., 13/10/82.

### The Acting Commandant to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 17 October, 1882.

I have the honor to forward herewith a communication received from Lieut. A. Le Patourel, of the Permanent Artillery, requesting that he may be furnished with some specific answer to the application, made by him, or on his behalf, for promotion to the rank of Captain in his corps, *vide* letters 81-137, dated 22nd March, 1882, and 82-213 of the 22nd May last, addressed to you.

It will be noted that I have already informed Lieut. A. Le Patourel that, though I had received no specific reply to the applications in question, I had nevertheless been given to understand by Sir John Robertson, K.C.M.G., when acting as Colonial Secretary (in minute dated 2/8/82), that the applications in question would not be favourably entertained.

Lieut. Le Patourel indicates that, as his future course of life will largely depend on the action taken by the Government in this matter, he is especially desirous of having the decision with reference to his proposed promotion definitely conveyed to him.

I have, &c.,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Lt.-Col.,  
Acting Commandant.

### Lieut. Nathan to The Officer Commanding N.S.W. Artillery.

Sir,

Dawes' Battery, 19 January, 1883.

I have the honor to request that you will forward to the proper authorities this my application for the captaincy at present vacant in the N.S.W. Artillery.

I beg to state that during the last (9) nine months I have performed the duties of Acting Brigade Adjutant to the N.S.W. Artillery, and at the last continuous training at Middle Head Camp I performed the duties of Acting Brigade Major to the camp composed of the N.S.W. Artillery, the Volunteer Artillery, and the Torpedo Corps, for which I received special mention in Artillery Brigade Orders of 12th April, 1882.

I have, &c.,

R. A. NATHAN,  
Lieut. and Actg. Adjt., N.S.W.A.

The Major of Brigade, for consideration of proper authorities.—W.S., Lt.-Colonel, Comdg. Art. Forces, 19/1/83.

### The Acting Commandant to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 20 January, 1883.

I have the honor to forward herewith an application from Lieutenant Nathan, of the Permanent Artillery, for promotion to the rank of Captain in that corps. The application in question is of much the same character as that submitted to you on the 22nd March, 22nd May, and 17th October, 1882 (covered by letters No. 82/137, 82/213, and 82/262 respectively, from this office), on behalf of Lieutenant A. Le Patourel, of the same corps, inasmuch as Lieutenant Nathan has not passed the professional examination which the rules of the Imperial Army, made applicable by the Local Military and Naval Forces Act, require. There are also three lieutenants senior to Lieutenant Nathan, *viz.*, Lieutenants H. Le Patourel, A. Le Patourel, and Baynes.

I have, &c.,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Lt.-Colonel,  
Acting Commandant.

The filling up of the vacant captaincy ought, in justice to the Service, to be no longer delayed. As the Commandant has now returned, I would like to confer with him on this subject. To-morrow forenoon would suit me.—A.S., 8/2/83. The Commandant, B.C., 8/2/83, C.W.

The Commandant,—This should have been addressed direct to the Commander-in-Chief, and I desire in future that my instructions be obeyed.—A.L., 5/4/83.



## The Principal Under-Secretary to The Commandant.

My dear Richardson,

I send you all the papers about the promotion in the Permanent Force. Kindly bring them with you when you come to see Mr. Stuart to-morrow, at 10:30.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 8/2/83.Yours very truly,  
CRITCHETT WALKER.

Col. Richardson had better write his views on this matter.—A.S., 6/3/83. The Commandant, B.C., 6/3/83, C.W.

## The Commandant to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 13 March, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the Colonial Secretary's minute, dated 6/3/83, on accompanying correspondence relating to the vacant captaincy in the N.S.W. Artillery, calling upon me for an opinion as to the best course to be pursued for filling up such vacancy.

I have attentively perused the correspondence which has taken place on the subject during my absence from the Colony, including a letter dated 15th August last, addressed to the Colonial Secretary by the Acting Commandant, Lieut.-Colonel Christie, wherein that officer very clearly points out the only courses then open for adoption, and which may be briefly recapitulated as follows:—

- 1st. To uphold decision to quash proceedings of Board of Examination held in 1880, and direct the assembly of a fresh Board.
- 2nd. To uphold examination of 1880, and promote Lieutenant Airey, the second senior officer then reported as qualified by the Board, and who was in other respects fitted.
- 3rd. To uphold examination of 1880, and reconsider the personal eligibility of the four officers reported as qualified by the Board—viz., Lieutenants Baynes, Airey, Bouverie, and Savage; call upon the Officer Commanding the N.S.W. Artillery for further report of their respective conduct and qualifications, and promote the senior who may be considered to be worthy of advancement.

The situation may, however, be said to have somewhat changed since the date of Lieut.-Colonel Christie's letter, by the departure of Lieutenant Bouverie from the Colony. Such being the case, would it be quite just *now* to order a fresh examination, and thus exclude an officer who has already passed a former one, especially as the more difficult nature intended to be applied to the prospective examination will, in all probability, still further limit the number of successful candidates? To await Lieut. Bouverie's return, and give him time to prepare himself for examination, would involve a further delay in filling the vacancy of some twelve or fifteen months, and serve to perpetuate in a greater degree a state of affairs which, I am assured, has materially impaired that spirit of harmony and good feeling amongst the officers which is essential to the credit of the corps.

It would, then, seem to be a matter for consideration whether, in the interests of the Service, it would not be better to forego the determination to have a fresh examination, and to hold as good that which has already taken place.

Should this course be followed, it then becomes a question which of the other two alternatives is the more appropriate. The advancement of officers has undoubtedly a very large bearing upon the efficiency, discipline, and credit of the Service; and it is therefore important that claims for promotion should be dealt with on a strictly legal and impartial basis, and in accordance with the rules and customs of the Service. I am consequently of opinion that the third course should be adopted, on the ground that a considerable time has elapsed since Colonel Roberts' report against Lieut. Baynes was submitted to His Excellency, and that the report in question was not sufficiently specific in its character, or made in such a manner as it would seem it should have been, to have placed Lieut. Baynes in a position to exonerate himself, seeing the extent to which his character as an officer was impeached, and his professional prospects injuriously affected thereby.

Should this officer be unable to clear himself, it would then appear that Lieut. Airey would be legally entitled to the promotion, provided the report of the Officer Commanding Artillery was in his favour.

I have also to point out that the special claims to promotion advanced by Lieutenants A. Le Patourel and Nathan cannot, under the laws and regulations governing the Military Service, be held to be valid, inasmuch as these officers have failed to pass the qualifying examination for the rank of captain.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Col.,  
Commandant.

Submitted, 19/3/83.

Here, again, the Commandant ignores the Commander-in-Chief. This correspondence should have been addressed direct to the Commander-in-Chief.—A.L., 5/4/83.

## Minute by Colonial Secretary.

Subject:—Filling up of vacant captaincy in Permanent Artillery.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 31 March, 1883.

I have carefully perused the Commandant's letter of 13th instant. It appears to me rather doubtful whether this is a subject in which I have any right to interfere at this stage. I am inclined to think that, on the lines laid down in the voluminous correspondence between my predecessors, Sir Henry Parkes and Sir John Robertson on the one side, and His Excellency the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, on the other, this case is one that falls to the Commander-in-Chief to deal with.

I admit that it is doubtful, and a good deal may be said in support of either view, but I think it would perhaps be better for the Commandant to send it direct to His Excellency as Commander-in-Chief.

I would merely point out that there appears to me another course which might be considered in reference to this case.

It



It is acknowledged on all hands that some degree of irregularity has occurred—undesignedly, no doubt—and none of the courses suggested by the Commandant seem to be free from some degree of hardship to some one.

Might it not be a better way out of the difficulty to take the lieutenants according to seniority, and say to each, "Are you willing to endeavour to pass this examination within the next three (3) months?" If so, and you do pass, you shall have the promotion; if you decline to try it, or if you fail on trial, the chance passes to the next in seniority.

I only throw this out as a suggestion to get out of the present unsatisfactory position, for, with my present doubt as to its falling within my province to deal with, I distinctly refrain from giving any instruction or approval or otherwise on the point.

A.S., 31/3/83.

I have no objection to this going to the C.-in-C. with the other papers on the footing laid down here.—A.S. His Excellency. Seen, 7/4/83.—A.L.

### Minute for the Honorable Colonial Secretary.

I ENTIRELY concur in the suggestion contained in your minute of March 31, 1883, that the vacancy to the rank of Captain in the Permanent Force should be offered to the senior lieutenant, on condition that he is prepared to pass the required examination within three months from the date of the offer.

In the event of his declining, or of his failure to pass the examination, the same offer to be made to the lieutenants according to their seniority in the regiment.

The promotion will also depend on a favourable report of the candidate being received from the Commanding Officer of the regiment.

A.L., 7/4/83.

### Minute by His Excellency the Governor.

The Colonial Secretary, for the Commandant. Government House, Sydney, N. S. Wales.  
WITH reference to the various letters enclosed in the minute of the Colonial Secretary of 31st March, '83, for my perusal, from Colonels Richardson and Christie, I observe with surprise and displeasure that this correspondence has been entirely withheld from my knowledge.

Colonel Christie has taken upon himself to suggest a course of action in regard to certain promotions in the Permanent Force, involving the rescinding of a decision taken collectively by the Commander-in-Chief and the Colonial Secretary, and ventures to question the advisability of that decision.

Both Colonel Richardson and Colonel Christie appear to ignore completely the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and to correspond directly without his knowledge with the Colonial Secretary's Office on military matters, which are distinctly within the authority of the Commander-in-Chief.

I cannot too strongly express my disapproval of this conduct; and, to obviate in future such irregularity, I now order and desire the Commandant henceforward to address to me *all official* reports of whatever nature referring to the Permanent Artillery Forces of this Colony, to be forwarded by me to the Colonial Secretary.

I further order and direct the Commandant to forward direct to the Colonial Secretary, to be submitted to me (if so required), *all official* reports of whatever nature referring to the Volunteer Forces.

A.L. 7/4/83.

The Commandant, A.S., 9/4/83.

### The Commandant to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Brigade Office, 14 April, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt yesterday of the accompanying correspondence, as per schedule, having reference to the promotion of subaltern officers of the N.S.W. Artillery, together with copy of His Excellency's minute to the Colonial Secretary, dated 7th instant, defining the procedure proposed to be adopted for carrying out such promotion, and minute of His Excellency, also dated 7th inst., addressed through the Colonial Secretary to the Commandant.

In this latter minute His Excellency expresses surprise and displeasure that the correspondence first alluded to has been entirely withheld from his knowledge; that Lieut.-Colonel Christie has taken upon himself to suggest therein a course of action calculated to contravene the decision of the Commander-in-Chief and the Colonial Secretary in regard to such promotion, and moreover, has ventured to question the advisability of that decision; that both Colonel Richardson and Lieut.-Colonel Christie appear to have completely ignored the Commander-in-Chief, and have corresponded directly, without his knowledge, with the Colonial Secretary's Office, on military matters distinctly within the authority of the Commander-in-Chief. His Excellency further observes that he cannot too strongly express disapproval of this conduct, and orders for the future that all official reports relating to the Permanent Artillery shall be addressed direct to himself, and all official reports relating to the Volunteer Force direct to the Colonial Secretary.

Lieut.-Colonel Christie having acted as Commandant in the matter referred to, during my absence, has been apprised of the nature of His Excellency's minute. His explanation in reference thereto is attached.

As to my withholding the correspondence from the knowledge of His Excellency, I would observe that, with the exception of letter addressed to the Under-Secretary, dated the 13th of March last, I have had

had nothing whatever to do with the matter; and in addressing that letter, as noted, I obeyed the direct order of the Ministerial Head of the Department, as conveyed to me by minute of 6th of March, 1883, on Lieut.-Colonel Christie's letter of the 20th of January, 1883, No. 83/39. I am, moreover, not aware that I have ignored His Excellency's authority as Commander-in-Chief in regard to the conduct of the military correspondence, inasmuch that I believe I have scrupulously adhered to the joint instructions issued for my guidance by himself and the Colonial Secretary, under date the 16th and 17th of March, 1881; in proof of which I take the liberty of quoting His Excellency's words, as contained in document of latter date:—"With reference to the minute of Sir Henry Parkes, I have to instruct you to address in future all communications of a military nature (with the exception of those referring purely to military discipline, such as Courts Martial, sentences of Courts Martial, &c., &c.) to the responsible Minister, who will take the necessary action in regard to their submission to the Commander-in-Chief and the Executive Council." These joint instructions have not been cancelled, and I apprehend that the question of promotion can hardly be said to be included in the category of such formal matters of purely military discipline as "Courts Martial and sentences of Courts Martial."

In regard to the orders contained in His Excellency's minute as to the future conduct of the correspondence of this Department, I have to observe (as on former occasions) that I am actually required to carry out two sets of instructions conflicting with each other, and in the event of obedience being rendered to the one authority I lay myself open to censure by the other. I may be pardoned the remark that it is quite impossible for any officer, however well-intentioned, to carry out his duties satisfactorily under such circumstances; and I therefore have again respectfully to express a hope that I may be forthwith relieved from a position of such embarrassment.

In conclusion, I may remind you that on a previous occasion Lord Augustus Loftus was pleased in an official document to censure me on somewhat similar grounds. I need hardly say that my position and authority cannot but be discredited by repeated misunderstandings and charges of unbecoming conduct; and under the circumstances, and as a duty which I conceive I owe to the Service and myself, I have, with the utmost respect, to request that I may be relieved of my command pending inquiry into my alleged misconduct.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

*Schedule.*

Letter from Colonel Roberts to Principal Under-Secretary. 22/3/82.  
 Letter from Lieut. A. Le Patourel to Officer Commanding N.S.W. Artillery. 20/5/82.  
 Memo. from Officer Commanding N.S.W. Artillery to Acting Commandant. 20/5/82.  
 Letter from Acting Commandant to Principal Under-Secretary. 22/5/82.  
 Minute of Sir John Robertson. 2/8/82.  
 Letter from Lieut. Bouverie to Major Airey. 27/5/82.  
 Memo. from Adjutant N.S.W. Artillery to Lieut. Bouverie. 9/6/82.  
 Letter from Lieut. Bouverie to Officer Commanding No. 1 Battery. 10/6/82.  
 Memo. from Acting Commandant to Officer Commanding N.S.W. Artillery. 13/6/82.  
 Letter from Lieut. Bouverie to Officer Commanding No. 1 Battery. 19/6/82.  
 Letter from Major Airey to Officer Commanding N.S.W. Artillery. 21/6/82.  
 Letter from Acting Commandant to Principal Under-Secretary. 27/6/82.  
 Letter from Acting Commandant to Principal Under-Secretary. 4/8/82.  
 Copy of Colonel Roberts' confidential report. 21/10/80.  
 Minutes—Colonial Secretary to Acting Commandant. 9 & 12/8/82.  
 Letter from Acting Commandant to Principal Under-Secretary. 15/8/82.  
 Letter from Lieut. A. Le Patourel to Officer Commanding N.S.W. Artillery. 4/10/82.  
 Memo. from Lieut. A. Le Patourel to Officer Commanding N.S.W. Artillery. 10/10/82.  
 Letter from Acting Commandant to Principal Under-Secretary. 17/10/82.  
 Letter from Lieut. Nathan to Officer Commanding N.S.W. Artillery. 19/1/83.  
 Letter from Acting Commandant to Principal Under-Secretary. 20/1/83.  
 Note—Principal Under-Secretary to Commandant. 8/2/83.  
 Colonial Secretary's minute. 6/3/83.  
 Letter from Commandant to Principal Under-Secretary. 13/3/83.  
 Colonial Secretary's minute to His Excellency. 31/3/83.

J.S.R., Colonel,  
Commandant.

Lieutenant-Colonel Christie to The Commandant.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 14 April, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of a portion of a minute prepared by His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, on the 7th instant, in which exception is taken by His Excellency, firstly, to my having suggested, with reference to the question of promotions in the Permanent Artillery, a course of action involving the rescinding of a decision previously arrived at by His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief and the Colonial Secretary, and secondly, at my having corresponded direct with the Colonial Secretary.

As regards the first matter, I would remark that the difficulties of the situation with reference to these promotions were in no way of my creation, and that both the general report on the case and that embodying the suggestions with reference thereto were made by me on the direct instructions of the Colonial Secretary to that effect, and were in no sense initiated by myself. I conceive, however, that occupying the position I did at the time they were rendered, I should have entirely failed in my duty had

I not honestly and fully given to the Government my opinion as to the best mode of meeting the difficulties of the then situation, which latter I may remark had considerably altered, as I am prepared to show, from that which existed nearly two years before, when the joint decision of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief and the Colonial Secretary was arrived at. Those suggestions, I may also state, were made in all singleness of purpose, with the personal responsibility for the loyal and legal exercise of command pressing upon me, and I need scarcely say if adopted could have tended to serve no purpose of my own, other than in so far as they might have been calculated to contribute to the wellbeing of the Service.

With respect to my having transmitted the reports in question direct to the Colonial Secretary, I conceive that I simply obeyed the instructions formulated jointly by His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief and the Colonial Secretary, and communicated to the executive Head of the Military Department, on the 16th and 17th March, 1881, inasmuch as the reports in question did not relate to matters of discipline. That this view was also taken by others seems clear, seeing the instructions of the Colonial Secretary directing the rendering of them were sent to me direct, and not through the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

I cannot but regret that any action of mine should have met with the reprobation of one holding the high office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief. At the same time, remembering that during a military service of now nearly thirty years I have on no previous occasion had my official conduct animadverted on, as respects its loyalty or otherwise, I trust that the justification which I have thought it necessary to give may meet with all due consideration, and may be held to warrant the withdrawal of the censure which obedience to the orders of higher authority has brought upon me.

I have, &c.,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Lt.-Col.

## No. 6.

### Lieut. Le Patourel to The Officer Commanding N.S.W. Artillery.

Sir,

Dawes' Battery, 27 January, 1883.

I have the honor to request that you will forward to the proper authorities this my resignation from the New South Wales Artillery from the 20th of March, 1883; and that, in consideration of my having performed my duties faithfully during the period of my commission, viz., from August, 1876, in consequence of which I have been allowed to hold command of the Field Battery since March, 1881, up to the present date, and also that I have on two occasions been recommended for promotion by my commanding officers, I trust that you may have it within your province to recommend that I may be permitted to retire with the rank of Captain and the right to wear the uniform.

I have, &c.,

ARTHUR LE PATOUREL, Lt.,  
Comg. 2 Battery.

The Commandant,—Recommended that Lieut. A. Le Patourel's resignation be accepted; that he may be gazetted out with the honorary rank of Captain, and granted permission to wear the uniform of N.S.W. Artillery.—W.S., Lt.-Col., Comg. N.S.W. Art., 29/1/83.

Officer Comg. P.A.—The Commandant would wish the warrant should be indicated under which the step of rank and permission to wear uniform is claimed.—By Command, W.B.B.C., Lt.-Col., 5/2/83.

The Officer Comg. No. 2 Battery,—Can Lieut. A. Le Patourel quote date of warrant?—W.S., Lt.-Col., Comg. N.S.W. Art., 6/2/83.

Lieut. A. Le Patourel.—H.D.M., Adj., 6/2/83.

The Officer Comg. No. 2 Battery,—In answer to the Brigade Major's memo. dated 5/2/83, I am unable to quote the required warrant, inasmuch as that it is quite impossible for me to procure it, but I respectfully wish to point out that one must exist, as on reference to the Army List it will be seen that Lieutenants in the Imperial Service have retired on half-pay with the rank of Captain. I quote the following cases, viz., Lieut. Mountstevens, gazetted Lieut. 11th November, 1869, retired as Captain, 3rd August, 1872, Lieutenant Hallett, gazetted Lieut. 10th April, 1867, retired as Captain 14th November, 1872, and others. As I do not ask the compensation of half-pay, I venture to hope that the Commandant may yet be able to forward my application.—A. LeP., Lt., 12/2/83.

Officer Comg. N.S.W.A. Forwarded.—H.D.M., Capt. Comg. No. 2 Bat., 12/2/83. The Major of Brigade.—W.S., Lt.-Col., Comg. N.S.W.A., 12/2/83.

The Officer Comg. N.S.W. Artillery,—

The Commandant regrets extremely that he does not see his way to the adoption of such a precedent as that of recommending a departure from the Military Regulations of the Imperial Army, made applicable in the Colony by local enactment, inasmuch as if he did so in one instance he would find much difficulty in declining to do it in another.

The cases quoted by Lieut. A. Le Patourel, it may be noted, have no applicability—1st. Because the officers in question belonged to the Marines, who are subject to Admiralty and not Military Regulations on such points; 2nd. Because the officers in question were promoted to the half-pay list, and *not retired* from the Service with increased rank. In the Imperial Army promotions of lieutenants to half-pay companies are sometimes made, although this is not on *retirement*, but for retention on the half-pay list with liability to be brought back to full pay, which indeed is, as a rule, done within twelve months. But even these promotions to the half-pay list are only made on conditions which are not met in Lieut. A. Le Patourel's case.

A further reason why the Commandant does not see his way to departing from the Regulations is that in a somewhat recent case in the Volunteer Force the strict observance of the Regulations as to retirement of officers on their rank was insisted on, and the step of rank asked for refused.—By Command, W.B.B.C., Lt.-Col., Major of Brigade, 14/2/83.

The Officer comg. No. 2 Battery,—

For Lieut. A. Le Patourel's information, and such remarks as he may desire to make.—W.S. Lt.-Col., Comg., N.S.W.A., 16/2/83. Lieut. A. Le Patourel.—H.D.M., Capt., Comg. No. 2 Bat., 16/2/83

The Officer Commanding No. 2 Battery,—

I most respectfully request that this correspondence may be forwarded to higher authority for their consideration.

I respectfully submit that the Lieutenants of the Royal Marines quoted by me hold the Army and not the Navy rank of Captain. I may also mention that Lieutenant Samuel Lang, of the 93rd Regiment, was allowed to retire with the honorary rank of Captain in 1881.

Had I joined the Imperial Service at the time I accepted a commission in the N.S.W. Artillery, the whole of my Militia service would have counted towards a retiring pension.

It seems extremely hard that officers of the Permanent Force, who make the military service their profession, should be deprived of any benefit that might be granted, for the reason that the Volunteer Officers might claim the same.

Volunteer Officers are on quite a different footing to those of the N.S.W. Artillery, the latter being under the Army Act, which the former are not.

Volunteer Officers of the Imperial Service are not granted the same privileges as Officers of the Regulars.—A. LEP., Lt., 19/2/83.

The Major of Brigade.—W.S., Lt.-Col., Comg. N.S.W.A., 19/2/83.

### The Commandant to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 1 March, 1883.

I have the honor to forward herewith a letter from Lieutenant A. Le Patourel, resigning his commission in the Permanent Artillery of this Colony from the 20th instant, accompanied by a request that he may be permitted to retire with the rank of Captain and to wear the uniform of the corps.

A perusal of the correspondence arising out of that portion, relating to the retirement as Captain, will show that I have been compelled to adopt a view antagonistic thereto, on the grounds that under the Regulations which, by local enactment, govern the N.S.W. Artillery, Lieutenant A. Le Patourel is not entitled to retire with increased rank; as also, that if his request is granted, an inconvenient precedent would be set up, enabling every officer in the future to claim on retirement a step in rank, however limited his service might be. I also pointed out that a like concession had already been refused to an officer of another branch of the Force similarly situated.

The cases quoted by Lieutenant A. Le Patourel are not applicable to the situation, and I am convinced that under no circumstances whatever has this privilege been conceded in the Imperial Service, as quoted by Lieutenant A. Le Patourel, to an officer who has failed, as he has done, to pass the qualifying examination for promotion to the rank of Captain.

I am, therefore, unable to advise compliance with Lieut. A. Le Patourel's application for promotion on retirement.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

Submitted.—8/3/83. His Excellency.—A.S., 16/3/83.

The Colonial Secretary,—This letter ought to have been addressed direct to the Commander-in-Chief. When so received I will take cognizance of it.—A.L., 17/3/83.

The Commandant.—A.S., 19/3/83. B.C., 19/3/83.—C.W.

### The Commandant to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 17 March, 1883.

I have the honor to acquaint you, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, that I have received instructions from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief to recall the letter transmitted by me to you for consideration, dated the 1st instant, forwarding an application made by Lieutenant A. Le Patourel, of the Permanent Artillery, tendering the resignation of his commission, &c. &c., and to forward the same *direct* to him.

As the matter of Lieut. A. Patourel's resignation is apparently not one of *discipline*, it appears to me the instruction referred to is at variance with those formulated for my guidance by Sir Henry Parkes, when acting as Colonial Secretary, in his minute of 16 March, 1881, addressed to His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, which was at the time duly notified to me, as also with those contained in a letter dated 17 March, 1881, addressed to me from His Excellency, bearing on the same subject (extract herewith).

Under these circumstances I would draw attention to the anomalous position which I now (as I have done on previous occasions) occupy, in being required to carry out two sets of orders conflicting with each other, and in the event of obedience being accorded to the one authority rendering myself open to censure by the other. It will easily be understood that, in consequence of the existing state of things,

I am entirely at a loss as to how I am expected to perform my duties, and find the position of such an embarrassing character that I would most respectfully venture to think I should in some way be forth with relieved from it.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

Submitted, 26/3/83. Seen.—A.S., 27/3/83.

Extract from a letter from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief to the Commandant, dated 17 March, 1881, covering copy of a minute from the Colonial Secretary, dated the 16th March, 1881, on the subject of correspondence :—

“ With reference to the minute of Sir Henry Parkes, I have to instruct you to address in future all communications of a military nature, with the exception of those referring purely to military discipline, such as Courts-martial, sentences of Court-martial, &c. &c., to the responsible Minister, who will take the necessary action in regard to their submission to the Commander-in-Chief and the Executive Council.”

I have, &c.,  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

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### The Commandant to The Commander-in-Chief.

My Lord,

In accordance with instructions, I have the honor to forward the within correspondence, having reference to the retirement from the service of Lieutenant Arthur Le Patourel, New South Wales Art.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

The Colonial Secretary,—Resignation accepted.—A.L., 21/3/83.

The further application of Lieut. A. Le Patourel will be taken into due consideration.—A.L.

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### The Commandant to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

I have the honor to forward correspondence which I have received from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in reference to the resignation of Lieutenant A. Le Patourel, N.S.W. Artillery. My letter of the 1st instant, No. 83,97, addressed to the Colonial Secretary, and covering the application of Lieutenant A. Le Patourel, has not been returned with other portion of correspondence.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

Lieutenant Le Patourel may be gazetted out, and he may be informed that when regulations are made relative to honorary rank, his case will not be prejudiced by reason of his having resigned before such regulations were made.—A.S., 30/3/83.

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### Garrison Orders.

The following notification having appeared in the Government Gazette of the 6th instant, is published for general information, viz. :—

Brigade Office, Sydney, 10 April, 1883.

“ Colonial Secretary’s Office, Sydney, 4 April, 1883.  
“ Notice is hereby given that Mr. Arthur Le Patourel has resigned his appointment as Lieutenant in the New South Wales Artillery.—ALEX. STUART.”

By Command,  
W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
Major of Brigade

## No. 7.

## His Excellency the Governor to The Commandant.

Sir,

Sutton Forest, 10 April, 1883.

I have to request you to call on the Officer Commanding the Permanent Artillery Force for a confidential report of the officers serving as lieutenants under his command, and on receipt to forward it to me.

I have, &amp;c.,

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

## Lieutenant-Colonel Christie to The Officer Commanding Permanent Artillery.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 12 April, 1883.

I am directed by the Commandant to request you will be good enough to furnish, through him, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, a confidential report of the officers serving as lieutenants under your command.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Lt.-Col.,  
Major of Brigade.

## The Commandant to The Officer Commanding N.S.W. Artillery.

17/4/83.

MEMO.—The Officer Commanding N.S.W. Artillery will be good enough to notify to the subalterns of his corps that His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief has directed that the vacancy to the rank of Captain shall be offered to the senior lieutenant, on condition that he is prepared to pass the required examination within three months from the date of this offer. In the event of his declining, or of his failure to pass the examination, the same offer to be made to the lieutenants according to their seniority. The promotion will also depend on a favorable report of the candidate being received from the Officer Commanding the corps. The Officer Commanding will be good enough to report the election made by the senior subaltern, or *seriatim*, as the case may be.

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

## Colonel Roberts to The Commandant.

Sir,

Sydney, 23 April, 1883.

With reference to Brigade Office letter, dated 12th April, I have the honor to forward, for the information of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, reports from Lieut.-Col. Spalding (the senior officer in command during my absence on leave) and myself, on the subaltern officers of the N.S.W. Art.

Two enclosures.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel,  
Comg. N.S.W. Artillery.

*Subaltern Officers.*

Col. Roberts' Confidential Report, in continuation of previous Confidential Report dated 21/10/80.

This officer was not reported upon in October, 1880, as he did not present himself for examination. He has carried out his duties from time to time, when not on the sick list, in a fair manner, and has a good average knowledge of his drills. He maintains his position with regard to those under him in a proper manner. He has, however, on several occasions been cautioned with regard to want of proper supervision and management of the accounts of his battery while in temporary command.

Lieut. Henry Le Patourel.

Lieut. Baynes.—This officer is a good drill, and well up in his duties. I regret, however, to have to notice that he has not benefited by previous warnings, having again been cautioned, by His Excellency's desire in October, 1882. At the latter end of 1880 he was reported for carelessness in connection with the command of his battery, and His Excellency held him guilty of carelessness. His Excellency's minute of October, 1880, states that his claim for future promotion will depend upon reports on an amendment with regard to points reported.

Lieut. F. T. B. Baynes.

Lieutenant Nathan.—I can only refer to my previous remarks on this officer's qualifications, and add that he has shown a continuous determination to carry out his duties and instructions.

Lieut. R. A. Nathan.

Lieut. H. P. Airey.—This officer has, since my previous report, displayed a want of care with respect to the charge of public moneys; in other respects has performed his duties satisfactorily.

Lieut. H. P. Airey.

Lieut. C. W. P. Bouverie.—Has, since my previous report, been cautioned for non-compliance with the orders of his senior officer, the case having been referred to higher authority. This officer is at present on leave to Europe until end of November, 1883.

Lieut. C. W. P. Bouverie.

Lieut. A. H. P. Savage.—I can only repeat my previous report on this officer, and state that he has been most painstaking and careful in the performance of all his duties; and that he has a very good knowledge of the interior economy of a battery, and is a good drill.

Lieut. A. H. P. Savage.

Lieut. A. Le Patourel.—An officer who I am extremely sorry to find has resigned his commission. He was in my opinion in every way qualified to command a battery, and was an excellent drill, carrying out orders strictly and carefully, and obeying all commands most cheerfully. Had he remained in the Force, I should have strongly represented his claim for promotion to the higher authorities.

Lieut. Arthur Le Patourel (late 2nd senior subaltern).

Lt.-Col. Spalding's Confidential Report, Subaltern Officers, N.S.W. Art., from 22 March, 1882, to 8 April, 1883.

Carries out his duties in a fair manner, has a fair knowledge of the interior economy of a battery; is a fair drill with garrison guns; maintains his proper position with regard to non-commissioned officers and men.

Lieut. Henry Le Patourel, 9 April, 1875, appointed to N.S.W. A.

Was

Lieut. F. T. B. Baynes, appointed to N.S.W. Art. 5th Sept., 1876.

Was on sick list from 7th March, 1882, until 21st February, 1883; consequently I am unable to report as to the general knowledge of duty, &c., possessed by this officer. On 15 Oct., 1882, Lt. Baynes, by command of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, was cautioned as follows:—"I further desire that Lieut. Baynes be cautioned to be more careful in his intercourse with the non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment. On 20 Oct., 1882, the Lieut.-Colonel commanding N.S.W. Art., in a memo. addressed to "the Senior Artillery Officer, Victoria Barracks," writes:—"It would have been more discreet for Lieut. Baynes not to have seen Sergt. Paviour, or any non-commissioned officer or gunner, with reference to the business transaction of another officer with the canteen." On 2nd October, 1882, the Officer Commanding No. 1 Battery, N.S.W. Art. was desired by the Lieut.-Colonel commanding N.S.W. Art. to caution Lieut. Baynes "to be more careful as to the manner of forwarding official correspondence."

Lieut. R. A. Nathan, appointed to N.S.W. Art. 31 July, 1877. Acting-Adjt., 1882 & 1883.

An excellent officer; a good drill at field battery and garrison guns; has a very considerable knowledge of the interior economy of the regiment; has been Acting-Adjutant, N.S.W. Art. during my temporary command; also Acting Major of Bde. during the Easter Encampments (Artillery) of 1882 and 1883; has carried out duties and orders with intelligence and zeal, and given his commanding officer support and assistance; maintains his position with regard to non-commissioned officers and gunners.

Lieut. H. P. Airey, appointed to N.S.W. Art. 31 July, 1877.

A fair officer; possesses a good knowledge of field battery and garrison gun drill; has failed in two instances in carrying out orders relating to the payment into the Bank of canteen moneys in his custody, viz., in May, June, 1882, also Dec., 1882. The amounts due were paid immediately Lieut. Airey's attention was called to his neglect of orders. Maintains his position with regard to non-comd. officers and men; has been on detachment duty, South Head.

Lieut. C. W. P. Bouverie, appointed 25 Nov. 1873.

An excellent officer, well up in field battery and garrison gun drill; has a good knowledge of the interior economy of a battery; carries out orders with care and zeal; maintains his position as regards non-commissioned officers and gunners.

Lieut. Arthur H. P. Savage, 25 Nov., 1878.

An excellent officer, has a good knowledge of garrison gun drill and the interior economy of a battery; carries out orders with care and zeal; maintains his position with regard to non-comd. officers and gunners; has been on detachment duty, Middle Head.—WARNER SPALDING, Lieut.-Colonel, N.S.W. Art., 17/4/83.

Lieut. Arthur Le Patourel.

An excellent officer; was in command of No. 2 Battery, N.S.W. Art., from 22nd March, 1882, until 31 January, 1883; performed his duties to my satisfaction; resigned his commission, 4 April, 1883.—WARNER SPALDING, Lt.-Col., N.S.W. Art., 17/4/83.

The Officer Commanding N.S.W.A. The Officer Commanding N.S.W. Art. will be good enough to comply with terms of General Order of 1st of February, 1882, No. 38/82, and again return these documents to me. The General Order in question requires that whenever any officer is disadvantageously reported upon, he will be officially informed of the particulars of such report by the officer making it, and a note made in the report that these instructions have been duly attended to, or an explanation furnished why they have not been carried out, &c., &c. It would seem that the officers to whom this action should apply are Lieutenants H. Le Patourel, Baynes, and Airey.—J.S.R., Colonel Comdt., 24/4/83.

As this was considered a *special report*, copies were not forwarded at same time as this letter. The above memo. has to-day been complied with, and the officers furnished with copies; delay occurred on account of copies having to be made by myself in absence of any confidential person under me.—CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel, 26/4/83.

#### Colonel Roberts to Colonel Richardson.

Dear Colonel Richardson,

25 April, /83.

With reference to memo. on confidential report, I treated this as a *special report*—not as an *inspection report*. If you still wish the officers to be informed prior to its transmission to His Excellency, it can be done at once.

Yours, &c.,

CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Col.

#### Colonel Richardson to Colonel Roberts.

Dear Colonel Roberts,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 25 April, /83.

The report in question being in the nature of a confidential report, as alluded to in the Queen's Regulations, and affecting the professional prospects of officers, should be dealt with as laid down. I may also remind you that the officer disadvantageously noted in your first confidential report was informed of the terms of the same. This course seems necessary as a measure of fairness.

Yours, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON.

#### The Commandant to His Excellency the Governor.

My Lord,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 27 April, 1883.

I have the honor to forward for consideration the confidential reports of Colonel Roberts and Lieut.-Colonel Spalding, of the Permanent Artillery, in regard to the personal efficiency and conduct, &c., of the subaltern officers of that corps, as called for by your Lordship's letter of the 10th instant.

In accordance with the Queen's Regulations, I have also to submit my own opinion on the subject, and more particularly, I conceive, on those portions of the reports which bear disadvantageously on certain officers whose professional prospects may be thereby materially affected.

Towards the latter end of 1880 certain irregularities were brought to my notice on the part of Lieutenants H. Le Patourel and Baynes, in connection with the temporary charge, &c., of batteries, and, after investigation, I adjudged these officers to have been guilty of great carelessness. Notwithstanding that I found it necessary, for the sake of example, to order them to be reprimanded and cautioned, I was yet

With covering letter of 23rd inst.

yet of opinion that there were circumstances of an extenuating character surrounding the case, which prevented me joining in an unqualified condemnation of these officers, more especially as any person thoroughly conversant with the Service would readily call to mind the numerous instances in which Imperial officers, of far higher position and experience than those in question, have under ordinary circumstances experienced difficulties, complications, and loss, during the administration of their commands, and that without involving any very serious issue to themselves.

As regards the charge preferred against Lieut. Baynes, in 1880, of improper association with the non-commissioned officers and men of the corps, I must again observe that Colonel Roberts' report embodying the same was not sufficiently specific in its character, or made in such a manner as it would seem it should have been made, to have placed Lieut. Baynes in a position to conclusively exonerate himself, seeing the extent to which his character as an officer was impeached and his professional prospects injuriously affected thereby. It followed, therefore, that Lieut. Baynes' reply to the charge has been limited to a general denial.

Coming to the reiterated charge more recently preferred against this officer of undue intercourse with the non-commissioned officers and men of the corps, I cannot but observe that the evidence collected by the Court of Inquiry which investigated the matter indicates, in my opinion, that substantially there had been no such undue intercourse as alleged. Under these circumstances I am unable to concur in Colonel Roberts' assertion that Lieut. Baynes "has not been benefited by previous warnings," although I am of opinion that he undoubtedly exhibited a want of discretion, seeing that a similar charge had been previously directed against him.

I have no knowledge of the charge against Lieut. Airey, viz., "of having displayed a want of care with respect to the charge of the public moneys," as no report of that nature appears to have been forwarded to this office, and I should therefore gather that the matter is not possessed of serious import. Lieut. Airey having, however, been informed of the report made against him, will doubtless take an early opportunity to offer explanation.

Lieut. Bouverie appears on one occasion to have been guilty of disobedience of orders, for which he was censured by your Excellency's direction.

The former confidential report, quoted by Officer Commanding Permanent Artillery, was forwarded to your Excellency on the 22nd of October, 1880.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

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### Colonel Roberts to The Commandant.

Artillery Brigade Office,  
Dawes' Barracks, Sydney, 11 May, 1883.

Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that the undermentioned subaltern officers intend presenting themselves for examination:—

Lieut. H. Le Patourel,	} N.S.W. Art.
Lieut. F. Baynes,	
Lieut. R. A. Nathan,	
Lieut. A. H. P. Savage,	

I have, &c.,  
CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Col.,  
Comd. N.S.W. Artillery.

Lieut. H. P. Airey declined (this date). Lieut. C. W. P. Bouverie is away on leave.—C.F.R., Col., 11/5/83.

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### The Commandant to His Excellency the Governor.

My Lord,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 14 May, 1883.

I have the honor to submit for your information a letter, dated 11th instant, from the Officer Commanding Permanent Artillery, naming the subalterns of that corps who will present themselves for the forthcoming qualifying examination for promotion to the rank of Captain, in accordance with instructions contained in your Excellency's minute to the Colonial Secretary, dated 7th ultimo. It will also be noted that Lieutenant Airey declines to present himself for examination, and that Lieutenant Bouverie is absent with leave from the Colony.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

The Colonial Secretary, for his information.—A.L., 14/5/83. Submitted, 29/5/83. Seen.—A.S., 31/5/83.

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### His Excellency the Governor to The Commandant.

Sir,

Government House, Sydney, 30 May, 1883.

I have to instruct you, with the concurrence of the Colonial Secretary, to take the necessary steps for holding a qualifying examination of the lieutenants of the Permanent Artillery for promotion to a captaincy, and to notify the same to the Officer Commanding that Force.

The Board of Examiners will consist of Colonel Roberts as President, Colonel Christie, Brigade Major, and Captain Mackenzie of the Permanent Artillery, late Acting Brigade Major.

The



The examination will be held (say) within three months from the date of the official notification, and you will arrange the precise date most convenient for the Board to meet.

I have to request that you will prepare, as prescribed by the Regulations, a list of the subjects and questions for examination, and select and notify the text books from which the questions are to be asked.

The Board will forward their report to me through you, and I have to request that you will accompany it with any observations or comments which you may deem advisable.

I have, &c.,

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

The Colonial Secretary, with request to forward.—A.L., 30/5/83. The Commandant.—A.S., 4/6/83. B.C.—C.W., 7/6/83.

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### The Commandant to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 1 June, 1883.

With reference to your letter, dated the 1st of last month, calling upon me to furnish copies of certain papers called for by Parliament, as also to my letter No. 83/275 of the 29th ultimo, asking that certain documents bearing on the correspondence in question may be furnished, in view of my carrying out the instructions conveyed to me, I have the honor to direct attention to statements generally made, more especially recently in Parliament, to the effect that it was on the advice of Major-General Scratchley, C.M.G., that a decision was arrived at to the effect that the examination of the subaltern officers of the Permanent Artillery held in the year 1880 was not of a sufficiently difficult character, and should therefore be cancelled. Should such advice have been given, as I presume it would have been in writing, I have to request I may be furnished with the original, or a copy thereof, in view of attaching it to the correspondence called for by Parliament, of which it would naturally form part.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Col.,  
Commtd.

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### His Excellency the Governor to The Commandant.

Sir,

Government House, 6 June, 1883.

I wish to be informed whether my instructions in regard to an examination of the subaltern officers of the Permanent Artillery have been carried out, and if not, why they have been delayed?

I am, &c.,

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS,  
Commander-in-Chief.

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### The Commandant to His Excellency the Governor.

My Lord,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 7 June, 1883.

I have the honor to state, in reply to your communication of the 6th instant, that the only instructions which have recently reached me, in regard to a further examination of the subaltern officers of the Permanent Artillery, are those contained in your Excellency's minute of the 7th of April last, forwarded to me by the Colonial Secretary. These instructions were duly complied with, and the result notified to your Excellency in my letter of the 14th ultimo, No. 83/235.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

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### The Commandant to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 9 June, 1883.

I have the honor to forward a letter of this date addressed by me to His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, inviting attention to certain points in connection with the instructions recently issued for the appointment of a Board to conduct an examination of the subaltern officers of the Permanent Artillery.

His Excellency having forwarded his instructions to me through the Ministerial Head of the Military Department, would seem to indicate that in this particular instance I should adopt that channel of communication. Should I be in error, I shall be glad if the correspondence be returned to me for direct transmission to His Excellency.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

His Excellency.—A.S., 23/6/83.

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The

## The Commandant to His Excellency the Governor.

My Lord,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 9 June, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt yesterday, through the Colonial Secretary, of a letter dated 30th ultimo, notifying the appointment of a Board, consisting of Colonel Roberts, Commanding Permanent Artillery, as President, Lieut.-Colonel Christie, Major of Brigade, and Captain Mackenzie, Permanent Artillery, as members, to conduct the examination of certain subaltern officers of the Permanent Artillery, desirous of qualifying for the rank of Captain, together with other directions in connection with such examination.

As the officer directly responsible to your Excellency and the Government, I feel myself compelled, with the utmost respect, to offer the following remarks in regard to the *composition* of the Board, which does not appear to be in accord with either the customs of the Service or the Queen's Regulations made applicable *by law* to the Permanent Artillery of this Colony. An additional reason for taking this course is to be found in the fact that the Queen's Regulations hold me, as the Senior Executive Military Officer, administering a general command in connection with the various branches of the Military Forces, personally responsible for the selection of officers to compose the Board, as also for the actual appointment of the Board itself.

Such being the case, it is clearly my duty, prior to notifying the appointment of the Board in Orders, to refer this matter to your Lordship's further consideration, and in doing so, to draw attention to the fact that the Queen's Regulations pointedly indicate that the proceedings of Boards of Examination, upon which the professional prospects of officers mainly depend, are to be conducted by officers properly qualified and disassociated as far as practicable from the candidates. The inference therefore is, that this restriction is imposed in order that no ground for suspicion may be given that the result of the examination is influenced by causes other than those *exclusively* connected with the examination papers of the candidates.

It would therefore appear that Colonel Roberts is precluded from holding the position of Examiner, inasmuch that, as officer commanding the corps to which the candidates belong, he has been in the daily habit of commanding and associating with them, and consequently it may not be improperly assumed that he entertains favourable and unfavourable views of these officers individually. That this is so may also be judged from his two confidential reports, which were duly forwarded by me for your Excellency's information. I can also state with confidence that in the Imperial Service an officer in Colonel Roberts' peculiar position is never detailed as an Examiner. Whilst, therefore, I consider the hands of that officer to be tied in this direction, he has yet the right, subject to justification, to refuse to recommend any officer under his command for promotion, even though such officer may have successfully passed the examination test.

Captain Mackenzie is also ineligible for a seat on the Board, not having qualified for Field rank.

Should it be deemed desirable, under the circumstances above detailed, to substitute other officers for those alluded to, the same could be effected by the appointment of Majors Murphy and Airey of the Permanent Artillery, both of whom are competent to act.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

## Minute by His Excellency the Governor.

Government House, Sydney.

The Colonial Secretary,—To be forwarded to the Commandant.—A.L.

I do not concur in the view taken by the Commandant that Colonel Roberts is precluded from holding the position of Examiner, and I maintain his appointment as President of the Board, as laid down in para. 62 section 4 of the Queen's Regulations.

I concur in substituting Major Murphy for Captain Mackenzie as a member of the Board. In the exceptional case of this Force there is no means of complying strictly with the Queen's Regulations, and therefore the contingency provided for in those Regulations, "*when it can be avoided*," has to be provided for.

3/7/83.

A.L.

## Minute by His Excellency the Governor.

The Colonial Secretary,—

Government House, Sydney.

Please inform me whether my instructions in regard to announcing the examination for the vacant captaincy in the Permanent Artillery have been duly notified in Brigade Orders by the Commandant, and if not why they have not been so notified.

11/7/83.

A. L.

The Commandant will please inform.—A.S., 12/7/83. B.C., 13/7/83.—C.W.

## The Commandant to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 14 July, 1883.

In compliance with instructions contained in Colonial Secretary's minute of 12/7/83, on enclosed document, I have the honor to state, in reply to His Excellency's inquiry relative to the Board to be assembled for the examination of certain subalterns of the Permanent Artillery, that the Board has not yet been detailed in Garrison Orders, inasmuch that I have not been favoured with His Lordship's final instructions as to the officers to be detailed to serve on the Board; which question was referred to His Excellency by my letter of the 9th of June last, No. 83-303.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

His

## His Excellency the Governor to The Commandant.

The Colonial Secretary, for transmission.—A.L., 18/7/83.

Sir,

Government House, Sydney, 18 July, 1883.

With reference to your letter of the 9th June, suggesting changes in the formation of the Board of Examiners for the examination of the officers of the Permanent Artillery, I cannot concur in your opinion in regard to Colonel Roberts, and I accordingly maintain his appointment as President of the Board.

I concur in your suggestion of substituting Major Murphy for Captain Mackenzie as a member of the Board.

I may here observe that, in the very exceptional case of this Force there is no possibility of strictly carrying out the Queen's Regulations, and the rule laid down in the Regulations, viz., "*when it can be avoided,*" cannot in this instance be complied with.

The Board will consist of Colonel Roberts, President, Lieut.-Colonel Christie, Brigade-Major, Major Murphy; and I have to request that you will issue the necessary orders for the Board to assemble, and also the necessary instructions in regard to the books and subjects for examination.

The examination will be held at the expiration of three months from the date of the Garrison Orders.

I have, &c.,

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

The Commandant.—A.S., 23/7/83. B.C., 25/7/83.—C.W.

## Garrison Orders.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 1 August, 1883.

1. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, with the concurrence of the Colonial Secretary, is pleased to appoint a Board, consisting of Colonel Roberts, Commanding Permanent Artillery, as President, with Lieutenant-Colonel Christie, Major of Brigade, and Major Murphy, Permanent Artillery, as members, to assemble at the expiration of three months from this date to examine Subaltern Officers of the Permanent Artillery for promotion to the rank of Captain.

2. The written questions will be prepared by the Commandant; and the subjects of examination, and the text-books recommended, will be as noted below.

## (A)—REGIMENTAL DUTIES.

The examination in this subject will be *vivâ voce* and by written questions.

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|--|---|---|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Discipline</i>—General instructions. Administration of discipline. Courts of Inquiry and Boards. Deserters. Disposal of prisoners.</li> <li>2. <i>Duties</i>—Roster of duties. Duties in garrison and field. Honors and salutes as regards officers and non-commissioned officers, guards and sentries, military funerals. Duties in aid of Civil power.</li> <li>3. <i>Interior Economy</i>. Officers. Non-commissioned officers of a Battery. System of keeping books and returns. System of payments and messing, and supply of necessaries. Discharge of soldiers.</li> </ol> | } | <p>Text-books.</p> <p>The Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army with latest published Amendments.</p> <p>Army Books and Forms in use, and practical experience.</p> |
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## (B)—DRILL.

The examination of this subject will be divided into two parts; one part will be practical in the field, with *vivâ voce* questions, the other by written questions. The knowledge of each candidate in drills and exercises is to be tested practically on parade; and in addition to giving the words of command, the candidate is to be required, in respect of Artillery, to give the explanation of the exercise or manœuvre about to be performed to the men on parade, in a clear and audible manner.

The Board will enumerate in their report the manœuvres and exercises performed, and will state clearly their opinion of the candidate's proficiency; whether he is a good, bad, or indifferent drill; whether he is able to impart instruction and is fully competent to command the body of troops he may be exercising.

The Board will satisfy themselves that the candidate is fully competent to work, mount, and dismount, shift and transport at least one gun employed in the defence, and one other gun in the attack of a fortress.

Drill will be carried on with 80-pounders, 40-pounders, and 9 and 10 inch M.L.R. guns.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <i>Drills</i>—Ordnance for siege train. Ordnance for garrison service.</li> <li>2. <i>Exercises</i>—Shifts, mounting and dismounting. Siege ordnance. Machines and transporting carriages. Moving, mounting, and dismounting ordnance.</li> <li>3. <i>Instructions</i>—Material and appliances. Elementary instructions.</li> <li>4. <i>Miscellaneous</i>—Gun sleighs. Sheers and derricks.</li> </ol> | } | <p>Text-books.</p> <p>Manual of Siege and Garrison Artillery.</p> |
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## (C)—MILITARY LAW.

History of the military code in England. Martial contrasted with military law. Rules of evidence. Local Military and Naval Forces Act. Discipline. Articles of War, &c., powers given to make. Inquiry as to confessions of deserters. Provost-marshal. General knowledge of the law respecting enlistments. Supplemental provisions as to Courts-martial. Pay. Exemption of officers and soldiers. Jurisdiction. Evidence. Miscellaneous. Persons subject to military law. Definitions. \* Rules of Procedure under section 70 of the Act. \* Form of proceedings of general Court-martial. \* Framing charges. \* The whole of the Army Act.

Simmons' Army Acts.

Queen's Regulations.

Local, Military, and Naval Forces Act 1871.

General Orders.

\* The use of books of reference will be allowed in the examination under these heads.

(D)—

## (D)—DUTIES IN THE FIELD.

1. *Artillery*—Nature of field guns now in service. Thickness of earth parapets to resist penetration. Kinds of fire with reference to horizontal and vertical planes. Projectiles in use for field guns. (The knowledge of artillery to be general only with special reference to effects produced by artillery fire on fieldworks.)
2. *Field Fortification*—Its object and general principles. Technical terms. Penetration of musketry in use.
3. *Hasty Entrenchments*—Shelter trenches and pits. Gun and rifle pits, &c.
4. *Improvised Field Defences*—Defensible hedges and walls. Embankments, cuttings and roads. Stockades, tambours, &c.
5. *Obstacles*—Surmounting obstacles. (Fougasses and large inundations to be omitted.)
6. *Revetments*—
7. *Field Works*—Trace and profile. Distribution of working parties. Calculating dimensions (or areas) of earth works. Different kinds of works—their advantages and defects. Size of works and garrisons. Construction of field works for mutual support. Lines of entrenchments single and double. Lines with intervals and continuous defilade of field works. Bridge heads.
8. *Details of Field Works*—Blindages and splinter roof. Caponiers, escarps, and counterscarp galleries. Traverses, entrances and barriers. Blockhouses and reduits. Embrasures and barbetstes.
9. *Defence and Attack of Houses*—General principles. Details of defence and attack.
10. *Hasty Demolitions*.—Destruction of bridges, barricades, doors, &c. Destruction of railways, telegraphs, &c.
11. *Bridging*—Knotting and lashing spars. Construction of temporary military bridges. Passage of rivers by flying bridges, rafts, &c. Fords.

Manual of Elementary Field Engineering. 1880.

## (E)—TACTICS.

1. Meaning of "Tactics" as distinguished from "Strategy."
2. *General functions of Infantry*—Its characteristics and weapons. Tactical and fighting units. Calculations in time and space occupied in marches and formations.
3. *General functions of Cavalry*—Its characteristics. Tactical unit. Time and space occupied in marches and formations.
4. *General functions of Artillery*—Its characteristics and weapons. Tactical unit. Time and space occupied in marches and formations. Projectiles used at various ranges and against different objects.
5. Time and space occupied by the three arms combined in marches and formations.
6. The measures by which Armies obtain security and information, whether on the march or at the halt.
7. *Advanced Guards*—Infantry, cavalry. Infantry and cavalry combined, or of all arms.
8. *Rear Guards*—Infantry, cavalry; combined, or of all arms.
9. *Outposts*—Infantry, cavalry; combined, or of all arms.
10. *Reconnaissance of the Enemy*—The various methods of effecting it. Infantry patrolling. Cavalry patrolling.
11. Screening and reconnoitring duties of cavalry in advance of the Army.
12. Tactical employment of infantry in action. The attack. The defence.
13. Tactical employment of cavalry in action. Cavalry attack.
14. Tactical employment of artillery in action. The positions and objective of artillery in attack and defence.

Clery's Minor Tactics and Field Exercises of Infantry. Parts V and VI.

## (F)—ARTILLERY.

- Guns*.—The various guns in the service of the Colony, their weight, calibre, and rifling. Principles of construction and manufacture. Their examination and repairs.
- Ammunition*.—The various service charges and projectiles. Fuzes and gauges of shells. Tubes, portfire, quickmatch, &c. Rockets. Examination of ammunition.
- Carriages*.—Field carriages. Siege. Garrison. Repair of carriages. Carriages for transporting ordnance. Gyns, sheers, jacks, &c., for mounting ordnance.
- Siege Artillery*.—Details of ordnance and carriages for heavy and light siege train units. Proportion of ammunition for each piece of ordnance, and how carried. Number of projectiles which can be conveyed in the various waggons and carts of the train. Ground platforms.
- Garrison Artillery*.—Scale of ammunition for fortresses. Instruction for the guidance of the Royal Artillery in charge of magazines or ammunition stores. Regulations to be observed in making up cartridges, filling shells, &c. Nomenclature of artillery magazines, &c. Initial energy and penetrative power of armour-piercing nuns.
- Principles of Gunnery*.—Terms used in gunnery. Explosion and pressure in the bore of a gun. Solution of easy examples in the calculation of range, time of flight, and velocity by means of the table. • Accuracy and probability of fire.
- Gunpowder*.—Constitution and action of explosive substances. Ingredients and properties of gunpowder. Fired gunpowder. Manufacture of gunpowder. Examination and proof of gunpowder.

Manual of Siege and Garrison Artillery.

Manual of Field Artillery Exercises.

Treatise on construction of Ordnance.

Notes on Ammunition, Royal Laboratory.

Treatise on Military Carriages.

The general instructions laid down in Appendix No. 2, Queen's Regulations, will form a guide for the Board in the conduct of the examination.

Manuals of Elementary Field Engineering, and copies of Clery's Minor Facts will be available for the use of the candidates.

By Command,  
W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Lt.-Col.,  
Major of Brigade.

### The Commandant to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Brigade office, Sydney, 1 Aug., 1883.  
I have the honor to report that, in accordance with instructions from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, as conveyed to me by your forwarding minute of 25/7/83, endorsed on His Excellency's letter dated the 18th July, 1883, I have this day issued an order directing the assembly of a Board of Officers as nominated by His Lordship, for the purpose of carrying out, three months hence, the examination of subaltern officers of the Permanent Artillery desirous of qualifying for promotion. I have also issued the necessary detailed instructions as to subjects of examination and text-books.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

### Mr. Unwin to The Commandant.

Sir,

Government House, 6 August, Sydney, N.S.W.  
I am desired by His Excellency to request that you will be good enough to forward a copy of the Brigade Orders notifying the examination for the Permanent Artillery Force.

I am, &c.,  
H. A. UNWIN.

### The Commandant to His Excellency the Governor.

My Lord,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 6 August, 1883.  
I have the honor to forward herewith copy of the Garrison Orders of the 1st instant, having reference to the forthcoming examination of certain subaltern officers of the Permanent Artillery.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

### His Excellency the Governor to The Commandant.

The Colonial Secretary, for the Commandant, 7/8/83.—A.L.

Sir,

Government House, Sydney, 7 August, 1883.  
In the copy of the Garrison Orders of the 1st instant, referring to the forthcoming examination of certain of the subaltern officers of the Permanent Artillery which was transmitted in your letter of the 6th instant, I observe that in para. 2 it is stated "The written questions will be prepared by the Commandant."

I beg to remind you that this order is not in accordance with the Queen's Regulations (sec. 4-36) which distinctly prescribes that the examination will be conducted *viva voce*, and by *written questions by the Board*.

I have consequently to request that you will immediately cause the above-named portion of para. 2 of the Garrison Order to be eliminated, simply confining it to the notification of the text-book.

I have further to request that you will instruct the Board to meet at a suitable period before the examination, to draw up the written questions for the candidates.

The Board, in accordance with the Queen's Regulations (Appendix 2), will allot a numerical value to each written question, and they (the Board) will credit each answer with a full or less number of marks according to its value.

I have, &c.,  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

The Commandant.—A.S., 7/8/83. B.C., 8/8/83.—C.W.

### The Commandant to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 10 August, 1883.  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt—covered by the Colonial Secretary's minute of 7/8/83—of a communication from His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, conveying instructions on the subject of certain details relative to the mode in which the forthcoming examination of subaltern officers of the Permanent Artillery is to be conducted, and, as will be seen from attached copy of order issued, have taken the necessary steps for carrying out the same.

His

His Excellency has reminded me that the order, as originally issued, was not in accordance with the Queen's Regulations, inasmuch as it indicated that *I* and *not the Board*, was to prepare the written questions to be put to the candidates. I may perhaps be permitted respectfully to point out that it is not laid down in the Queen's Regulations that the questions in the last three of the five subjects noted (in section 4, par. 28, of the Queen's Regulations) as those in which candidates are to be examined, viz., Military Law, Duties in the Field, and Artillery, shall be prepared by the Board, but, on the contrary, by an authority independent of the Board. I may also state that I was aware the Regulations required the questions in the subjects of regimental duties and drill to be prepared by the Board; but that in issuing the order I did, relative to the preparation of the whole of the questions by myself, I was carrying out the instructions which were conveyed to me in His Excellency's letter of the 30th May last, par. 3.

At the same time, seeing the abnormal constitution of the Board—consisting, as it does, of a majority of officers belonging to the same corps as the candidates, and who have had intimate and continuous personal relationship of both a private and an official character with them, such, for instance, as that involved in the rendering previously of reports as to their individual character and attainments—I would suggest that it would accord more with both the spirit and the letter of the rules governing all examinations, including military ones, that the whole of the questions should be prepared by an authority other than the Board, and one which cannot be supposed to have any prior acquaintance, such as officers of the corps must have, with the special nature of the knowledge possessed by each candidate. It would seem to me due to the Board that some such course should be adopted.

With reference to the last paragraph of His Excellency's letter, I would point out that such an instruction has already been given to the Board, by means of that portion of the Garrison Order which directs their adherence to the instructions contained in Appendix II of the Queen's Regulations.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

His Excellency.—A.S., 17/8/83.

### Minute by His Excellency the Governor.

The Colonial Secretary, for the information of the Commandant.—A.L., 20/8/83.

HAVING duly weighed and considered all the bearings of the question relating to the forthcoming examination of subaltern officers of the Permanent Art., and having framed my instructions thereon—as far as circumstances admitted, in conformity with the Queen's Regulations—I see no reason for any modification of them, and I consequently direct that those instructions be strictly adhered to.—20/8/83.

The Commandant.—A.S., 20/8/83.

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

### Extract from Garrison Orders.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 10 August, 1883.

2. With reference to Garrison Orders of the 1st instant, notifying the instructions of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on the subject of the forthcoming examination of subaltern officers of the Permanent Artillery, His Excellency has been now pleased to direct that the written questions be prepared by the Board therein detailed, and not by the Commandant.

With reference to the undernoted subjects, twenty written questions will be prepared by the Board on each of them, viz. :—

Military Law. Duties in the field—(Field Fortification and Tactics). Artillery.

By Command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Lt.-Col.,  
Major of Brigade.

### Mr. Robertson to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

85, Pitt-street North, Sydney, 9 August, 1883.

I have been given to understand that it is the intention of the Government to require the subaltern officers of the New South Wales Permanent Artillery to undergo another qualifying examination in about three months time, and, on behalf of my son-in-law, Lieutenant Pleydell Bouverie, I beg to point out that he is at present in England on nine months' leave of absence, which will not expire until the 18th Nov. next.

I have the honor therefore to submit that, in justice to Lieutenant Bouverie (he having passed the previous examination), the time for the proposed examination should not be fixed for a date prior to the expiration of his leave.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS ROBERTSON.

Submitted, 23/8/83. The Commandant.—A.S., 25/8/83. B.C., 27/8/83.—C.W.

The Principal Under-Secretary,—The order for the assembly of the Board in three months' time from date of promulgation in orders, bears date the 1st instant, and it would accordingly meet on the 1st of November. Under the circumstances His Excellency would, I anticipate, consent to the Board assembling at a later date, to permit of Lieut. Bouverie being present.—J. S. R., Col., Comndt., B.C. 28/8/83.

His Excellency.—A.S., 31/8/83. The Colonial Secretary.—A.L., 3/9/83.

In view of Mr. Robertson's application I see no objection to the postponement of the examination until the 1st Decr., should the Commandant consider that this delay will not affect the interests of the other officers going up for the examination.—A.L., 3/9/83. The Commandant.—A.S., 3/9/83.

## The Commandant to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, N.S.W., 5 Sept., 1883.

I have the honor to state, in reply to His Excellency's minute, 3/9/83, on accompanying application of Mr. Robertson for a postponement of the forthcoming Artillery examination in the interests of his son-in-law Lieutenant Bouverie, that, seeing the great delay which has already taken place, I am of opinion that the interests of the other officers will not in an appreciable degree be further affected by granting the postponement asked for. On the other hand, to shut out Lieutenant Bouverie from a participation in the forthcoming examination might be construed into an act of injustice, more especially as he cannot be held responsible for either the failure of the examination of 1880 or the delay in assembling a fresh Board.

I would respectfully suggest that the Board should be detailed to meet on Monday the 3rd, in place of Saturday the 1st of December next.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant.

His Excellency.—A.S., 13/9/83.

The Colonial Secretary, for Commandant, 17/9/83.—

Approved.—A.L.

The Commandant.—A.S., 17/9/83.

B.C., 18 Sept., 1883.—C.W.

## Garrison Order.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 21 September, 1883.

WITH reference to Garrison Orders of the 1st and 10th ultimo, on the subject of the forthcoming examination of subaltern officers of the Permanent Artillery, it is intimated that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has now been pleased to direct that the Board therein referred to is to assemble on the 3rd December next.

By Command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Lt.-Col.,  
Major of Brigade.

## No. 8.

Correspondence having reference to certain matters contained in Confidential Reports of Colonel Roberts and Lt.-Colonel Spalding, of April, 1883, pages 47 and 48.

## The Commandant to His Excellency the Governor.

My Lord,

29 August, 1883.

I have the honor to forward herewith certain correspondence, embodying disciplinary reports referred to higher authority by the Officer commanding the Permanent Artillery.

Having regard to the extent of the jurisdiction of the latter officer, the cases submitted have reference to Major George J. Airey and Lieut. H. P. Airey, of the corps indicated, whose asserted financial irregularities, in connection with the Canteen, are the cause of report.

The case against Major Airey arises, firstly, from his having got a cheque for the sum of £14 cashed at one of the Canteens of the Permanent Artillery, on the 4th April last, which cheque was, when presented for payment on the same day, returned by the Bank with the words "Present again" marked thereon, and eventually paid on the following day (5th April). This cheque appears to have been drawn against the *Battery account*, and I understand from the Brigade Paymaster that although, in the month of April, he did not pay in the first advance of No. 1 Battery's pay to Major Airey's credit till the 5th April, *yet he was in the habit of doing so on the 4th of each month*. Bearing this circumstance in mind, and that there appears to be no question of Major Airey's private accounts being in any way mixed up with this transaction, I cannot but think some minor amount of carelessness is the most that can be attributed to him on this account. The second matter in which the same officer's conduct is called in question is in connection with a delay of some days which occurred in reporting the fact of a cheque, cashed at one of the Canteens of the Permanent Artillery, by Lieut. C. B. Airey, of the Volunteer Artillery, having been dishonored. I am of opinion that, as soon as the occurrence had taken place, report should have been made to his Commanding Officer by Major Airey (who was acting as President of the Canteen Committee), inasmuch as there was then a risk of loss to a regimental institution; but it is to be remarked that Lieut. C. B. Airey, being a Volunteer Officer, was not amenable to the regimental authorities of the Permanent Artillery, and that consequently it was no part of Major Airey's duty to submit a disciplinary report bearing on that officer's conduct.

The matters referred to higher authority, and with which Lieut. H. P. Airey is connected, are, firstly, an asserted failure on his part to pay in Canteen moneys received by him when in command of a detachment of the Permanent Artillery at Watson's Bay, in December, 1882; and secondly, the fact of his having got a private cheque cashed at the Canteen in March, 1883, which cheque was subsequently dishonored at the Bank. It will be seen, as regards the first charge, that I have already pointed out to the Officer Commanding the Permanent Artillery that, in my opinion, the offence, if any, has been dealt with by condonation or otherwise. I

can,

can, to my astonishment, find no regimental record showing how Lieut.-Colonel Spalding, then in command of the Permanent Artillery, dealt with the matter, nor was any report on the subject addressed by that officer, at the time of the occurrence or shortly afterwards, to myself, or to Lieut.-Colonel Christie, when acting as Commandant during my absence, yet, if the matter had not in some way been regimentally dealt with, it is almost inconceivable that a detailed report would not have been rendered to higher authority and the officer concerned placed in arrest. It cannot also but be the subject of censure that the duty, which was his own, of making what was in reality a disciplinary inquiry, should, as appears by the correspondence, have been cast by Lieut.-Colonel Spalding on the Canteen Committee, and that the only written record of the circumstances should be one contained in minutes of that Committee—minutes which, as they stand, embody allegations most damaging to the character of Lieutenant Airey. If the facts were as indicated in those minutes, then Lieutenant Airey should have been placed in arrest and immediate report made to higher authority, as is indeed *required* in such a case by the regulations; if they were not, then it was most unjust and improper that the only written record of the transaction should be one of this character, and that no official entry of this officer having cleared himself should have been made in some one of the regimental books. However, if dealt with by reprimand, by caution, or dismissal of the case by Lieut.-Colonel Spalding, his then Commanding Officer, whether properly or improperly, Lieutenant H. P. Airey cannot be twice called upon to answer the same charge. If improperly left *undealt* with, then, according to the well-known principle of military law, the offence has been condoned, a *nolle prosequi* having been virtually entered by his Commanding Officer. Again, a permitted continued discharge of duty, more especially when it is one of honor and trust, such as devolves on an officer, conveys a pardon and involves condonation, this being a well admitted axiom of military administration in the government of the Army. It is therefore clear to me that it is in accordance with every precedent of law, that further consideration in the way of prosecution should not be given to this portion of the case brought to bear against this officer. But did none of these weighty reasons exist for treating it in this manner, the replacement of the money as permitted by Lieut.-Colonel Spalding, as indicated by that officer in a memo. dated 17th April, 1883, being part of a confidential report submitted by him as to the attainments of the subaltern officers of the Permanent Artillery, would seem to effectually bar further action. With reference to the cheque, subsequently dishonoured, cashed by Lieutenant Airey at the Canteen in March last, I cannot regard that officer's explanation as a satisfactory one. I, of course, am not aware whether he had or had not reason to suppose he would have funds to meet the cheque in question, nor do I see how it is practicable to obtain evidence on that point; but, taking the most lenient view of the transaction, there was a very reprehensible carelessness.

It appears to me that reference to higher authority being considered necessary in these cases, such should have been formally made without the delay which has occurred, and for which I can see no sufficient reason. As regards Lieut. Airey's case, I cannot regard the confidential reports covered by Colonel Roberts' letter of 23rd April last, in which reference is made to financial irregularities as of a disciplinary character, seeing they were wanting in any such statement of particulars as military law and custom in such a case requires, both in view of enabling the accused to answer the charges, and higher authority to form a correct opinion as to their precise nature and bearing. Neither at the time was any formal action from higher authority called for by the Officer Commanding the Permanent Artillery; indeed, the reports in question were not originated by him at all, but were only furnished at the instance of higher authority, viz., your Excellency.

It will be noted that the name of Lieut. C. B. Airey, of the Volunteer Artillery, is brought forward in this correspondence in connection with a dishonored cheque. His conduct, however, is now under investigation, and as he is not amenable to the jurisdiction of the Permanent Artillery, or the military law under which they serve, it will be separately dealt with.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Col.,  
Commandant.

[Enclosures.]

Dawes' Battery, Sydney, 22 February, 1882.

For the future, Officers in charge of Detachments will be good enough to pay Canteen moneys into the Bank weekly. Each month's accounts to be kept separate.

WARNER SPALDING,  
Lt.-Col. N.S.W. Art.,  
President, Canteen Committee.

To be noted and returned.—H.A., Lt., 23/2/82. A.H.P.S., Lt., 24/2/82.

The President, Canteen Committee,—

With reference to the sum of £17 Os. 7d., reported on the 20th instant by the Canteen Committee as not (up to that date) having been paid in to the credit of the Canteen Fund at the City Bank, the £17 Os. 7d. in question being reported as the takings at the South Head Canteen during the week ending 22nd Decr., 1882, the Committee will now inquire and report—

- 1st. If the amount in question, viz., £17 Os. 7d., was, or was not, handed over by the Canteen Sergeant, South Head, to the officer stationed there, in accordance with orders, and if so, on what date this was done, and what became of the money?
- 2nd. Who is responsible for the amount reported deficient?
- 3rd. Has the deficit been made good up to date, and if so, by whom and when?
- 4th. Were duplicate vouchers of money received at South Head Canteen, during December, 1882, and paid into the Bank, forwarded by the officer responsible to the President of Canteen Committee?
- 5th. Is it a fact that during December cheques cashed in the Canteen, and subsequently paid into the City Bank to the credit of the Canteen Fund, were dishonored on presentation? If so, the Committee will report fully on this matter.

WARNER SPALDING,  
Lt.-Col. Commdg. Arty. Forces.

22/1/83.



SPECIAL Meeting, Canteen Committee, by order of Lieut.-Colonel Commanding N.S.W. Artillery, on 22nd January, 1883. Present—Major Airey, President; Lieuts. Nathan, Bouverie, and Savage. The instructions to the Committee having been read, the Committee proceed to report—

1st. The money in question, viz., £17 Os. 7d., was handed over by the Canteen Sergeant to the officer stationed at South Head, as under:—

	£	s.	d.
16/12/82 ... ..	3	0	0
17/12/82 ... ..	3	0	0
18/12/82 ... ..	2	0	0
19/12/82 ... ..	2	0	0
20/12/82 ... ..	3	0	0
21/12/82 ... ..	2	0	0
22/12/82 ... ..	2	0	7
	<hr/>		
	£17	0	7
	<hr/>		

The Committee having questioned Lieut. H. P. Airey as to what became of the money in question, that officer states he is unable to say.

2nd. Lieut. H. P. Airey is the officer responsible for the amount reported deficient.

3rd. Up to 12 o'clock to-day the Bank-book does not show the amount reported deficient had been paid in, but a Bank slip has since been handed in showing that the sum of £17 Os. 7d. has been paid into the Bank by Lieut. Airey.

4th. Lieut. H. P. Airey states that, to the best of his belief, the duplicate vouchers of money received at South Head, and paid into the City Bank in December, 1882, have been forwarded to the President of the Canteen Committee.

5th. The Bank-book shows that a cheque for £4 4s., paid in on the 20th December, was dishonored. Sergeant Paviour, being called upon to give evidence, states—This cheque was one given by Major Airey, and returned "irregular," the body of the cheque being for £2 4s. (two pounds four shillings), and the figures showing £4 4s. This cheque was given by Sergeant Paviour to Major Murphy, and Major Airey made out another cheque for £4 4s. (four pounds four shillings), which was paid into the Bank in place of the one returned. Major Airey states that, with regard to this cheque, it was the result of a clerical error.

GEO. J. AIREY, Major, N.S.W. Art., President.

ROBT. A. NATHAN, Lt.,

CHAS. W. P. BOUVERIE, Lt., } Members of Committee.

A. H. P. SAVAGE, Lt., }

Memo. to Major Airey, N.S.W. Arty., President of Canteen Committee.

THE special attention of the President of the Canteen Committee is drawn to the advisability of ascertaining that cash taken in the various canteens is paid into the Banks at the regular appointed times by the responsible persons. The Officer Commanding desires that any irregularity occurring in connection with such payments may be at once brought to his notice.

By order,

ROBT. A. NATHAN,

Lt. and Actg.-Adjt., N.S.W. Arty.

23/1/83.

President's remarks, in his handwriting, not signed or dated:—

Memo. to be made out to officers at Heads that the money must be paid in weekly, the last payment in month not later than third day following; month's slips to be forwarded to the Canteen Accountant, for information of President.

The President, Canteen Committee.

23 January, 1883.

It having been reported to the Lieut.-Colonel Commanding that a cheque for the sum of about £5, paid into the credit of the Canteen Fund at the City Bank, on or about the 16th instant, was dishonored, and that up to 12 o'clock yesterday it had not been covered, you are now requested to take immediate steps to ascertain the name of the drawer of the cheque, and to call upon him to at once make good the amount, reporting fully the circumstances of the case to the Officer Commanding N.S.W. Artillery.

By order,

ROBT. A. NATHAN,

Lt. and Actg.-Adjt. N.S.W. Artillery.

The Officer Commanding N.S.W. Arty.,—

Name of drawer of cheque—C. B. Airey. I have ascertained at the Bank that the cheque has been paid. The cheque was returned with memo. "Refer to drawer." Instructions were given to Canteen Sergeant that no cheques except those of officers of N.S.W. Arty. are to be cashed at Canteen on the 22nd inst.—G.A., Major, President, C.C., 23/1/83.

File.—W.S., Lt.-Col., N.S.W. Art., 25/1/83.

Artillery Brigade Orders.

23 January, 1883.

No cheques are to be cashed by the Canteen non-commissioned officers unless they are either drawn or indorsed by an officer of the New South Wales Artillery. Copy of order to be retained in each of the Canteens.

Copy

Copy of minute of Canteen Committee, 22nd February, 1883.

MR. C. B. Airey's cheque for £5 was dishonored on the 18th January, but was made good on the 23rd January. *Vide abstract of receipts and expenditure, sheet A & B.*

GEO. J. AIREY, Major, President.

CHAS. W. P. BOUVERIE, Lt., Member.

COPY of Minute, Canteen Committee, Meeting of 27th April, 1883, referring to dishonored cheques.

THE Committee observe that two cheques were returned, one for £7 8s. 7d., and the other for £14. The President informs the Committee that notice of the first cheque was only received by him just as he was leaving barracks for camp at Middle Head; that a report was made to the Officer Commanding Artillery on his arrival the following day, and the cheque was again presented by his instructions on the 5th April, and cashed. The cheque for £14, which was paid the same day as notice was received, was reported, and satisfactory explanation given to Officer Commanding Artillery.

GEO. J. AIREY, Major, President.

FRED. BAYNES, Lt., } Members.

A. H. P. SAVAGE, Lt., }

COPY of Minute of Canteen Committee, 30th May, 1883.

THE Committee observe that a cheque for £14, drawn by Major Airey, on the Bank of New South Wales, on 3rd April, 1883, was presented and dishonored on the 4th April; was again presented and paid on the 5th April, 1883.

M. MURPHY, Major, President.

FRED. BAYNES, Lt., }

ROBT. A. NATHAN, Lt., } Members.

A. H. P. SAVAGE, Lt., }

Memorandum from Colonel Roberts to Major G. J. Airey.

Artillery Brigade Office, Dawes' Barracks, 7 June, 1883.

WILL Major Airey be good enough to explain how a cheque drawn by him, through the Victoria Barracks Canteen, for £14, on the 4th April, appears to have been dishonored by the Bank.

CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel.

COLONEL ROBERTS,—It arose through the clerk in Paymaster's office having omitted to lodge a cheque, signed by the Paymaster, and which I had been informed was signed, and would be paid in on morning of the 4th instant. On the 5th instant, receiving a notice from the Bank that my cheque had been returned with "Present again," I proceeded to Bank and found money had not been lodged, and on inquiry at Paymaster's office found it had been overlooked.—G. A., Major, 10/6/83.

The Brigade Paymaster, for report.—J.S.R., Col. Comdt., 22/6/83. The cheque alluded to by Major Airey (with several others), were signed by me on the 4th instant, not lodged till the morning of the 5th of April, which the butt of cheque book and Bank deposit show.—T.B., Lt.-Col., Pmr., 22/6/83. The Commandant.

Memorandum from Colonel Roberts to Lieut. H. P. Airey.

Artillery Brigade Office, Dawes' Barracks, Sydney, 7 June, 1883.

WILL Lt. H. P. Airey be good enough to explain how a cheque drawn by him through the Canteen of New South Wales Artillery, for £7 8s. 7d., on the 20th March, appears to have been dishonored by the Bank.

CHAS. F. ROBERTS,

Col.

Memorandum from Colonel Roberts to Lieut. C. B. Airey.

Artillery Brigade Office, Dawes' Barracks, Sydney, 7 June, 1883.

WILL Lt. C. B. Airey be good enough to explain how a cheque drawn by him for £5, on 18th January, appears to have been dishonored by the Bank when presented for payment by the Canteen Sergt.

CHAS. F. ROBERTS,

Col.

The cheque referred to was given, as I understood that some money had been paid into my credit on that day, which, I however found was not done until two days afterwards. Immediately I was informed of the cheque being dishonored I went to the Bank and paid in the money, so that no further delay could occur, and the matter was then explained to the satisfaction of the officer acting in command of the Artillery Forces.—C.B.A., 11/6/83.

On reference, I find that five days elapsed between drawing of cheque and its repayment.—C.F.R., Col., 13/6/83.

Lieut. H. Airey to Colonel Roberts.

Sir,

South Head, 11 June, 1883.

I have the honor to state, in reply to your memo. of the 7th inst., I had permission from Col. Spalding, and I think also your own\* to follow the custom of officers stationed at either Heads, viz., to pay Canteen moneys in either by our own cheques or otherwise.

In March I drew a cheque for Canteen money, on 11th or 12th, and paid into City Bank. On 17th same month I drew another for £7 8s. 7d., the one you allude to. On my going to town on following Monday I called at my Bank and asked to see my account, as I had not seen my pass-book for some months. The Manager said, "You are overdrawn." I replied, "Is the Canteen cheque paid?" meaning the one for £7 8s. 7d. He answered, "Yes," thinking I alluded to the one drawn on 11th or 12th. I then said, "All right, I will pay in £100." I did so in a day or two, and heard nothing of my cheque for £7 8s. 7d. having been dishonored until I returned from camp.

Had the President of Canteen sent me notice, any day subsequent to 21st March, when notice was sent to him of its having been dishonored, I could have paid it immediately, as there was money lying to my credit during this time.

When

When Col. Spalding informed me of what had occurred I said I was sure there was a mistake, as I had drawn £20 since I drew the cheque for £7 8s. 7d., and they had all been paid.

When Col. Spalding informed me it was still unpaid I asked the President of Canteen to present it, which he did, when it was paid at once.

I have, &c.,

H. AIREY, Lt.

\* My permission was only to the extent of cashing any *public cheque* which might be sent to cover payments of men, as no Banks have branches either at Watson's Bay or Middle Head.—C. F. ROBERTS, Col., 19/6/83.

Colonel Roberts to The Commandant.

Sir,

Artillery Brigade Office, Dawes' Battery, 21 June, 1883.

3 enclosures.

With reference to the Canteen accounts forwarded the end of last month, some time after the proper date when they should have been sent, I desire to offer some explanation as to cause of delay.

In the first instance, owing to a fire taking place at Middle Head Canteen, during the month of March, considerable loss was incurred, and this loss although covered by insurance had to be received from the Company interested; this has been done and the Minute Book filled in accordingly. As this took some time, the monthly meeting for April became due, and as the books were required for this purpose a further delay was entailed. In going over these accounts I observed that three (3) cases had occurred in which the cheques of officers connected with the Defence Forces of the Colony had when presented for collection been dishonored. It has taken some time to inquire into these transactions, and finally I called upon each of the officers interested to explain the cause of their cheques being dishonored.

I forward herewith their answers. I respectfully submit that the explanations are hardly satisfactory, as the fact of money being drawn from a public institution like a Canteen, is likely to cause loss to those who are in charge of the Canteen unless the cheques are duly met; and I am of opinion that officers should be certain that their cheques will be honored before drawing them; carelessness in the handling of public moneys (for Canteen accounts are public moneys), shows a laxity of principle which is not consonant with the character of an officer; and I can only recall to your memory the considerable trouble which arose in this Force some six (6) years back owing to an officer's carelessness in connection with Canteen accounts.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel.

Memorandum from Commandant to The Officer commanding Permanent Artillery.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 27 June, 1883.

WITH reference to your letter of the 21st inst., reporting that Major Airey's cheque for £14, drawn on the 4th of April, Lieut. H. P. Airey's cheque for £7 8s. 7d., drawn on the 20th of March, Lieut. C. B. Airey's cheque for £5, drawn on the 18th of January, had been dishonored, it is requested that all the previous correspondence bearing on the same may be submitted, with statement as to the action of the President of the Canteen Committee in each instance.

J.S.R., Col., Comdt.

The original memo. calling upon officers to offer explanations with regard to the cheques in question were forwarded with letter dated 21st June, 1883. The attached copies of all memos, &c., bearing upon the matter now under consideration are forwarded. The memo. dated 22nd Feb., 1882, strict non-compliance with which was the cause of Lieut. H. P. Airey's cheque being noticed, the weekly payment of Canteen takings being late, is also submitted. Lieut. H. P. Airey's cheque of £7 8s. 7d. was part of a payment of £12 13s. 1d., amount of week's receipts of Canteen money, forwarded on the 19th March. This cheque was dishonored on the 20th March, and was made good on the 5th April.

The correspondence may seem larger than might be considered necessary at first sight. The instructions to the Canteen President point out nature of subjects for inquiry, including dishonored cheques (and may be considered a warning on this matter), are dated 22/1/83; this is four days after the drawing of Lieut. C. B. Airey's cheque, which was dishonored on the 18th January, and should have been reported by the President of the Canteen Committee, Major G. J. Airey, to the Officer commanding the N.S.W.A. This was not done until January 23rd, 1883 (See copy of Minute of Officer Commanding N.S.W.A., forwarded to the Canteen President on the 23rd January, 1883, and noted by Officer Commanding N.S.W.A. on the 25th January, on memo. of President of Canteen Committee dated 23rd January). (It may be necessary to report more on this hereafter), showing that the cheque was not met until the 23rd January.

The £14 cheque, a *Public Office cheque*, was cashed by the Canteen on the 4th April, although drawn on the 3rd April, and having been paid into Bank on the 4th April, was dishonored, and was subsequently paid on the 5th April. This appears as noted in copy of Canteen Committee Minute of the 27th April. Major Airey was actually at that time Canteen President (Major Murphy being on the sick list at the time), and no report appears beyond Canteen Minute. Memo. of 23/1/83 to Major Airey, President Canteen Committee, draws special attention to prompt payments of Canteen money, and it appears that memos. were forwarded to Officers at the Heads. Copy attached.

3/7/83.

CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Col.

Memorandum to Officer Commanding Permanent Artillery.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 5 July, 1883.

1. With reference to a statement made by Major Airey, P.A., (contained in his minute of 10/6/83, written in reply to one dated 7/6/83 addressed to him by the Officer commanding the P.A.) to the effect that he had been informed a cheque was signed by the Paymaster and would be paid into his (Major Airey's) credit on the morning of the 4th April, it is requested the name of the person who so informed Major Airey may be given.

2. It is requested it may be stated why Major Airey's cheque for £14 was given to the Canteen on the 4th April, also why Lt. C. B. Airey's cheque for £5 was given. Were the payments made on account of goods supplied?

3. The Commandant would also wish to know whether Lt.-Col. Spalding, when handing over the command of the Permanent Artillery to Colonel Roberts, make any official report of the proceedings in connection with the various dishonored cheques paid into the Canteen, and if so, to what effect.

By Command,

W.B.B.C., Lt.-Col., M. of B.

MAJOR

MAJOR Airey informs me that he asked Mr. Findlay to lodge a £10 or £15 cheque to make up the March amount, and was told that the first advance would be lodged on the 3rd April. On the 4th, Lt.-Col. Baynes told Major Airey, who met him, that he had signed a cheque for No. 1 Battery on that day. This was not lodged until the 5th April.

The Canteen-Sergt. took Major Airey's cheque against No. 1 Battery accounts and gave cash for it, as he understood cash was wanted to pay the men, and thus sending to the Bank would be avoided, and the time of the Pay Sergt. would be saved. Had the Pay Sergt. been sent direct to the Bank, it is evident that this would never have appeared in the Canteen Account. This cheque was not on account of goods bought at the Canteen.

The Canteen Sergt. reports that Lt. C. B. Airey's cheque was a private cheque, cashed by him, as he was told by Lt. C. B. Airey that he required money to pay the Volunteers (therefore this also was a cheque not on account of goods purchased at the Canteen). It was given on the evening of the 17th January, and was paid in on the 18th with other Canteen moneys, and was dishonored on same date, eventually made good on the 23rd January. President of Canteen's attention drawn to this on the 23rd January. No official report was made by Lt.-Col. Spalding to the drawing of these cheques, which were dishonored; but that portion of special Canteen meeting held on the 22nd January, 1883, referring to the non-payment to Bank of certain sums of money amounting to £17 0s. 7d. was personally pointed out to Officer Commanding Artillery Forces, when confidential reports were called for in April last; Major Airey was Canteen President at the time this case refers to.

See memo.,  
dated 23/1/83

6/7/83.

CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel.

Memorandum from Commandant to The Officer Commanding Permanent Artillery.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 19 July, 1883.

I NOTE with reference to the case of Lt. H. P. Airey's apparent failure to pay in certain Canteen moneys, the property of the Permanent Artillery in December last, that, although copies of sundry official documents dealing with the matter in its financial relation to the Canteen have been forwarded to me, no record has reached me bearing on the disciplinary question of Lt. H. P. Airey's failure to pay in the money or obey the orders issued on that subject. I would therefore wish to know how Lt. H. P. Airey was dealt with by Lt.-Col. Spalding or yourself for the seeming lapse of duty in question. Should you be personally unaware of Lt.-Col. Spalding's action, Lt. Nathan, that officer's adjutant, might in his absence be called on to state what he knows relative to the disposal of the case in its personal relation to Lt. H. P. Airey.

As regards also Major Airey and Lt. H. P. Airey in relation to the dishonored cheques given by them in March and April respectively, I should wish to know how these officers have been dealt with in respect to the disciplinary aspect of the case, and whether by Lt.-Col. Spalding or yourself.

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Col.,  
Commandant.

Lt. Nathan,—Will you be good enough to comply with the latter portion of the first paragraph of this memo.—C.F.R., Col., 23/7/83. The Col.-Comm'dg., N.S.W.A.,—I beg to attach report.—R. A. NATHAN, Acting Adjt., 24/7/83.

Memorandum from Colonel Roberts to The Commandant.

Artillery Brigade Office, Dawes' Barracks, Sydney, 24 July, 1883.

IN compliance with memo., dated 19th July, I beg to state that the only official report made by me on the subject of non-payment of certain sums by Lt. H. P. Airey in connection with Canteen accounts was in the confidential report called for and forwarded in April last. Lt.-Col. Spalding, who was in command when the non-payments took place, also reports in his confidential on this subject at the same time. As I was not in command at the time (being on leave in England) I could do nothing. Lieut. Nathan, in accordance with your memo., reports what he knows of the matter—his report is attached.

With regard to the dishonored cheques of Major Airey and Lieut. H. P. Airey, in April and March, respectively,—as soon as I noticed the facts, when examining Canteen accounts, I called upon each of them for explanation, and reported the matter in connection with the quarterly Canteen returns. Further communications were made on this subject, in answer to your queries on the 5th July, and were forwarded on the 6th July. I am unable to say whether Lt.-Col. Spalding made any report on the matter, as no record is to be found prior to my return. I found that only cheques drawn by officers of the Permanent Force or with their indorsement were by orders issued to be received at the Canteen; and as this matter is under consideration of higher authority than myself, I have not taken any further steps as regards discipline, awaiting your decision in this matter.

CHAS. F. ROBERTS,  
Colonel.

Memorandum from Lieutenant Nathan to The Officer Commanding New South Wales Artillery.

Artillery Brigade Office, Dawes' Barracks, Sydney, 24 July, 1883.

IN accordance with memo., dated 19th July, 1883, I beg to state, with reference to the failure to pay certain Canteen moneys into the Bank by Lt. H. P. Airey, Lt.-Col. Spalding, when informed, ordered a special Canteen meeting to inquire into the matter. The Committee met and reported. I do not know what passed between Lt.-Col. Spalding and Lt. H. P. Airey. Lt. H. P. Airey was sent for by Lieut.-Colonel Spalding with reference to his dishonored cheque; Lt. H. P. Airey informed him that there must be some mistake, as he had money to his credit. Lt.-Col. Spalding told Lt. H. P. Airey that it was not the first time his cheques had been dishonored. Beyond that, I do not know what happened. I received no orders to forward any official memo. to Lt. H. P. Airey.

ROBT. A. NATHAN, Lieut. and Acting-Adjutant.

C.F.R., Col., 24/7/83.

Memorandum from Major of Brigade to Officer Commanding Permanent Artillery.

Brigade Office, 30 July, 1883.

THE Commandant has had under consideration the papers submitted to him in connection with references made in a report on the subject of delay in the transmission of Canteen accounts, &c.

1st. To the asserted failure on the part of Lt. H. P. Airey to pay into the Head-quarters Canteen account moneys received by him as the takings of the branch Canteen at Watson's Bay, in December, 1882.  
2nd.

2nd. To the fact of cheques, which were subsequently dishonored, having been paid in to the Canteen of the Permanent Artillery during the early part of the current year, by the undermentioned officers, viz. :— Major George Airey, P.A. ; Lt. H. P. Airey, P.A. ; Lt. C. B. Airey, V.A.

As regards the matter with which Lt. H. P. Airey was connected in December, 1882, it appears to the Commandant, supposing irregularity to have taken place, it has either been dealt with or condoned by Lt.-Col. Spalding, and that therefore it would be improper to again take it up. Should, however, the officer now commanding P.A., with his better means of regimental information, be of opinion that it *has not* been dealt with or condoned, it is competent to him to take such further steps as his primary regimental responsibility may dictate. At the same time the Commandant cannot but express surprise that no report bearing on this case was ever rendered to higher authority, that the only written record of it should apparently be found in minutes of the Canteen Committee—minutes of a character implying very grave irregularity on the part of the officer in question—and that the Canteen Committee should have been left to conduct an investigation which was in reality part of the disciplinary duty of the Commanding Officer.

As regards the dishonored cheques, it is clear to the Commandant that Lt. C. B. Airey, of the Vol. Artillery cannot be called to account by the Officer Commanding the Permanent Artillery, he being only a Volunteer officer. As however certain statements have been made, indicating the necessity of explanation being required in connection with this cheque as to expenditure of battery funds apparently paid to Lt. C. B. Airey, his conduct in that respect will meet with subsequent review, and therefore must not now in *this* correspondence be further dealt with. With respect to Major George Airey and Lt. H. P. Airey and the dishonored cheques paid in by them, it seems to the Commandant that their cases have not as yet been regimentally dealt with either by Col. Roberts taking action of his own or furnishing a *disciplinary* report seeking the action of higher authority. Col. Roberts's letter of the 21st June, 1883, cannot be said to bear the latter character.

Perhaps Col. Roberts will be good enough to report as to what further action he may have found it necessary to take in dealing with these cases.

The advisability of placing limitations on the cashing of cheques in the Canteen is drawn attention to.

By Command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE,

Lt.-Col., M.B.

Memorandum from Colonel Roberts to The Commandant.

Artillery Brigade Office, Dawes' Barracks, Sydney, 21 August, 1883.

AFTER further inquiry, in reply to B.O. Memo., dated 30/7/83, with regard to the failure of Lt. H. P. Airey to pay in moneys, and the case being reported in connection with the Canteen accounts, I cannot see how I could do otherwise than bring the matter under notice (however it may have been treated), as any irregularities should be reported occurring in each quarterly statement of accounts, and the explanation in this matter only took place in January, 1883. I would respectfully recall to your memory that this case is touched upon when confidential reports were called for by His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, and forwarded 23rd April, 1883. This would, I consider, be a disciplinary report. The officer who commanded the New South Wales Artillery in my absence reported the same in his confidential memo., which accompanied mine, and thus I consider further regimental notice is undesirable, as higher authorities are aware of the facts, and I cannot consider that this case can be held to be condoned, but really is reported.

I am unable to say what guided Lt. Col. Spalding in his dealing with this case.

With regard to the dishonored cheques, they were cashed on the 20th March, 4th April, and Lt. C. B. Airey's on the 18th January, all prior dates to my return ; and my report of the 21st June certainly appears to me as a disciplinary report, for it explains these cases in connection with the Canteen accounts, they being irregularities in connection with that institution. Major Airey's action as President of the Canteen was brought to notice, as I consider this an irregularity, inasmuch that he does not appear to have treated both of the other cheques (not his own of £14), viz., Lt. H. P. Airey's for £7 8s. 7d., and Lt. C. B. Airey's for £5, in a similar manner ; he at once reports Lt. H. P. Airey's cheque, but fails to notice Lt. C. B. Airey's, until his attention is drawn to the fact of a £5 cheque being dishonored, by the Officer Commanding New South Wales Artillery.

At present the cashing of cheques is limited to cheques on public account, which may be required for payment of men, and to cheques drawn on Canteen, but indorsed by officers belonging to the New South Wales Artillery, for small amounts ; it is probable that this latter course may be stopped.

CHAS. F. ROBERTS,

Colonel.

Minute for the Commandant.

IN regard to the irregularities, reported in the Commandant's letter of 29th August, of Major Airey and Lieut. H. P. Airey, of the Permanent Force, and by Lieut. C. B. Airey, of the Volunteer Force, in connection with the Canteen, I consider that the accounts of the Canteen, being public moneys, should be kept separate from any private accounts of the officers connected therewith, and that the sum received be paid into the regimental account at the Bank, to meet any cheques drawn on that account. It is quite impossible for me to unravel the mysteries which cloud these transactions ; I can therefore only express my censure on the above-named officers for the irregularities and carelessness which they have shown, and which have produced this confusion, and caution them most seriously against their repetition.

Major Airey, as President of the Canteen, has further shown a laxity of duty in not having reported to his Commanding Officer the incident relating to Lieut. C. B. Airey's cheque having been dishonored ; and I consider that, although Lieut. C. B. Airey is an officer of the Volunteers, he is still under the regimental jurisdiction of the Commanding Officer of the Artillery, and that it was consequently the duty of Major Airey to report the incident to his Commanding Officer, by whom it should have been submitted to the Commandant.

I will not go into the question as to whether the irregularity of Lieut. H. P. Airey has been condoned regimentally or otherwise ; the statements of the Canteen Committee are on record—they were known to Lieut. Airey, and he could at the time have called for an inquiry if they were considered by him of a nature to damage his reputation. They should have been reported at the time to his Commanding Officer, on whom rested the duty of further action.

There

There has been throughout laxity and carelessness in the performance of duty on the part of all these officers; but, in consideration of the lapse of time which has occurred in bringing these questions before the higher military authority, I am of opinion that no action is now advisable, and I consequently direct that the officers named in the report, namely, Major Airey, Lieut. H. P. Airey, and Lieut. C. B. Airey, be censured for their irregularities in regard to the Canteen account, and cautioned for the future against any such repetition of them; also, that all public Canteen moneys be henceforth paid in regularly to the account at the Bank, and that no private cheques be cashed in future by the Canteen.

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

Government House, Sydney, 4 September, 1883.

The Colonial Secretary.—A.L., 5/9/83. The Commandant.—A.S., 7/9/83. B.C., 7/9/83.—  
C.W. The Officer Commanding Artillery Forces.—J.S.R., Col., Comdt., 12/9/83. To be returned.  
Acting on memo. of 18/9/83, Major Murphy, Major Airey, and Lieut. H. P. Airey have had this minute read to them; a copy has been made for further action with regard to Lieut. C. B. Airey.—C. F. ROBERTS, Colonel, 19/9/83.

### His Excellency the Governor to The Commandant.

I WISH to have *all* the papers on the Canteen affair sent to me. They will be returned to you through the Colonial Secretary's Office.

A.L.,  
21/9/83.

### The Commandant to His Excellency the Governor.

My Lord,

22 September, 1883.

In accordance with your minute of the 21st instant, I have the honor to return the papers in connection with certain Canteen irregularities, submitted to your Excellency with my letter of the 29th ultimo, as also further correspondence connected with the carrying out of the instructions conveyed by your Lordship's minute of the 4th instant, and certain other documents which have come in since the receipt of your Excellency's minute of the 4th instant, having relation to the connection with the case of Lieutenant C. B. Airey, of the Volunteer Artillery.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Col.,  
Commandant.

The Colonial Secretary, for his information. To be returned by him to the Commandant.—A.L. 22/9/83. Submitted, 25/9/83. Seen.—A.S., 11/10/83.

### Memorandum from Commandant to Officer Commanding Artillery Forces.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 19 July, 1883.

WITH reference to the cheque cashed for Lieut. C. B. Airey, of the Volunteer Artillery at the Canteen of the Permanent Artillery, on the 18th of January last, which cheque, from reports rendered to this office, would seem to have been dishonored at the Bank on which it was drawn, a further communication has now been made to this office, to the effect that Lieut. C. B. Airey, when obtaining at the Canteen cash for the cheque in question, stated that the money was required to pay Volunteers. This officer will therefore be called upon to indicate whether it *was* on such grounds that he obtained cash for this cheque, and if so to state what sum of money he received in January, and when, for the payment of the battery of Volunteer Artillery he appears to have been in temporary command of; whether the amount in question was paid in to a separate battery or his own private account at the Bank, or retained in his personal charge. Should he have obtained the cash at the Canteen on such grounds, he will also state how it was that the sum paid to him for settlement of the claims of the battery was insufficient for this purpose, or, if the money issued to him was sufficient for such purpose, explain the apparent fact of his giving a cheque for public services, and public funds not being available to meet it.

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Col.,  
Commandant.

Urgent.—Memo. sent to Lt. C. B. Airey, 23/7/83, calling for Report on matters contained in this memo., C.F.R., Col., 23/7/83.

Memorandum

### Memorandum from Colonel Roberts to Lieutenant C. B. Airey.

Volunteer Artillery Office, 23 July, 1883.

1. In accordance with memo. received from the Brigade Office, you are requested to state whether, when you cashed a cheque on the 17th January last, or obtained cash for one at the Canteen, the money was required to pay men or Volunteers?
2. What sum of money you received, and upon what date, for the payment of the battery of Volunteer Artillery?
3. Was this amount paid into a separate battery account or into your private account, or retained in your personal charge?
4. If the cash obtained at the Canteen was for payment of Volunteers? Also to state how it was that the sum paid for settlement of Volunteers was not sufficient; and if it was sufficient for such purpose, you will be good enough to explain the apparent fact of your giving a cheque for public services and public funds not being available to meet it.

CHAS. F. ROBERTS,  
Colonel.

This original called for 27 July; received 15 August.—C.F.R., Col.

Memorandum

Memorandum from Lieut. C. B. Airey, N.S.W. Regt. Vol. Artillery to Officer Commanding Artillery Forces.  
In reply to memo of the 23rd instant I beg to state—

- 1st. That the money obtained from the Canteen on the 17th January was *not* for the payment of Volunteers, as, so far as I can remember, the whole battery had been paid five or six days prior to that date.
- 2nd. The amount received from the Adjutant was £190 10s. 1d. on the 4th January, £12 10s. of this being my own pay and efficiency money.
- 3rd. The amount in question being sent to me in a crossed cheque, I was unable to cash it at the Bank of N. S. Wales; I therefore paid the cheque in to my private account at one end of the Bank counter and drew it out (less the amount of my own pay) at the other end, so that the money did not remain more than three minutes to my credit. After payment of the battery a small sum remained in my possession, belonging to men who were unable to attend on the night ordered, which I took, together with the pay-sheets, to my office, leaving word with those who were there that any man not paid could receive his money any hour during the day. This balance I kept in my possession until all the men were paid, which could not have been later than the 12th January.

CHAS. B. AIREY, 25/7/83.

Memorandum from Colonel Roberts to The Commandant.

Artillery Brigade Office, Dawes' Barracks, Sydney, September 10, 1883.

WITH reference to Brigade Office memo. of the 30th July, in which it is stated that Lt. C. B. Airey, of the Volunteer Artillery, cannot be called to account by Officer Commanding Permanent Artillery, I would beg to point out that this officer at present holds the position of Officer Commanding Artillery Forces, and in this capacity it is, I submit, competent for him to call upon the officer in question as to his conduct in connection with a cheque drawn on the Artillery Canteen, and dishonored; more especially as the Volunteer officers are entitled to deal with the Canteen under certain circumstances, and the Officer Commanding Permanent Artillery is responsible for the proper working of the Canteen through the Canteen Committee.

With reference to memo. dated 19th July, 1883, further correspondence has passed between Lt. C. B. Airey and Officer Commanding Artillery Forces, as will be seen by memos. dated July 23rd and July 27th; the former returned by Lt. C. B. Airey, on the 15th August. Lt. C. B. Airey states that the cheque was not for payment of Volunteers, and this is in direct opposition to the statement of Sergeant Paviour, who cashed the cheque on the understanding, as stated by Lt. C. B. Airey, that it was to pay men or Volunteers, as he had not the money by him. There appears to be considerable difference in these statements, amounting to a misstatement on the part of one or other of the two concerned in the matter.

Lt. C. B. Airey states he drew the cheque understanding money would be paid into his account that day, and that this was not done until two days after, viz., the 19th. He, however, finds it necessary to pay money to cover the cheque when he was informed that it had been dishonored on the 22nd or 23rd, some five or six days after the cheque had been drawn.

It further appears that the payment of the battery was not completed until after the 20th January, as Gunner Griffiths received his pay either on the 22nd or 23rd.

I am of opinion that if the payments made had been dated (in a similar manner to pay-slips) the difference of the date named by Lt. C. B. Airey and that upon which Gunner Griffiths received his pay could not have been stated. Delay in forwarding this paper has been caused by ascertaining if all men were paid as stated.

CHAS. F. ROBERTS.

INTERMEDIATE Telegrams between the Commandant and Colonel Roberts.

Commandant to Colonel Roberts.

PLEASE let me have papers relating to Mr. C. B. Airey.—O.K. Date, 10/9/83; time, 11.25 a.m. Operator, J. H. Thorp.

Colonel Roberts to Commandant.

WILL send them down this afternoon. I am very busy over a case of promotion.—O.K. Date, 10/9/83; time, 11.35 a.m. Operator, J. H. Thorp.

Colonel Roberts to Commandant.

WITH reference to Governor's minute, as regards C. B. Airey, has any further action been taken on my last report of eleventh of September?—O.K. Date, 19/9/83; time 10.30 a.m. Operator, J. H. Thorp.

Commandant to Colonel Roberts.

No, as His Excellency seems to have dealt with the case.—O.K. Date, 19/9/83; time 10.38 a.m. Operator, J. H. Thorp.

Colonel Roberts to The Commandant.

Sir,

Dawes' Battery, 15 September, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Minute from His Excellency to the Commandant, with reference to Canteen affairs, and note that it is merely forwarded for my information, without any direction as to the carrying out of His Excellency's censure.

I beg therefore respectfully to request information whether His Excellency's instructions are to be carried out by myself or whether this will be done from the Brigade Office.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES F. ROBERTS, Colonel.

His

His Excellency's instructions had better be carried out by the Officer Commanding Permanent Artillery.—J.S.R., Colonel Commandant, 17/9/83. To be returned.

As the Canteen is a public institution, I would wish to know whether His Excellency's instructions are to be carried out before the Officers of the Force, or only in the presence of the Canteen Committee, and if this Minute is to be entered in the records of the Canteen.—C. F. ROBERTS, Colonel, 17/9/83.

The Officer Commanding Artillery Forces,—In default of specific instructions, it is to be presumed that His Excellency intended these officers to be dealt with in the usual manner, viz., by the Commanding Officer, conveying to them individually in the presence of officers commanding batteries to which the subalterns belong, and the Adjutant, His Excellency's decision. The Minute Book of the Canteen is no place in which to enter any record of the nature above alluded to.—J.S.R., Col., Commandant, 18/9/83.

The Commandant.—The course indicated in memo. 18/9/83 will be pursued; yet, as the latter portion of His Excellency's Minute conveys a direct order as to the treatment of the Canteen moneys and cheques, I am of opinion that this portion should be entered (for guidance in the future) in the Canteen Minutes.—CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel, 18/9/83.

The Officer Commanding Permanent Artillery,—That portion of His Excellency's Minute above referred to may very properly be entered as instructions to the Canteen Committee, &c.—J.S.R., Col., Commandant, 19/9/83.

The Commandant,—Has been entered at Special Canteen Meeting this day.—C.F.R., Col., 21/9/83.

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Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1883.

[2s.]

83—I





1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY.  
(THE CASE OF GUNNER BARRETT.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 January, 1884.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 6th December, 1883, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all evidence, minutes, papers, depositions, correspondence, &c.,  
“connected with the trial by Court-martial of Gunner Barrett for smoking  
“in the streets.”

(*Mr. A. G. Taylor.*)

Extract from Queen's Regulations of 1868, section 7, para. 356.

356. The dress and appearance as well as the demeanour of soldiers should, on all occasions, and in all situations be such as to create a respect for the military service. Soldiers are not to be permitted to go beyond the precincts of their barracks, except they are properly dressed, and are not to smoke in the streets.

True extract,—H. D. MACKENZIE, Captn.

Garrison Orders.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 5 September, 1871.

THE attention of the officers commanding New South Wales Artillery and Infantry is called to para. 356 of the Queen's Regulations regarding the dress and appearance of soldiers, and they will specially caution the men under their respective commands that smoking in the streets is prohibited.

JOHN S. RICHARDSON,

Lt.-Colonel, Commandant.

True copy,—H. D. MACKENZIE, Captn.

Garrison Orders.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 7 February, 1872.

IT having been observed that soldiers of the Regular Military Force are in the habit of smoking in the streets, notwithstanding the Garrison Order of the 5th September last prohibiting this practice, the Commandant directs the officers commanding the New South Wales Artillery and Infantry to again caution the men under their respective commands that this practice is strictly forbidden, and to visit severely any case of the kind that may be brought to their notice.

By command,

A. F. FITZSIMONS, Captn.,  
Major of Brigade.

True copy,—H. D. MACKENZIE, Captn.

## Garrison Orders.

1. The Commandant having observed a man of the New South Wales Artillery smoking in the streets on the morning of Christmas Day, directs attention to Garrison Order of the 5th September, 1871, which prohibits the indulgence of this practice. The officer commanding this corps will point out to his men that not only is the practice above referred to contrary to the Queen's Regulations and Garrison Orders but is calculated to bring discredit on the corps. He will also impress upon them that the dress and appearance, as well as the demeanour of soldiers, should on all occasions and in all situations be such as to create a respect for the military service.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 29 December, 1874.

By command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Captain,  
*pro* Major of Brigade.

True copy,—H. D. MACKENZIE, Captn.

## Garrison Orders.

1.—The Commandant having again observed within the last two or three days a non-commissioned officer and a gunner of the N.S.W. Artillery smoking in the streets directs the re-publication of the following Garrison Orders, viz. :—

Brigade Office, Sydney, 19 January, 1877.

## "Garrison Order.

"The attention of the officers Commanding N.S.W. Artillery and Infantry is called to para. 356 of the Queen's Regulations, regarding the dress and appearance of soldiers, and they will specially caution the men under their respective commands that smoking in the streets is prohibited.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 5 September, 1871.

"JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Lt.-Col.,  
"Commandant."

## "Garrison Order.

"1.—The Commandant having observed a man of the New South Wales Artillery smoking in the streets on the morning of Christmas Day, directs attention to Garrison Order of the 5th September, 1871, which prohibits the indulgence of this practice. The officer commanding this corps will point out to his men that not only is the practice above referred to contrary to the Queen's Regulations and Garrison Orders but is calculated to bring discredit on the corps. He will also impress upon them that the dress and appearance as well as the demeanour of soldiers should on all occasions and in all situations be such as to create a respect for the military service.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 29 December, 1874.

"By command,

"W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Capt.,  
"Major of Brigade."

The Commandant also directs that the next case brought to notice of a soldier of the N.S.W. Artillery smoking in the streets, be tried by Court-martial for disobedience of orders.

By command,

THOS. BAYNES, Major,  
*pro* Major of Brigade.

True copy,—H. D. MACKENZIE, Captain.

## Application for a Regimental Court-martial.

Sir,

New South Wales Artillery, Head Quarters, 6 June, 1878.

I have the honor to submit a charge against No. 30, Gunner Thomas Barrett, of the New South Wales Artillery under my command, and request you will obtain the sanction of His Excellency the Governor that a regimental Court-martial may be assembled for his trial at Sydney. The prisoner is now at Sydney; the witnesses are at Sydney.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Col.,  
Commdg. Art. Forces.

The Commandant, Sydney.

Charge submitted against No. 30, Gunner Thos. Barrett, New South Wales Artillery.

Charge.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having at Sydney, New South Wales, on or about the 1st June, 1878, been found smoking in the streets, thereby neglecting to obey Garrison Orders.

## Medical Officer's Certificate.

I certify that No. 30, Gunner Thomas Barrett, New South Wales Artillery, is in a good state of health, and fit to undergo imprisonment, solitary or otherwise, and with or without hard labour; and that his present appearance and previous medical history both justify the belief that hard labour employment will neither be likely to originate nor to reproduce disease of any description.

W. J. G. BEDFORD,  
Surgeon-Major.

## Summary of Evidence.

*Lieut. James Edward Borridge Taunton*, New South Wales Artillery, states :—About 1 p.m. on Saturday, the 1st June, 1878, I was in an omnibus on the road from town to Victoria Barracks; about 1 p.m., when near the toll-bar, I saw two men of the New South Wales Artillery, smoking; No. 30 Gunner Thomas Barrett was one of them, he was smoking a cigar; on arrival at the Barrack gate I told the non-commissioned officer who was in charge of the guard to confine Gunner Barrett, and the man who was with him, when they came into Barracks.

*Corporal Samuel Brown*, New South Wales Artillery, states :—I was in charge of the Barrack guard at Victoria Barracks, on the 1st June, 1878; about 1.5 p.m. *Lieut. Taunton* called my attention to two gunners who were coming up the road, and told me to confine them when they came in for smoking in the street, which I did immediately on their arrival, which was shortly afterwards; No. 30, Gunner Thomas Barrett was one of the men.

RANK

RANK and Name of the competent person to appear before the Court to prove former convictions, &c., in compliance with the War Office Circular, 772—23rd July, 1834.—Lieut. H. D. M'Kenzie, New South Wales Artillery.

Date of Enlistment.	Description, Return, and Character of the Prisoner.							Return of Officers present, and fit for duty at Head Quarters (not including the immediate Commanding Officer).			
	Present age.		Services allowed to reckon.		General Character.	Badges.		Field Officers.	Cap-tains.	Sub-alterns.	Names of the Field Officers and Captains.
	Years.	Months.	Years.	Days.		With pay.	Without pay.				
1871. 11 Aug. ...	34 ...	10 ...	6.....	299...	Good .....	Two .....	Nil.....	1.....	...	5.....	Major W. W. Spalding.

Extracts from the Court-martial Book of previous convictions against No. 30 Gunner James Barrett, New South Wales Artillery.—Nil.

EXTRACTS from the Defaulter's Book.

Date and place of crime.	Crime.	Punishments and Remarks.
23 Jan., 1872, Sydney	Absent, tattoo roll call, till 1·3 a.m., the 24th instant .....	Deprived 1 day's pay.
25 May, ,, ,,	Absent, over pass, twenty minutes.....	Admonished.
19 June, ,, ,,	Absent, tattoo roll call, till 7·30 a.m., 11th instant .....	Deprived 3 days pay, 7 days C.B.
3 July, ,, ,,	,, ,, 7 ,, 5th ,, .....	,, 3 ,, 14 ,,
19 Aug., ,, ,,	,, ,, 7 ,, 20th ,, .....	,, 2 ,, 7 ,, D.
19 Jan., 1873, ,,	,, ,, 10·35 p.m. ....	Admonished.
11 May, ,, ,,	Absent, over pass, till 10·35 p.m. ....	Deprived 1 day's pay, & 7 days C.B.
12 Dec., ,, ,,	Creating a disturbance in Barracks after lights out .....	5 days C.B.
3 Jan., 1874, ,,	Absent, tattoo roll call, till 10·40 p.m. ....	Deprived 1 day's pay, 2 days C.B.
1 Feb., ,, ,,	Breaking out of Barracks about 11 p.m., and not returning till 5·30 a.m. the following morning.	,, 1 ,, 7 ,,
7 Oct., 1877, ,,	Destroying his regimental boots .....	Admonished— <i>Vide</i> Proceedings of Board, 10/12/77.

True copy,—H. D. MACKENZIE, Capt.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 10 June, 1878.

Garrison After Orders.

\* \* \* \* \*

2.—A Regimental Court-martial will assemble at the Victoria Barracks at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 12th instant, for the trial of,—

No. 30, Gunner Thomas Barrett,

,, 245, Gunner John Stasson,

of the New South Wales Artillery, pursuant to authority from His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, dated 8th June, 1878.

President: Major W. W. Spalding, New South Wales Artillery.

The New South Wales Artillery will furnish two officers as members.

An officer of the New South Wales Artillery will attend as prosecutor.

By command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,  
Major of Brigade.

True copy,—H. D. MACKENZIE, Captain.

PROCEEDINGS of a Regimental Court-martial, held at Sydney, New South Wales, on the 12th day of June, 1878, by order of Colonel John Soame Richardson, Commandant, bearing date the 10th day of June, 1878, pursuant to authority from His Excellency Sir Hercules George Robert Robinson, G.C.M.G., Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Dated the 8th day of June, 1878.

President: Major Warner Spalding, New South Wales Artillery.

Members: Lieutenants Hy. Le Patourel and H. P. Airey, New South Wales Artillery.

At 11 o'clock a.m. the Court opens.

No. 30, Gunner Thomas Barrett, New South Wales Artillery, is brought a prisoner before the Court.

The order for convening the Court is read.

The names of the President and Members of the Court are read over in the hearing of the prisoner, and they severally answer to their names.

*Question by President to prisoner:* Do you object to be tried by me as President, or by any of the officers whose names you have heard read over?

*Answer:* No.

The President and members are duly sworn.

The prisoner, No. 30, Gunner Thomas Barrett, New South Wales Artillery, is arraigned upon the following charge:—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline in having, at Sydney, New South Wales, on or about the 1st June, 1878, been found smoking in the streets, thereby neglecting to obey garrison orders.

*Question to prisoner:* Are you guilty or not guilty of the charge against you, which you have heard read?

*Answer:* Not guilty.

Lieutenant

Lieutenant P. Murray, New South Wales Artillery, appears as prosecutor, and proceeds to call witnesses.

*First witness for prosecution.*—Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant J. E. D. Taunton, New South Wales Artillery, being duly sworn, is examined by the prosecutor, and states: On Saturday, the 1st of June, 1878, at Sydney, New South Wales, as I was returning from the Brigade Office, O'Connell-street, to the Victoria Barracks, seated on an omnibus, at about 1 o'clock p.m., on nearing the Paddington toll-bar I observed in front of me, on the pavement, two men smoking, gunners of the New South Wales Artillery; as I passed them I recognised one of the men as Gunner Barrett, the prisoner now before the Court; he had a lighted cigar in his mouth; on reaching the barracks I called for the non-commissioned officer in charge of the guard, and told him that Gunner Barrett and another man were coming up the street smoking, and to have them confined.

*Cross-examined by the prisoner:* When you reached the barracks did you call Corporal Brown to see if I was smoking?

A. I may have said so.

The witness withdraws.

*Second witness for prosecution.*—No. 317, Corporal S. Brown, No. 3 Battery, New South Wales Artillery, being duly sworn, is examined by the prosecutor, and states: I was the non-commissioned officer in charge of the Regimental Guard, Victoria Barracks, Sydney, New South Wales, on the 1st June, 1878, between 12 noon and 1 p.m.; the Acting Adjutant, Lieutenant Taunton, ordered me to notice two gunners, who were coming towards the barracks from the direction of the town; I took notice of the two men, and saw Gunner Barrett (the prisoner now before the Court); he was one of them; he was not smoking, and had nothing in his mouth; the other, Gunner Stasson, had something in his mouth, but I cannot say whether it was a cigar or a pencil,—I think the latter, as I could not observe any smoke; when I first saw Gunner Barrett he was about 25 or 30 paces from the barrack gate; after making Gunners Barrett and Stasson prisoners, as ordered by the Adjutant, I searched them both, and found no tobacco of any kind upon Gunner Barrett; the other gunner had a pipe with tobacco in it; the pipe was cold, and evidently had not been recently used.

*Cross-examined by the prisoner:* Did the Adjutant order you to go to the gate to see if we were smoking?

A. Yes.

Q. Was I not in the act of going into my quarters, opposite the barrack gate, when you made me a prisoner?

A. Yes; you were turning down the street towards your house.

The witness withdraws.

The prosecution is closed.

Q. Do you intend to call any witness in your defence?

A. Yes.

Defence:—

The prisoner being called upon to make his defence, says—

I call upon the following witness. No. 245, Gunner John Stasson, N.S.W.A., is duly sworn and examined by the prisoner.

Q. Were you with me from York-street, Sydney, to the Victoria Barracks, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock during the day, on the 1st June, 1878?

A. Yes.

Q. Did I smoke during that time?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever see me smoke a cigar whilst you were in the Battery?

A. No, and I have been in the Artillery about 1 year and 8 months.

*Examined by the Court:* Q. Did you leave the prisoner for any time during your walk to the Barracks?

A. No; I was walking with him the whole time.

The witness withdraws.

*Close of the defence.*—The prisoner says: I have not smoked a cigar since 1862, and when I do smoke it is always a pipe; I did not smoke at all at the time I am charged with doing so, and I think that the Adjutant in passing quickly has made a mistake in thinking that I was smoking; I beg to point out that the Adjutant was on top of an omnibus and did not stop us, therefore had but little time to judge whether we were smoking or not; Gunner Stasson, the man who I was walking with, had a pencil in his mouth, and I believe that is how the mistake arose about our smoking.

The Court is cleared for the purpose of considering the finding.

Finding:—

The Court find that the prisoner, No. 30, Gunner Thomas Barrett, New South Wales Artillery, is not guilty of the charge.

Signed at Victoria Barracks, Sydney, New South Wales, this 12th day of June, 1878.

WARNER SPALDING,  
Major, N.S.W. Art.,  
President.

“X.”

The Court will reassemble for the purpose of reconsidering the “finding,” on the ground that it appears to me directly against the evidence, for it is to be noted that Lieut. Taunton positively swears that he recognises the prisoner as the man he saw in the act of smoking. Corporal Brown's evidence neither supports nor rebuts the charge, and the only evidence for the defence is that of a man himself committed for trial for a similar offence, and committed in company with the prisoner.

Sydney, 12 June, 1878.

JOHN S. RICHARDSON,  
Col., Commdt.  
WARNER SPALDING, Major, N.S.W. Art.,  
President.  
Revision.

## Revision :—

On Thursday, the 13th day of June, 1878, at 11 a.m., the Court re-assemble by order of Colonel J. S. Richardson, Commandant, for the purpose of re-considering their finding.

Present : The same members as before.

The memorandum containing the instructions to the Court, and the reasons of the revising authority for requiring a revision of the finding, is read, marked "X," signed by the President, and attached to the proceedings.

## Revised Finding :—

The Court having attentively considered the observations of the Revising Officer and the whole of the proceedings, do now revoke their former finding, and are of opinion that the prisoner, No. 30, Gunner Thomas Barrett, N.S.W. Artillery, is guilty of the charge.

## Proceedings before sentence :—

The Court being re-opened the prisoner is again brought before it.

Lieut. P. Murray, N.S.W. Art., is duly sworn.

Q. What record have you to produce in proof of former convictions?

A. There are none.

Q. Is the prisoner under any sentence at the present time?

A. No.

Q. What is the prisoner's general character?

A. Very good.

Q. What is his age?

A. 34 $\frac{1}{2}$  years.

Q. What is the date of his attestation?

A. 11th August, 1871.

Q. What service is he allowed to reckon towards discharge?

A. 6 years, 304 days.

Q. Is the prisoner in possession of any decorations, or honorary rewards?

A. Yes; two good conduct badges.

The prisoner declines cross-examining the witness.

The Court is again cleared.

## Sentence :—

The Court sentence the prisoner, No. 30, Gunner Thomas Barrett, N.S.W. Artillery, to be imprisoned with hard labour in the Military Prison, Victoria Barracks, Sydney, New South Wales, or the gaol, Darlinghurst, Sydney, New South Wales, for fourteen days.

Signed at Victoria Barracks, Sydney, New South Wales, this 13th day of June, 1878.

WARNER SPALDING, Major, N.S.W. Art.,  
President.

Confirmed.—HERCULES ROBINSON, 15/6/78. Promulgated at Victoria Barracks, Sydney, New South Wales, 17/6/78.—G.A., Major commanding No. 1 Battery, N.S.W.A. Promulgated at Dawes' Battery, 18 June, 1878.—W.S., Major. Promulgated at George's and Middle Head, 19/6/78.—H. AIREY, Lt. Promulgated, 27/6/78.—C. F. ROBERTS, Colonel. True copy,—H. D. MACKENZIE, Capt.

I certify that No. 30, Gunner Thomas Barrett, of the N.S.W. Artillery, is in a good state of health, and fit to undergo imprisonment, solitary or otherwise, and with or without hard labour; and that his present appearance and previous medical history both justify the belief that hard labour employment will neither be likely to originate nor to reproduce disease of any description.

W. J. G. BEDFORD,  
Staff-Surgeon

Garrison Hospital, 12/6/78.

True copy,—H. D. MACKENZIE, Capt.

## Garrison Orders.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 11 July, 1878.

At a Regimental Court-martial, held at Sydney on the 12th June, 1878, No. 30, Gunner Thomas Barrett, N.S.W. Artillery, was arraigned upon the following charge:—Smoking in the streets; finding, guilty; sentence, fourteen days imprisonment.

\* \* \* \* \*

By Command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,  
Major of Brigade.

True copy,—H. D. MACKENZIE, Capt.

## Garrison Orders.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 23 April, 1880.

THE concluding portion of paragraph 1, Garrison Orders, 19th January, 1877, which directs a soldier of the N.S.W. Artillery found smoking in the streets to be tried by Court-martial, is cancelled. Cases of this kind will in future be dealt with regimentally.

By Command,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Major,  
Major of Brigade.

True copy,—H. D. MACKENZIE, Capt.



1883-4.

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

—  
**NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY.**

(COURTS MARTIAL HELD AND SENTENCES AWARDED.)

—  
*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 February, 1884.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 19th December, 1883, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“A return (omitting the names of the accused persons) detailing the list of charges preferred at Courts-Martial against individual members of the New South Wales Artillery since its establishment, with the list of sentences awarded at each Court-Martial.”

(Mr. A. G. Taylor.)

RETURN (omitting the names of the accused persons) detailing the list of charges preferred at Courts-Martial against individual members of the New South Wales Artillery since its establishment, with the list of sentences awarded at each Court-Martial.

No	Date	Crime	Award	By whom confirmed
1	29 12-71	Drunkenness and insubordination	1871. ... Imp. h l, 336 days	Earl of Belmore.
2	18-3-72	Drunkenness	1872. do 42 days	do
3	11-4-72	Drunkenness	do 35 days	Sir A. Stephen
4	29 4 72	Drunkenness and absence	do 126 days	do
5	29-5-72	Desertion and making away with kit	do 84 days	do.
6	7-9-72	Disgraceful conduct (2 charges)	Reduction to ranks	Sir H. Robinson.
7	30 9-72	Drunk on duty	Imp h l, 84 days	do.
8	29-10-72	Disgraceful conduct	do 84 days	do
9	25-11-72	Absence	do 35 days	do
10	14-12 72	Absence and damaging Government property	do 84 days	do.
11	18-3 73	Desertion and loss of kit	1873. Imp. h.l, 35 days	Sir H. Robinson.
12	29-3-73	Leaving his post, riotous in streets	do 252 days	do.
13	29-3-73	Drunkenness and insubordination	do 730 days	do
14	16 5-73	Breaking out of barracks	do 42 days	do.
15	3-6-73	Stealing property belonging to His Excellency the Governor.	do 35 days	do.
16	11 6-73	Drunk on duty	do 35 days	do
17	26 9-73	Drunkenness	do 56 days	do.
18	1-10-73	Desertion	do 168 days	do
19	5 12-73	Desertion and making away with kit	do 252 days	do.
20	5 12 73	Desertion	do 336 days	do.



No	Date	Crime	Award	By whom confirmed
<b>1874.</b>				
21	18 2-74	Absence, and disgraceful conduct (2 charges)	Imp h l, 15 days	Sir H Robinson,
22	20 3 74	Desertion, and making away with kit	do 112 days	do.
23	20-3-74	Drunk on duty	do 84 days	do.
24	13 3-74	Escaping from confinement	do 128 days	do.
25	10 2 74	Absence	Reduction	do.
26	19 2 74	Threatening language, drunkenness, and breaking his arrest	Reduction, and imp h l, 42 days	do.
27	20-3 74	Desertion, making away with kit	Imp h l, 90 days	do.
28	12 3 74	Conduct to prejudice of good order	do 22 days	do.
29	6 8-74	Neglecting to appear on parade, drunkenness, resisting picket	<sup>2</sup> do 56 days	do.
30	2 11-74	Desertion, loss of kit	do 84 days	do.
31	25 11-74	Drunkenness, destroying Government property	do 84 days	do.
<b>1875.</b>				
32	22 2 75	Deserted, and made away with kit	56 days, and stoppages	do.
33	26-2-75	Desertion, and made away with kit	49 days, do	do.
34	26 2-75	Absence, and loss of kit	21 days, do	do.
35	7 6-75	Absence, and allowing civilians to create a disturbance.	Reduction to the ranks	do.
36	12 2 75	Desertion	Imp. h l, 42 days	do.
37	12-7-75	Desertion, making away with kit	do 126 days	do.
38	23-9-75	Stealing portion of kit belonging to a gunner	do 56 days, and stoppages	do.
39	9 11-75	Making away with kit	do 112 days, do	do.
40	10 12-75	Neglecting to make prisoners	Not guilty	do.
41	10 12-75	Drunkenness	<sup>3</sup> Imp h l, 56 days	do.
42	13-12-75	Sleeping on his post	do 42 days	do.
<b>1876.</b>				
43	12-4 76	Absence	do 7 days	do.
44	25-4-76	Desertion	do 56 days	do.
45	11-5-76	Left his picket on barrack gate when sentry	do 112 days	do.
46	15-5-76	Drunkenness	do 84 days, and fined £1	do.
47	27-5-76	Desertion (not guilty), but guilty of absence without leave	do 10 days	do.
48	27 5 76	Absence without leave	do 10 days	do.
49	15 6-76	Insubordination, accompanied by personal violence.	do 126 days, and fined £1	do.
50	14 7-76	Desertion, and making away with kit	do 56 days; and stoppages	do.
51	26-7 76	Making away with kit and barrack bedding	do 56 days, do	do.
52	29-7-76	Breaking away from confinement, and drunkenness.	do 42 days, do	do.
53	3 8-76	Desertion, and making away with kit	do 49 days, do	do.
54	13-11-76	Disobedience of orders, in being dressed in plain clothes in the streets.	do 42 days, do	do.
55	16-11-76	Leaving his guard at Government House	do 56 days, do	do.
56	22-11-76	Drunkenness	Fined £1, reduced to ranks	do.
57	27-11-76	Making away with kit	Not guilty, he being not at the time responsible for his actions.	do.
58	8-12 76	Insubordination, and riotous conduct	Imp. h.l, 168 days	do.
59	20 12-76	Making a false statement	<sup>4</sup> do 63 days	do.
60	2-12-76	Drunkenness, and riotous conduct	do 56 days	do.
<b>1877.</b>				
61	2 1-77	Leaving guard	Imp h.l., 49 days	do.
62	18-1-77	Feigning disease	do 98 days	do.
63	22-1-77	Drunkenness	Not guilty	do.
64	22-1 77	Making away with kit	Imp. h l, 56 days and stoppages	do.
65	22-1-77	Feigning disease	<sup>5</sup> do 56 days	do.
66	23-1-77	Absence, and making away with kit	do 42 days	do.
67	23-1-77	Sleeping on his post	Not guilty	do.
68	2-2-77	Sleeping on his post	Imp. h l, 56 days	do.
69	17-2-77	Making away with kit	do 49 days	do.
70	9-3-77	Drunk on duty	do 28 days	do.
71	12-3-77	Insubordination, and breaking away from confinement.	<sup>6</sup> do 70 days	do.
72	17-3-77	Desertion	do 42 days	do.
73	11-4 77	Neglecting to visit his sentries and making a false statement.	do 48 days	do.
74	16 4-77	Drunk on duty	Fined £1, and reduced to ranks	do.
75	16 4-77	Drunk on duty	Imp. h.l, 48 days	do.
76	27-4-77	Insubordination	do 168 days	do.
77	27-4 77	Making away with kit	do 28 days	do.
78	28 4-77	Disgraceful conduct	do 56 days	do.
79	4-6-77	Breaking out of barracks	do 21 days	do.
80	6-6-77	Absence and insubordination	do 56 days	do.
81	15-6-77	Insubordination and breaking out of barracks	<sup>7</sup> do 672 days	do.
82	2 6-77	Drunk on duty	do 56 days	do.
83	2-6-77	Breaking out of barracks and using threatening language.	do 56 days	do.
84	27 7-77	Breaking out of barracks; insubordination (disgraceful).	do 56 days	do.
85	6-8 77	Drunk on guard	do 28 days; fined £1	do.
86	6-8-77	Desertion and making away with kit	do 336 days	do.
87	6 8 77	Absence	Reduction to the ranks	do.
88	14-9-77	Absence, insubordination, and making away with kit.	Imp. h.l, 28 days	do.
89	21-9-77	Making away with kit	do 56 days	do.
90	14-9-77	Absence and making away with kit	do 14 days	do.

<sup>1</sup> 22 days remitted<sup>2</sup> 7 days remitted<sup>3</sup> 4 days remitted<sup>4</sup> 21 days remitted<sup>5</sup> The whole remitted<sup>6</sup> 23 days remitted.<sup>7</sup> Insubordination, in drawing a sword on his superior officer

No	Date	Crime	Award	By whom confirmed
<b>1877—continued</b>				
91	9-9-77	Drunkenness	Imp. h.l., 28 days; fined £1	Sir H. Robinson
92	21-9-77	Desertion; losing kit	do 56 days, and stoppages	do.
93	26-10-77	Drunkenness and escaping from confinement	do 56 days, and fined £1	do.
94	6 10-77	Absence from his guard, and drunk	do 28 days, and fined £1	do.
95	13-10-77	Absence from his guard, and drunk	do 49 days	do.
96	22-10-77	Allowing a prisoner to escape	Not guilty	do.
97	29-10-77	Escaping from confinement; insubordination	Imp. h.l., 56 days	do.
98	29-10-77	Disobedience of orders; insubordination	do 28 days	do.
99	31-10-77	Escaping from confinement	do 28 days	do.
100	5 12-77	Insubordination	do 7 days	do.
101	5-12-77	Desertion and making away with kit	do 56 days, and stoppages	do.
102	11-12-77	Insubordination; damaging Govt property (two charges); using threatening language to the Provost sergeant.	do 504 days, and stoppages	do.
<b>1878.</b>				
103	7-1-78	Desertion, and making away with kit	Imp. h.l., 56 days, and stoppages	do.
104	29-12-77	Desertion, and making away with kit	do 35 days, and stoppages	do.
105	29-12-77	Disgraceful conduct, feigning disease	Not guilty	do.
106	29-12-77	Disgraceful conduct, feigning disease	do.	do.
107	31-12-77	Insubordination	do.	do.
108	4-1-78	Leaving his post	Imp. h.l., 49 days	do.
109	29-12-77	Desertion, and making away with kit	do 35 days, and stoppages	do.
110	24-1 78	Absence, and loss of kit	do 42 days, and stoppages	do.
111	21 1-78	Bringing spirits into the guard-room, destroying a pair of handcuffs.	35 days, and stoppages	do.
112	4 1-78	Insubordination	182 days	do
113	4-1-78	Insubordination	168 days	do
114	7-1-78	Absence	14 days	do.
115	19-1 78	Absence, and loss of kit	49 days, and stoppages	do.
116	21 1-78	Drunkenness	Reduced to the ranks, and fined £1	do.
117	5&7-1-78	Improperly dressed	Reduced to the ranks	do.
118	26-1-78	Smoking in the streets and absence	Imp. h.l. 7 days	do
119	7 2-78	Disobedience of orders	Reduced to the ranks	do.
120	26-2-78	Smoking in the streets, and absence	Imp. h.l., 7 days	do.
121	7-2-78	Making away with kit..	do 56 days	do.
122	9-2-78	Breaking out of Barracks	do 98 days	do.
123	8 2-78	Drunkenness, and insubordination	do 84 days, and fined £1	do.
124	11-2-78	Disobedience of orders, and destroying Government property.	Stoppages. ....	do
125	11-2-78	Insubordination (2 charges), breaking away from escort	Imp. h.l., 21 days	do
126	16-2-78	Insubordination	do 119 days	do.
127	18-2-78	Breaking out of barracks	do 336 days	do
128	20-2-78	Insubordination	do 49 days	do.
129	20-2-78	Improperly making a prisoner of a N.C. Officer; drunk on duty	do 21 days, reduced to ranks; fined £1.	do.
130	26-1-78	Smoking in the streets, and absence..	do 7 days	do.
131	27-2-78	Making away with kit	do 56 days	do
132	4-3-78	Drunkenness, and insubordination	do 56 days, and fined £1	do.
133	15-3-78	Drunkenness, and insubordination (2 charges)	do 84 days	do
134	19-3-78	Desertion, and making away with kit	do 56 days, and stoppages	do
135	18-3-78	Desertion, and making away with kit, and disgraceful conduct, escaping from confinement.	do 336 days, and stoppages	do.
136	1-4-78	Desertion, and making away with kit	do 112 days, and stoppages	do
137	1-4-78	Desertion, and making away with kit..	do 56 days, and stoppages	do.
138	1 4-78	Leaving his guard, drunk on duty	do 35 days	do
139	2 4-78	Leaving his guard, drunk on duty	do 35 days, and fined £1	do.
140	8-4 78	Sleeping on his post	do 84 days	do
141	8-4-78	Insubordination	do 56 days	do
142	11-4 78	Gambling in camp.	Not guilty	do
143	11 4-78	Absence, and escaping from confinement	Imp. h.l., 56 days	do.
144	11-4 78	Absence, drunkenness, and insubordination, accompanied with personal violence.	do 56 days, and fined £1	do
145	17-4-78	Desertion, and making away with kit.....	do 86 days, and stoppages	do.
146	18-4-78	Breaking out of camp	do 35 days	do.
147	29 4 78	Riotous conduct, and using obscene language in the streets.	do 84 days	do.
148	3-5-78	Insubordination, accompanied with personal violence.	do 252 days	do.
149	29 4-78	Riotous, and using obscene language in the streets	do 98 days	do
150	3 4-78	Stealing from a comrade, and discharged with ignominy	do 336 days	do.
151	7-5-78	Breaking out of barracks, drunk, riotous	do 28 days	do
152	3-5 78	Drunk, insubordination	do 168 days	do
153	16 5-78	Desertion, and loss of kit	do 56 days	do.
154	6-6-78	Desertion, and loss of kit	do 56 days, and stoppages	do
155	12-6-78	Smoking in the streets	<sup>1</sup> Not guilty	do.
156	12-6-78	Threatening a gunner in the execution of his duty.	do	do
157	12-6-78	Smoking in the streets	<sup>2</sup> Imp. h.l., 14 days	do.
158	19 6 78	Absent from his guard and breaking out of barracks	do 28 days	do
159	15 6 78	Desertion, making away with kit	84 days and stoppages	do
160	20-6-78	Concealing disease	<sup>3</sup> Imp. h.l., 56 days	do
161	20 6 78	Insubordination (three charges)	do 168 days	do
162	25 6-78	Improperly in possession of articles the property of a comrade	do 21 days	do
163	24 6 78	Insubordination, allowing one of the picket to get drunk	do 56 days	do.

No.	Date	Crime.	Award.	By whom confirmed.
<b>1878—continued.</b>				
164	24-6-78	Drunk on duty	Imp. h.l., 28 days, and fined £1	Sir H. Robinson,
165	24-6-78	Drunkenness	do 56 days	do.
166	24-6-78	Drunk on duty	do 35 days, and fined £1	do.
167	24-6-78	Drunkenness, and making a false statement	Not guilty	do.
168	28-6-78	Desertion, and making away with kit	Imp. h.l., 35 days, and stoppages	do.
169	28-6-78	Drunk on duty	do 21 days	do.
170	8-7-78	Desertion, making away with kit	do 49 days, and stoppages	do.
171	18-7-78	Desertion, making away with kit	do 56 days, do	do.
172	19-7-78	Drunk on duty	do 56 days, and fined £1	do.
173	15-8-78	Desertion, and making away with kit	do 70 days, and stoppages	do.
174	15-8-78	Stealing the property of a comrade	do 168 days, and discharged with ignominy.	do.
175	12-8-78	Gambling and insubordination	Imp. h.l., 28 days	do.
176	22-8-78	Absent, making away with kit, and insubordination.	do 35 days, and stoppages.	do.
177	29-8-78	Drunk, and soliciting money from the public	Fined £1	do.
178	29-8-78	Drunk, and soliciting money from the public	Imp. h.l., 56 days, and fined £1	do.
179	29-8-78	Drunkenness, and insubordination	do 84 days, do	do.
180	29-8-78	Selling the property of a comrade	do 14 days	do.
181	2-8-78	Desertion, and making away with kit	do 56 days, and stoppages	do.
182	7-8-78	Making a false statement	do 21 days	do.
183	14-8-78	Absent from guard mounting parade	Not guilty	do.
184	12-8-78	Drunkenness	Imp. h.l., 35 days, and fined £1	do.
185	12-8-78	Desertion, making away with kit	do 168 days, and stoppages	do.
186	19-8-78	Drunk, parading for picket	do 56 days	do.
187	14-8-78	Desertion, and making away with kit	do 189 days, and stoppages	do.
188	28-8-78	Absence	Reduced	do.
189	16-8-78	Deserted, making away with kit	Imp. h.l., 52 days	do.
190	23-8-78	Insubordination	do 84 days	do.
191	23-8-78	Drunkenness	do 56 days, and fined £1	do.
192	9-9-78	Drunkenness	do 28 days, and fined £1	do.
193	9-9-78	Resisting escort, damaging Government property, absent.	do 112 days, and discharged with ignominy.	do.
194	23-9-78	Absence	Reduced	do.
195	23-9-78	Insubordination, drunk	Imp. h.l., 84 days	do.
196	23-9-78	Being improperly in possession of articles the property of a comrade.	do 35 days	do.
197	27-9-78	Desertion, making away with kit	do 168 days	do.
198	2-10-78	Absent from parade, breaking out of barracks, making away with kit.	do 84 days, and stoppages	do.
199	7-10-78	Absent from parade, riotous in the streets	do 168 days	do.
200	14-10-78	Insubordination and using threatening language.	do 56 days	do.
201	21-10-78	Desertion, making away with kit	do 168 days, and stoppages.	do.
202	14-10-78	Drunkenness	do 56 days and fined £1	do.
203	21-10-78	Desertion and making away with kit	do 189 days	do.
204	24-10-78	Absence	do 35 days and fined £1	do.
205	21-10-78	Absence and drunk	do 56 days and fined £1	do.
206	23-10-78	Insubordination, desertion, and making away with kit.	do 256 days and stoppages	do.
207	4-11-78	Absence	do 35 days	do.
208	14-11-78	Insubordination and drunkenness	do 168 days and fined £1	do.
209	21-11-78	Leaving his guard, being without his waist-belt contrary to orders.	do 28 days	do.
210	6-12-78	Riotous in barrack-room, wilfully injuring a comrade.	do 168 days	do.
211	2-12-78	Allowing lights to burn in barrack room after hours, neglecting to obey orders.	Reduced to the ranks	do.
212	31-12-78	Drunk when parading for picket	Imp. h.l., 48 days, and fined £1	do.
213	30-12-78	Drunkenness	do 21 days	do.
214	31-12-78	Absence, insubordination, making away with kit.	do 168 days and fined £1	do.
<b>1879.</b>				
216	3-1-79	Insubordination (two charges), disgraceful conduct.	Imp. h.l., 59 days	do.
217	24-1-79	Desertion, making away with kit	do 168 days and stoppages	do.
218	24-1-79	Drunk when parading for picket	do 56 days	do.
219	25-1-79	Insubordination	do 252 days, and fined £1	do.
220	25-1-79	Desertion and making away with kit	do 168 days, and stoppages	do.
221	31-1-79	Insubordination (two charges)	Not guilty	do.
222	30-1-79	Sleeping on his post	Imp. h.l., 42 days	do.
223	30-1-79	Drunkenness	do 28 days, and fined £1	do.
224	4-2-79	Smoking in the streets	do 28 days	do.
225	5-2-79	Familiarly associating with a Gunner	Reduction to the ranks	do.
226	10-2-79	Neglecting to obey orders, breaking his arrest.	Reduced to the ranks; imp. h.l., 14 days	do.
227	10-2-79	Absence, altering pass without authority	Imp. h.l., 52 days	do.
228	17-2-79	Insubordination (two charges)	do 28 days	do.
229	24-2-79	Insubordination	do 35 days	do.
230	3-3-79	Making away with his accoutrements	do 21 days, and stoppages	do.
231	10-3-79	Absence, insubordination (two charges)	do 21 days	do.
232	10-3-79	Absence, disobeying orders	do 49 days	do.
233	10-3-79	Disgraceful conduct, absence, resisting picket.	do 84 days	do.
234	12-3-79	Insubordination, using improper language concerning his superior officer.	do 168 days	do.
235	24 3-79	Familiarly associating with Gunners, neglecting to make a prisoner, neglecting to report a case of drunkenness.	Reduced to the ranks	do.
236	24-3-79	Desertion, making away with kit	Imp. h.l., 168 days	do.

<sup>1</sup> 28 days remitted.<sup>2</sup> Revision—Finding, not guilty.<sup>3</sup> Discharge remitted<sup>4</sup> Revision, to be discharged from H. M. Service with ignominy<sup>5</sup> 28 days remitted.

No	Date.	Crime.	Award.	By whom confirmed.
<b>1879—continued.</b>				
237	31-3-79	Riotous in the streets, insubordination, willfully damaging Government property.	Imp. h.l., 84 days, and stoppages.....	Sir H. Robinson.
238	31-3-79	Insubordination.....	do 35 days.....	do.
239	31-3-79	Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, breaking his arrest.	do 28 days.....	do.
240	14-4-79	Drunk when parading for defaulters' drill ...	do 84 days; £1 fine .....	do.
241	23-4-79	Drunkenness, having unlawfully in his possession the property of an officer, breaking his arrest.	do 42 days, reduced to ranks, fined £1.	do.
242	2-5-79	Desertion, making away with kit .....	do 252 days, and stoppages....	do.
243	5-5-79	Breaking out of barracks when a prisoner, making away with kit.	do 49 days, and put under stoppages.	do.
244	19-5-79	Absence, drunkenness, insubordination ...	do 168 days.....	do.
245	9-6-79	Desertion, making away with kit .....	do 336 days, and stoppages.....	do.
246	13-6-79	Absence, making away with kit .....	do 28 days.....	do.
247	9-6-79	Desertion, making away with kit .....	<sup>1</sup> do 336 days.....	do.
248	13-6-79	Absence, making away with kit .....	do 28 days, and stoppages.....	do.
249	25-6-79	Desertion, making away with kit .....	<sup>2</sup> do 168 days.....	do.
250	2-7-79	Drunkenness, absence .....	do 70 days; fined £1 .....	do.
251	7-7-79	Riotous conduct, drunkenness .....	do 96 days, and fined £1 .....	do.
252	7-7-79	Desertion, making away with kit .....	do 196 days, and stoppages.....	do.
253	10-7-79	Drunk on duty .....	do 28 days, and fined £1 .....	do.
254	14-7-79	Allowing drink to be brought into the Guard-room when sentry.	Not guilty .....	do.
255	20-7-79	Drunk on guard, using insubordinate language to his superior officer.	Imp. h.l., 77 days, and fined £1 .....	do.
256	20-7-79	Drunk on guard.....	do 49 days, and fined £1 .....	do.
257	25-7-79	Allowing his guard to get drunk, posting a sentry knowing him to be drunk.	do 21 days, and reduced to the ranks.	do.
258	25-7-79	Drunk on duty .....	do 49 days.....	do.
259	26-7-79	Drunkenness, insubordination .....	do 21 days.....	Sir A. Stephen.
260	15-8-79	Insubordination (two charges) .....	<sup>3</sup> do 168 days.....	Lord A. Loftus.
261	1-9-79	Absence .....	do 14 days.....	do.
262	1-9-79	Drunkenness .....	Not guilty .....	do.
263	14-9-79	Desertion, making away with kit .....	Imp. h.l., 168 days .....	do.
264	12-9-79	Absent from defaulters' parade, insubordination.	do 84 days.....	do.
265	7-10-79	Drunk on duty .....	do 56 days.....	do.
266	15-10-79	Desertion, making away with kit .....	do 168 days.....	do.
267	27-10-79	Desertion, making away with kit .....	<sup>4</sup> do 224 days.....	do.
268	29-10-79	Desertion, making away with kit, insubordination.	<sup>4</sup> do 336 days.....	do.
269	29-10-79	Desertion, making away with kit .....	do 222 days.....	do.
270	4-11-79	Drunk on escort, insubordination .....	do 77 days and fined £1 .....	do.
271	7-11-79	Absence, disgraceful conduct .....	do 168 days and stoppages .....	do.
272	17-11-79	Drunkenness .....	do 28 days and fined £1 .....	do.
273	22-11-79	Sleeping on his post .....	do 42 days.....	do.
274	28-11-79	Desertion, losing by neglect his kit .....	do 252 days .....	do.
275	28-11-79	Drunk on duty .....	do 28 days.....	do.
276	15-12-79	Desertion, making away with kit .....	<sup>4</sup> do 236 days and stoppages .....	do.
277	18-12-79	Desertion .....	do 210 days .....	do.
278	22-12-78	Desertion .....	<sup>4</sup> do 168 days .....	do.
279	29-12-79	Insubordination, disgraceful conduct .....	<sup>5</sup> do 56 days.....	do.
<b>1880.</b>				
280	2-2-80	Breaking out of camp, insubordination, escaping from confinement.	Imp. h.l., 56 days.....	do
281	11-2-80	Absence, disgraceful conduct.....	<sup>4</sup> do 98 days .....	do.
282	20-2-80	Drunkenness, insubordination .....	<sup>6</sup> do 112 days; fined £1 .....	do.
283	20-2-80	Desertion .....	<sup>7</sup> do 168 days, and discharged with ignominy.	do.
284	5-3-80	Desertion, making away with kit, disgraceful conduct (two charges), misappropriation of money (two charges).	Imp. h.l., 588 days; reduced to the ranks; stoppages, and discharged with ignominy.	do.
285	22-3-80	Desertion, making away with kit.....	Imp. h.l., 280 days; stoppages, and discharged with ignominy.	do.
286	9-4-80	Drunkenness .....	Imp. h.l., 56 days, and fined £1 .....	do.
287	12-4-80	Desertion, making away with kit.....	do 168 days, and stoppages.....	do.
288	12-4-80	Drunk on duty .....	do 112 days, and fined £1 .....	do.
289	17-4-80	Insubordination .....	do 49 days .....	do.
290	20-5-80	Drunk on duty .....	do 21 days, and fined £1 .....	do.
291	28-5-80	Drunkenness .....	do 35 days, and fined £1 .....	do.
292	10-6-80	Desertion, making away with kit .....	do 252 days, and stoppages.....	do.
293	10-6-80	Leaving his guard, drunk on duty .....	<sup>8</sup> do 56 days, and fined £1 .....	do.
294	10-6-80	Desertion and making away with kit .....	do 252 days, and to be discharged with ignominy.	do.
295	26-7-80	Desertion and making away with kit .....	Imp. h.l., 196 days .....	do.
296	1-7-80	Insubordination, conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.	do 56 days.....	do.
297	3-9-80	Absence, drunkenness, conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.	do 42 days, and fined £1 .....	do.
298	6-9-80	Drunkenness, conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.	To be reduced to the ranks ..	do.
299	20-9-80	Striking with his fist and kicking his superior officer.	Imp. h.l., 336 days, and discharged with ignominy.	do.
300	20-9-80	Resisting escort, escaping from confinement, desertion, making away with kit.	Imp. h.l., 266 days, and stoppages.	do.

<sup>1</sup> 84 days imprisonment, hard labour remitted. <sup>2</sup> Revision—24 days imprisonment, hard labour; stoppages; and to be discharged with ignominy from H.M. Service <sup>3</sup> 120 days remitted. <sup>4</sup> To be discharged with ignominy. <sup>5</sup> Revision—49 days imp. h.l. <sup>6</sup> Revision—168 days, and discharged with ignominy. <sup>7</sup> 138 days remitted, and the discharge with ignominy. <sup>8</sup> To be discharged as a worthless character.

No. of	Date.	Crime	Award	By whom confirmed.
<b>1880—continued.</b>				
301	8-10-80	Desertion, making away with kit	Imp: h.l., 168 days, to be discharged with ignominy.	Lord A. Loftus.
302	25-10-80	Breaking out of barracks when confined thereto.	Imp. h.l., 21 days	do.
303	15-11-80	Deserted, made away with kit	do 252 days, and stoppages	do.
304	10-12-80	Drunk on duty, conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.	To be reduced to the ranks	do.
305	30-12-80	Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.	To be reduced to the ranks, and 42 days imprisonment.	do.
<b>1881.</b>				
306	14-3-81	Desertion, making away with kit	Imp. h.l., 168 days, and stoppages	do.
307	1-4-81	Breaking out of barracks, conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline	do 63 days	do.
308	18-4-81	Desertion, making away with kit	do 182 days, and stoppages	do.
309	6-5-81	Desertion, making away with kit	do 196 days, do	do.
310	30-5-81	Violence to escort ordered to take him into confinement, insubordinate language.	do 84 days	do.
311	4-6-81	Leaving his guard	do 56 days	do.
312	3-6-81	Desertion, making away with kit	do 168 days.	do.
313	6-6-81	Desertion, making away with kit	do 252 days, and stoppages, to be discharged with ignominy.	do.
314	20-6-81	Desertion, making away with kit	Imp. h.l., 168 days, and stoppages	do.
315	7-9-81	Stealing a cheque, making a false entry in the register	do 14 days, and reduction	do.
316	17-10-81	Attempting to desert, making away with kit	do 224 days, and to be discharged with ignominy.	do.
317	17-10-81	Drunk on guard	Imp. h.l., 56 days, and fined £1	do.
318	5-12-81	Desertion, losing kit, while in confinement writing on the wall remarks reflecting on his superior officer, attempting to escape, destroying Government property.	Imp. h.l., 357 days; stoppages, and discharged with ignominy.	do.
319	14-12-81	Stealing a purse, making a false accusation	Imp. h.l., 84 days; discharged with ignominy.	do.
320	16-12-81	Drunk when on sentry attempting to escape	Fined £1, and imp. h.l. 49 days.	do.
321	4-12-81	Drunk on parade	Imp. h.l., 56 days	do.
322	14-12-81	Desertion, making away with kit	do 168 days, and stoppages.	do.
<b>1882.</b>				
323	6-8-82	Allowing a party of which he was in charge to get drunk.	Reduced to the rank of corporal	do.
324	17-2-82	Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, making a false statement	Imp. h.l., 84 days	do.
325	17-2-82	Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, threatening language.	do 84 days	do.
326	20-2-82	Resisting a non-commissioned officer ordered to take him into confinement, losing articles of his kit.	Fined £1, and reduced to the ranks	do.
327	1-6-82	Desertion, making away with kit	Imp. h.l., 168 days; stoppages, and discharged with ignominy.	do.
328	26-6-82	Desertion, losing, by neglect, his kit	Imp. h.l., 196 days, and stoppages	do.
329	3-7-82	Desertion, losing, by neglect, his kit	do 168 days, and discharged with ignominy.	do.
330	17-7-82	Desertion, losing, by neglect, his kit	<sup>1</sup> Imp. h.l., 168 days, and stoppages	do.
331	10-8-82	Attempting to desert, deficiency of kit	do 105 days, and stoppages	do.
332	27-9-82	Escaping from prison	do 252 days	do.
333	27-9-82	Escaping from prison	do 252 days	do.
334	27-9-82	Leaving his guard without orders	<sup>2</sup> do 77 days	do.
335	28-9-82	Drunkenness	do 56 days and fined £1	do.
336	6-10-82	Desertion	do 168 days	do.
337	18-10-82	Desertion, losing his kit by neglect	<sup>3</sup> do 168 days and stoppages	do.
338	20-10-82	Desertion	<sup>4</sup> do 168 days	do.
339	21-11-82	Neglecting to obey garrison orders	<sup>5</sup> do 35 days	do.
340	14-12-82	Desertion, losing kit	<sup>6</sup> do 168 days and stoppages	do.
<b>1883.</b>				
341	8-1-83	Desertion when in charge of Government House guard	To be reduced to rank of bombardier	do.
342	8-1-83	Leaving his guard	<sup>7</sup> Imp. h.l., 28 days	do.
343	9-1-83	Drunk on duty	do 49 days	do.
344	12-1-83	Absent from parade, breaking out of barracks.	<sup>8</sup> do 63 days	do.
345	29-1-83	Absence, loss of kit	do 42 days and stoppages	do.
346	12-2-83	Absence	Reduced to rank of bombardier	do.
347	15-3-83	Absence	Imp. h.l., 7 days and reduced to ranks	do.
348	19-3-83	Conduct to prejudice of good order and military discipline.	do 21 days	do.
349	24-3-83	Desertion and loss of kit	do 168 days and stoppages	do.
350	23-4-83	Leaving his guard	<sup>9</sup> do 28 days	do.
351	5-5-83	Feigning disease	<sup>10</sup> do 42 days	do.
352	7-5-83	Desertion and loss of kit	do 196 days and stoppages	do.
353	18-5-83	Desertion and loss of kit	<sup>11</sup> do 168 days	do.
354	21-5-83	Conduct to prejudice of good order and military discipline.	Reduced to the ranks	do.
355	31-5-83	Desertion and loss of kit	Imp. h.l., 210 days and stoppages	do.
356	14-6-83	Insubordinate language	do 49 days	do.
357	12-7-83	Desertion, and loss of kit	do 168 days	do.
358	13-8-83	Absence	<sup>5</sup> Reduced to rank of sergeant	do.

<sup>1</sup> 68 days' imprisonment remitted, also discharged with ignominy    <sup>2</sup> 21 days remitted    <sup>3</sup> 56 days remitted    <sup>4</sup> Conduct to be reported to His Excellency the Governor on expiration of 112 days imprisonment    <sup>5</sup> Sentence remitted    <sup>6</sup> Conduct to be submitted to His Excellency the Governor on expiration of four months    <sup>7</sup> 14 days remitted    <sup>8</sup> 21 days remitted    <sup>9</sup> 14 days remitted    <sup>10</sup> 30 days remitted.    <sup>11</sup> Conduct to be reported at end of 84 days imprisonment

No.	Date.	Crime.	Award.	By whom confirmed.
<b>1883—continued.</b>				
359	24-8-83 ...	Stealing goods, the property of a comrade ...	<sup>1</sup> Reduced to the ranks, and 168 days imp.	Lord A. Loftus.
360	3-9-83 ...	Desertion, loss of kit .....	<sup>2</sup> Reduced to the ranks, and imp. h.l., 168 days.	do.
361	3-9-83 ...	Breaking out of barracks.....	Imp. h.l., 42 days.....	do.
362	3-9-83 ...	Attempting to desert, loss of kit, attempting to escape from confinement.	<sup>3</sup> do 189 days, and stoppages.....	do.
363	4-10-83...	Desertion, loss of kit .....	do 196 days.....	do.
364	1-11-83...	Insubordinate language, and making a false accusation.	<sup>4</sup> do 49 days.....	do.
365	2-11-83...	Drunkenness .....	Reduced to the rank of corporal.....	do.
366	16-11-83...	Feigning sickness .....	Imp. h.l., 56 days.....	do.
367	23-11-83...	Disobedience of orders when in confinement	do 186 days .....	do.
368	29-11-83...	Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.	Reduced to the ranks .....	do.
369	6-12-83...	Drunkenness .....	Imp. h.l., 84 days, and fined £1 .....	do.
370	8-12-83...	Desertion, deficiency of kit.....	do 196 days.....	do.

<sup>1</sup> 2 months remitted.    <sup>2</sup> 84 days imp. remitted.    <sup>3</sup> 50 days remitted.    <sup>4</sup> Revision 35 days imp. h.l.

NOTE.—In some cases men have been tried three or four times, so that the number 370 does not represent that number of soldiers tried.

Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1884.

[6d.]



1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PERMANENT ARTILLERY.

(COURTS MARTIAL HELD, DESERTIONS, DEATHS, &amp;c.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 18 December, 1883.*

MR. A. G. TAYLOR to ask THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

- (1.) On what date was the present Brigade of Permanent Artillery formed?
- (2.) How many men have enlisted in its ranks up to the present date?
- (3.) How many still remain members of the Brigade?
- (4.) How many desertions have taken place?
- (5.) How many deserters are still uncaptured?
- (6.) How many members have died?
- (7.) How many have been discharged as medically unfit?
- (8.) How many have been dismissed from the Force for breaches of military regulations?
- (9.) How many Courts Martial have been held up to date?
- (10.) How many Courts of Inquiry have sat in judgment on alleged misconduct of commissioned officers?
- (11.) How many non-commissioned officers have been reduced for military misconduct?
- (12.) How many members of the Force have been prosecuted before the civilian Criminal Courts?
- (13.) What is the total cost (approximate) of the Permanent Force since the establishment of the present Brigade?
- (14.) By how many Courts Martial has a verdict of guilty been recorded?
- (15.) By how many Courts Martial has a verdict of complete acquittal been recorded?
- (16.) What was the aggregate amount of last year's vote paid to the commissioned officers?
- (17.) The like to non-commissioned officers?
- (18.) The like to the gunners or privates?
- (19.) What is the present relative strength of the Brigade, showing the proportion of (a) commissioned officers and (b) non-commissioned officers and (c) gunners?
- (20.) How many members of the Force are at the present date undergoing imprisonment in the Military Provost?
- (21.) The like in Darlinghurst Gaol?
- (22.) The like under defaulters drill?
- (23.) How many members are in the Military Hospital?
- (24.) How many are awaiting Court Martial?
- (25.) How many sentences awarded by Courts Martial have been mitigated by the Commander-in-Chief since the Brigade was established?
- (26.) What is the aggregate number of convictions, military and civil, recorded against members of the Force since its establishment?

The following information, in answer to the above Questions, has been supplied by the Commandant:—

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1.—No. 1 Battery, 2/8/71; No. 2 Battery, 22/8/76;<br>No. 3 Battery, 19/6/77. | 16.—£5,834 14s. 11d.   |
| 2.—1,089.  | 17.—£3,870 18s.  |
| 3.—307.  | 18.—£10,174 2s. 8d.  |
| 4.—386.  | 19.—(a) 4 Field Officers, 2 Captains, 7 Subalterns.  |
| 5.—308.  | (b) 4 Staff Sergeants, 2 Staff Corporals, 3<br>Battery Sergeant-Majors, 16 Sergeants,<br>13 Corporals, 11 Bombardiers. |
| 6.—12.   | (c) 9 Trumpeters, 236 Gunners.   |
| 7.—37.   | 20.—3.   |
| 8.—105.  | 21.—2.   |
| 9.—398.  | 22.—2.   |
| 10.—5.   | 23.—7.   |
| 11.—30.  | 24.—1.   |
| 12.—78.  | 25.—46.  |
| 13.—£237,852.  | 26.—476.   |
| 14.—375.   |  |
| 15.—23.  |  |





1883-4.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY.

(COURTS-MARTIAL HELD.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 July, 1884.*

RETURN laid upon the Table of this House by the Colonial Secretary in answer to Mr. A. G. Taylor's question, No. 5, of 9th July, 1884.

*Desertion and loss of kit (13).*

Sentence, 196 days imprisonment and stoppages.

Do.	168	do.	do.	
Do.	168	do.	do.	
Do.	168	do.	do.	
Do.	168	do.	do.	
Do.	196	do.	do.	
Do.	168	do.	do.	
Do.	168	do.	do.	(eighty-four days remitted).
Do.	168	do.	do.	
Do.	reduced to gunner, and 168 days imprisonment (sixty-eight days remitted).			
Do.	168 days imprisonment and stoppages.			
Do.	196	do.	do.	(forty-six days remitted).
Do.	238	do.	do.	and discharged with ignominy.

*Theft (4).*

Sentence, 120 days imprisonment, and discharged with ignominy.

Do.	120	do.	do.	
Do.	252	do.	do.	(not confirmed).
Do.	168	do.	do.	

*Disobedience of Orders.*

Sentence, 234 days imprisonment.

*Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline (2).*

Sentence, reduced to Bombardier.

Acquitted.

*Leaving guard without permission (2).*

Sentence, 56 days imprisonment.

Do. 56 do.

*Insubordination.*

Sentence, 184 days imprisonment.

*Offering violence to a superior.*

Sentence, 112 days imprisonment.

*Using threatening language.*

Sentence, 84 days imprisonment.

*Breaking out of Barracks (2).*

Sentence, 28 days imprisonment.

Do. 28 do.

*Sleeping on post.*

Sentence, 56 days imprisonment.

*Drunk on duty.*

Sentence, 84 days imprisonment.

*Drunkenness.*

Sentence, reduced to Bombardier.

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1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## NEW SOUTH WALES ARTILLERY.

(RE-ENGAGEMENT OF CERTAIN NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS—CORRESPONDENCE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 28 October, 1884.*

The Commandant to His Excellency the Governor.

My Lord,

Brigade Office, Sydney, N.S.W., 4 September, 1884.

I have the honor to submit, for your consideration, appeals from Battery Pay and Quarter-master Sergeant Jackson and Acting Bombardiers Kelleher and Henderson, all of No. 1 Battery, Permanent Artillery, against the decision of the Officer Commanding that Corps not to permit them to re-engage for a further period of service.

2. Your Excellency will note by the correspondence that these appeals were, in the first instance, made direct to me, and that in memo. of June 9th I endorsed my opinion in regard to those of Acting Bombardiers Kelleher and Henderson. Colonel Roberts has, however, dissented from my ruling, and desired reference to higher authority. It will consequently now be necessary to regard those appeals as being made direct to your Excellency.

3. For your Lordship's convenience, I beg to recapitulate, as shortly as possible, the leading features of each case:—Sergeant Jackson, in appealing against the Commanding Officer's decision, remarks that he has to take exception to the last two punishments awarded him by Colonel Roberts, and applies that they may be re-investigated before the Commandant; that there is otherwise only one previous case recorded against him, for which he was admonished; that before being promoted to the rank of Sergeant he was in possession of one good-conduct badge, and has held the position of Battery Pay and Quarter-master Sergeant of No. 1 Battery for twenty-one months.

4. The matters from which arose the two punishments above referred to, as stated by Sergeant Jackson, are: that when Gunner Webster, the cook for the Sergeants' mess, was taken into hospital, the cook-house and cooking utensils were found to be in such a filthy condition that the dining members intended to ask they might be permitted to retain the services of Gunner Webster's temporary substitute, Gunner Runneger. Gunner Webster, on his release from hospital, resumed the cook's duties, by taking away the cooking utensils, &c., from Gunner Runneger, who reported the matter. Sergeant Jackson referred it to Battery Sergeant-Major Bennett, who declined to act in the absence of Brigade Sergeant-Major Green. By desire of the dining members of the mess, Sergeant Jackson then applied to Major Airey, the Senior Officer present in Barracks, who gave instructions for Gunner Runneger's retention as cook until the following morning, when inquiry would be made. Subsequently Sergeant Jackson was placed under arrest by Brigade Sergeant-Major Green, for refusing to allow Gunner Webster to do the cooking, and afterwards said that it was by Colonel Roberts' order that Webster was to do the cooking. No order to that effect had been given him prior to seeing Major Airey, nor was he aware that the Brigade Sergeant-Major had received any orders from Colonel Roberts on the subject. For acting under the orders of Major Airey, he was marched down from Victoria Barracks to Dawes' Point, and punished by reprimand. A short time after this he was serving out rations, and gave Gunner Webster a piece of beef of about 5½ lbs. for the Sergeants' mess, who took it to the Brigade Sergeant-Major and asked him if it was a proper piece. The Sergeant-Major said no; but no orders were given to have it changed. No exception was taken to the meat by the dining members. Brigade Sergeant-Major Green again placed him under arrest by order of Colonel Roberts, for not serving out sufficient meat, and he was again marched down to Dawes' Battery and severely reprimanded. This closes the case of Sergeant Jackson as represented by himself, to which may be added the character given him by the Officer Commanding his Battery, to the following effect: that he had found Sergeant Jackson to be a thoroughly good and trustworthy non-commissioned officer, especially as a Pay Sergeant; but that he had had occasion to find fault with him as regards his Quarter-master's duties, but nothing of sufficient importance to register a crime against him.

5. As against this, Colonel Roberts gives as reasons for not permitting this non-commissioned officer to re-engage, that Sergeant Jackson has not done his work in a satisfactory manner (although it is not specified in what particular respect he has been found wanting, as was required by my memo. of 9th of June); that he was nearly tried by Court-martial for his last offence; that he was then under arrest for using improper language to a gunner; and further, he considers that when a non-commissioned officer is not, in his opinion, a desirable man to retain for a further period of service, and would stop, if re-engaged, the promotion of more deserving men, he is acting for the good of the Service in declining to re-engage him. Colonel

Roberts further points out, in his letter of July 31st, that Sergeant Jackson's statement in regard to the two punishments to which he takes exception is full of grave inaccuracies, as proved by the evidence attached of certain officers and non-commissioned officers. He also instances the recent trial of Sergeant Jackson by Court-martial on a charge of which he was acquitted. In addition to the foregoing, Brigade Quarter-master Sergeant Webster states, in obedience to instructions, that Sergeant Jackson is in no way fitted for the position he holds.

6. The cases of Acting Bombardiers Kelleher and Henderson may be taken conjointly. The former states, in support of his appeal, that he is nearly two years in possession of a good-conduct badge, and during the last three years has had only one minor offence entered against him, viz., for absence for two hours. He held the appointment of Assistant-Master Gunner for nearly two years in the Southern District, and gave up that appointment for the purpose of returning to Head-quarters to learn his duty as a non-commissioned officer. The latter non-commissioned officer states that he is in possession of one good-conduct badge since August, 1883, and that it is two years and nine months since he has had an entry against him in the Defaulters' Book. Has held the appointment of Assistant-Master Gunner in the Southern District for over two years, and still holds that position.

7. The reports of the Officer Commanding the Battery to which these men belong, and of Captain Baynes, Lieut. Le Patourel, Lieut. Airey, and the Master-Gunner of the district, testify to the fact of these non-commissioned officers having performed their duties as Assistant-Master Gunners in a satisfactory manner.

8. The Officer Commanding Permanent Artillery urges as a bar to these men re-engaging, that when Kelleher was absent he was simply reprimanded, as he stated he did not intend to re-engage, and that Henderson's character was formerly not good, and his qualifications not first-class.

9. In subsequent memorandum of June 18th, Colonel Roberts advances further reasons for his action viz., that Kelleher at the end of five years' service has only reached acting rank, and has not presented himself for examination for promotion; also that Henderson after five years' service is only a supernumerary acting bombardier, and had that rank conferred upon him merely to give him authority over working parties: that his qualifications are not such as to entitle him to promotion, and if he was permitted to re-engage he would simply fill the place of a better man.

10. In regard to the foregoing, I am of opinion that Sergeant Jackson has but little cause of complaint as to the mode in which he was dealt with in connection with the cook of the Sergeants' mess, and with the subsequent serving out of an improper ration to that mess. The preponderance of evidence points to the fact that he was aware of Colonel Roberts' order, given through the Brigade Sergeant-Major, for the re-employment of Webster in place of Runnegar at the time he sought to contravene that order by reference to the Senior Officer in Barracks, to whom he does not seem to have intimated the existence of any such order, as he should have done. Sergeant Jackson was moreover, in my opinion, guilty of improper conduct in having wilfully issued a defective meat ration to the Sergeants' mess. These matters have been dealt with, and it must be concluded that this non-commissioned officer has been appropriately punished.

11. Major Airey has not, in my opinion, committed any particular impropriety in having directed, as Senior Officer in Barracks, at so late an hour as 6 p.m., the retention of Runnegar as cook until the following morning, seeing that he was ignorant of the existence of any order to the contrary; and it certainly was no business of his to seek information, he having a right to expect that all orders emanating from the Commanding Officer at Dawes' Battery to the troops in the Victoria Barracks would pass through the Senior Officer in Command of the latter post. Neither does there appear to have been any attempt to carry out that rule which precludes a man on discharge from hospital returning to special employment without reference to the Officer Commanding the Battery to which he belongs—see Major Airey's statement in letter of 8 August, to which the Officer Commanding Permanent Artillery takes no exception. The rule of the Service requires that in the case of a detached post like the Victoria Barracks, *all orders* from the Head-quarters at Dawes' Battery should be conveyed to the former through the Officer in Command of the same, and not through a subordinate, as was done in this instance. Had this course been adopted, no such irregularities would have occurred as mark this unpleasant case.

12. It now remains for your Excellency to decide if a non-commissioned officer, formerly in possession of a good-conduct badge (relinquished by the rules of the Service on promotion to the rank of Sergeant), and who for a considerable time has held, and *still retains*, the important and responsible position of Battery Pay and Quarter-master Sergeant, and who has, with one exception, comported himself to the satisfaction of the Officer Commanding his Battery, is to be permitted to extend his service in the Corps. The man's character is undoubtedly good, for the official record by which the soldier's character is required to be mainly gauged, viz., the Regimental Defaulter Sheet (attached) *exhibits no entry against him*, during his five years' service. His good character is also otherwise vouched for by the retention of his position as a non-commissioned officer. On the other hand, it is true that Sergeant Jackson has not performed his Quarter-master's duties to the entire satisfaction of the Officer Commanding his Battery, and Brigade Quarter-master Sergeant Webster goes so far as to affirm that Sergeant Jackson is in no way fitted for the duties of his position. If this be the case, why has not the Officer Commanding Permanent Artillery exercised his powers by depriving Sergeant Jackson of his acting appointment of Pay and Quarter-master Sergeant, and thus have caused him to revert to the grade and duties of an ordinary Sergeant, for which his qualifications have not been called in question?

13. In like manner the Regimental Defaulter Sheets (attached) of Acting Bombardiers Kelleher and Henderson will show that the former, since January, 1880, and the latter since August, 1881, have had no entries recorded against them. Indeed they both *wear special marks of distinction, and receive additional pay as the reward of consistent good conduct*. Notwithstanding the fact of the Officer Commanding the Battery to which these men belong, and other officers under whom they have acted as Assistant-Master Gunners, having testified to their capabilities as such, yet, if the Officer Commanding the Permanent Artillery had reason to be dissatisfied, why did he not deprive them of those acting appointments which he, on his own authority, conferred upon them?

14. It is manifest that if these three non-commissioned officers have for so long a time been permitted to improperly absorb non-commissioned rank and responsible positions, to the exclusion of better men, the fault rests with the regimental authorities alone, and should not, I venture to think, be now used as an argument against their continuance in the Force in appropriate positions.

15. I can see no proper justification for the rejection of these men; and looking at the amount of crime in the Corps, and the preponderance of the recruit element, I should judge that the retention of a number of old soldiers of good character would in every respect be of the greatest benefit to the Service.

16. I cannot admit the propriety of the construction which Colonel Roberts has chosen to place upon my action in this matter, as being calculated to affect his position and authority as the Officer Commanding the Corps. Reference to section 43 of the Army Act will show that these non-commissioned officers have merely exercised their privilege of appeal, which, under the same section, I am bound to entertain and deal with to the best of my ability. Nothing beyond this has been attempted by me.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Col.,  
Commandant.

[Enclosures.]

The Officer Commanding No. 1 Battery, N.S.W. Artillery, to The Officer Commanding N.S.W. Artillery.  
Victoria Barracks, 26 May, 1884.

Sir,  
I have the honor to report that the n.c. officers, as per margin, paraded before me on Saturday morning, requesting that the case of their re-engaging might be brought under the notice of the Commandant. I have had their statements taken in presence of an officer, and forward them herewith.

I have, &c.,  
GEO. J. AIREY, Major,  
Comd. No. 1 Battery, N.S.W.A.

No. 662, Bty.  
Pay and Qr.-mr.  
Sgt. William  
Jackson.

No. 663, A. Br.  
James Kelleher.  
No. 665, A. Br.  
Jas. Henderson.

Victoria Barracks, 24 May, 1884.

No. 662, Battery Quarter-master Sergeant *W. Jackson* states:—I feel wronged by the decision of the Colonel Commanding in refusing my re-engagement, and respectfully beg to appeal against it to the Commandant. In doing so, I wish to draw attention to the last two punishments awarded to me by the Colonel Commanding; and as this is all that is against me, excepting one admonishment as a gr., I wish that in both these cases that I may be allowed to have them re-investigated before the Commandant.

Before being promoted to the rank of Sergeant I was in possession of one good-conduct badge, and have held the position of Battery, Pay, and Quarter-master Sergeant of No. 1 Battery for the past twenty-one months.

I beg most respectfully to ask that this may be forwarded.

No. 662, WM. JACKSON,  
Batt. Pay and Q.-m. Sgt., No. 1. Br., N.S.W.A.

No. 663, A. Br. *James Kelleher*, states:—I feel wronged by the decision of the Colonel Commanding N.S.W.A., for not allowing me the privilege of re-engaging, and beg most respectfully to appeal against it.

I am nearly two years in possession of a good-conduct badge, and during the last three years I have had only one minor offence against me, which was being absent for two hours. I held the appointment of Assistant-Master-Gunner for nearly two years in the Southern District, where I believe I gave every satisfaction. I gave up the appointment of Assistant-Master-Gunner for the purpose of returning to Head-quarters to learn my duty as a non-commissioned officer; since I returned to my duty at Head-quarters I have not been brought up to the Orderly Room for any dereliction of my duty.

I beg most respectfully that this may be brought under the notice of the Commandant.

JAMES KELLEHER,  
A. Br., No. 1 Battery, N.S.W.A.

24/5/84.

No. 665, A. Br. *Joseph Henderson* states:—I feel myself aggrieved by the decision of the Colonel Commanding, in refusing my application for re-engagement, and beg most respectfully to request my case may be referred to the Commandant.

I am in possession of a good-conduct badge since last August, and it is two years and nine months since I have had an entry of any kind against me in the Defaulter Sheet. I have held the appointment of Assistant-Master-Gunner in the Southern District for over two years, and am still holding that position, in which I believe I have given every satisfaction.

J. HENDERSON,  
A. Br. No. 1 Battery, N.S.W.A.

24/5/84.

### Memorandum to Officer Commanding No. 1 Battery.

Artillery Brigade Office, Dawes' Barracks, Sydney, 28/5/1884.

You will be good enough to point out to Battery Pay and Quarter-master Sergeant Jackson, Acting Bombardiers Kelleher and Henderson, that their re-engagement is subject to the recommendation of the Commanding Officer, that their cases have been reported to the Commandant, and will be submitted to him.

By order,  
ROBT. A. NATHAN,  
Lt. and Acting Adjutant.

The Colonel Commanding N.S.W. Artillery,—These men informed.—G.A., Major, Cg. No. 1 Battery.  
4/6/84.

### Memorandum to Officer Commanding No. 1 Battery, N.S.W.A.

Artillery Brigade Office, Dawes' Barracks, Sydney, 3 June, 1884.

No reply has yet been received to my memo., dated 28th May, 1884, relative to the re-engagement of Sergeant Jackson, A. Bombardiers Kelleher and Henderson. The Officer Commanding No. 1 Battery N.S.W. Artillery will therefore be good enough to forward same without further delay.

CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel,  
Commanding N.S.W. Artillery.

The Colonel Commanding N.S.W. Artillery,—Forwarded as requested.—G.A., Major, Commanding No. 1 Battery, 4/6/84.

### Memorandum to Commandant.

Artillery Brigade Office, Dawes' Barracks, Sydney, 5 June, 1884.

In forwarding the appeals of the three non-commissioned officers, I would point out that the Senior-Sergeant Jackson, Pay and Quarter-master Sergeant of No. 1 Battery, has not done his work in a satisfactory manner, and he was nearly being tried by a C.M. for his last offence. He is now in arrest for using improper language to a gunner.

Acting

Acting Bombardier Kelleher, when absent in December last was reprimanded, as he stated he did not intend to re-engage.

Acting Bombardier Henderson's character formerly was not good, and his qualifications are not first-class.

They were not recommended by the Officer Commanding their Battery.  
Battery and Regimental Defaulter Sheets herewith.

CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel.

### Memorandum to Officer Commanding Permanent Artillery.

(Confidential.)

Brigade Office, Sydney, 9 June, 1884.

I MUCH regret that I feel myself unable to support the action of the Officer Commanding Permanent Artillery, in deciding not to permit Acting Bombardiers Kelleher and Henderson to re-engage.

In order to enable me to decide if it is my duty to support or dismiss the appeal of Sergeant Jackson, I should wish it to be specified in what particular respects he has failed to do his work in a satisfactory manner. This non-commissioned officer, having held the responsible and trustworthy position of Major Airey's Pay Sergeant for nearly two years, the officer may be called upon to state how the duties of that position have been performed. As the two last offences entered against Sergeant Jackson in his Defaulter Sheets, including that protest against him by the Officer Commanding Permanent Artillery as having nearly resulted in a Court-martial, and as the mode which those offences were disposed of by the Commanding Officer have a material bearing upon the question of his re-engagement, and form the subject of further appeal, I consider it desirable that Sergeant Jackson should be called upon to specify in writing the nature of his complaints in relation thereto.

I trust that the Officer Commanding Permanent Artillery will see fit to reconsider his decision; but in any case I shall be glad of the return of this correspondence, for submission if necessary to superior authority.

J.S.R., Col., Comdt.

### Memorandum to Officer Commanding No. 1 Battery.

Artillery Brigade Office, Dawes' Barracks, Sydney, 11/6/1884.

MAJOR Airey is requested to state how Battery Quarter-master Sergeant Jackson has performed his duties; and further directed that this non-commissioned officer should be called upon to specify in writing the nature of his complaints in relation to his application for re-engagement.

By order,  
ROB. A. NATHAN,  
Lt. & Adj.

The Colonel Commanding N. S. Wales Artillery :--I have found Sergeant Jackson a thoroughly good and trustworthy n.c. officer, especially with regard to his duties as Pay Sergeant. I have had to find fault occasionally with him as regards his Quarter-master's duties, but nothing of sufficient importance to register a crime against him.—G.A., Major, Cg. No. 1 Battery, 16/6/84.

### Statement of Sergeant Jackson.

Victoria Barracks, 13 June, 1884.

IN accordance with your instructions to specify the nature of my complaints relative to my re-engagement, I have been in the Corps for five years, and up to last February was only once admonished, and that as a gunner.

The other two crimes since I beg most respectfully to explain :--About six months ago the man told off for cooking in the Sergeants' mess (Gunner Webster) was taken into hospital by order of the Doctor, for the purpose of seeing if he was sane or not, and in our handing the things over to a new cook (Gunner Runnegar), we found the cook-house and all the cooking utensils in a most filthy condition; and after what we saw we fully intended to parade and see if we could get Gunner Webster returned to duty, and keep the new man, should Gunner Webster come out of hospital again. Gunner Webster came out of hospital on the evening of the 16th February, 1884,\* and went to the cook-house and took the key away from Gunner Runnegar, who came up and reported it. I, as senior dining member of the mess, reported it to Bde. Sergeant-Major Bennett, Bde. Sergeant-Major Green not being in Barracks at the time, who said he could do nothing in the matter. I then, at the request of the dining members, went to Major Airey, who was then Senior Officer in Barracks, and explained the complaint. Major Airey then gave me instructions to keep the new man (Gunner Runnegar) in the cook-house until inquiry was made the next morning. Without saying a word to me, Bde. Sergeant-Major Green came and placed me under arrest for refusing to allow Gunner Webster to do the cooking for the Sergeants' mess. He said *after* that it was the Colonel's order, but that order was not given to me—I acted upon the order of Major Airey.† I was marched down to D. Battery, a distance of about 3 miles, and then received the punishment of being reprimanded for my action in the matter. I believe that in obeying Major Airey's orders I was carrying out my duty, and I am perfectly sure that I was not aware at the time that the Bde. Sergeant-Major had any orders from the Colonel on the subject, neither did I receive any orders prior to seeing Major Airey.‡ The second charge occurred a few days afterwards. I was serving out the rations one morning and gave

\* This statement is not borne out by the facts submitted by Bgde. Sgt.-Major Green, Qt.-mr. Sgt. Webster, Sgt. Walters, and Gunner Webster.—C.F.R., Col.

† From the statements of the Brigade Sergeant-Major and Sergeant Walters, it appears that this n.c. officer must have been aware of the order from Colonel Commanding with reference to Gunner Webster doing the work of mess cook prior to going to Major Airey, and he here makes a false statement.—C.F.R.

‡ The order was given to him by Sergeant Walters and Sergeant-Major Green on Friday, the 15th. This statement is also a false one.—C.F.R.

gave this man a piece of beef about 5½ lbs. ; he took it to the Bde. Sergeant-Major, and asked him if it was a proper piece to give to the Sergeants' mess, and he said no. No exception was taken to the meat by the dining members. Bde. Sergeant-Major Green gave me no orders to change the meat. Bde. Sergeant-Major Green again went down to the Colonel Commanding, and when he came back he placed me under arrest, by order of the Colonel, for not serving out sufficient meat and butter. The latter part of charge was withdrawn, and I was again marched down to D. Battery, and again received a punishment by being "severely reprimanded." The dining mess has been closed ever since.

These two crimes, together with the admonition as a gunner, is all against me in the five years, and I have been performing the duty of Pay and Quarter-master Sergeant to No. 1 Battery for over twenty-one months.

No. 662, WM. JACKSON,  
Batt. Pay & Qr.-m. Sgt., No. 1 Bt., N.S.W.A.

The Colonel Commanding N.S.W. Artillery,—In accordance with memo. 11/6/84, Sergt. Jackson's complaint herewith.—G.A., Major, Cg. No. 1 Battery, 13/6/84.

### Memorandum to Commandant.

(Confidential.)

Artillery Brigade Office, Dawes' Barracks, Sydney, 18 June, 1884.

WITH reference to confidential memorandum, dated June 9th, the matter now divides itself under two heads—1st. The cases of the two Acting Bombardiers, Kelleher and Henderson ; and 2nd, that of Sergeant Jackson. As his case is delayed for further correspondence, I now state the 1st. It is with considerable reluctance, yet with all due respect, I submit that the question of re-engagement of non-commissioned officers and soldiers is subject to the recommendation of the Commanding Officer, and is *not a right*. This officer is most likely to know whether it would be to the interests of the Service to take on, for a further period, any man who on completion of his first term may apply ; and I consider that when a non-commissioned officer is not, in the opinion of his Commanding Officer, a desirable man to retain for a further period of service (for by so doing, promotion of more deserving men would be stopped), he is only acting for the good of the Service in declining to re-engage him.

Acting Bombardier Kelleher *at the end of five years* has only reached the acting rank ; he did not present himself for examination for promotion, and when before me for absence in December last, pleaded in mitigation of punishment that he had only some five or six months to serve and *did not intend to re-engage*.

Acting Bombardier Henderson is only after five years service a *supernumerary acting bombardier*, having that rank given him while performing the duties of Assistant-Master-Gunner, in a portion of the Southern District, in order to give him authority over any working or fatigue parties sent to him ; he consequently is the junior acting non-commissioned officer in the Brigade, having been appointed 8/8/83. His qualifications are not such as to entitle him to promotion, and he would simply fill the place which a better man might hold, if he were re-engaged for a further time.

The Queen's Regulations are very definite on this subject, and I would suggest that the question of re-engagement should be submitted, as suggested, for the decision of higher authority ; for I at times find myself in a difficult position, especially when a desirable man may offer to re-engage, and the states show that (absentees not yet struck off included) the Corps is full up in numbers.

CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel,  
Com. Art. Forces.

I return correspondence on this subject, but would wish, as soon as this portion has been considered, that the whole may be returned to me, to complete Sergt. Jackson's case.—C.F.R., Col., 18/6/84.

The Officer Commanding Per. Art.,—Returned for completion of Sergt. Jackson's case, when the whole correspondence will be submitted to higher authority as requested ; and, in order to supply full information, the Officer Commanding the Battery may be called upon to furnish a report as to the manner in which Acting Bombardiers Kelleher and Henderson have performed their duties as Assistant-Master-Gunners in the district under his charge.—J.S.R., Col. Comdt., 20/6/84.

[Enclosures.]

Brigade Quarter-master Sergeant Webster to The Brigade Adjutant, N.S.W. Artillery.

Sir,

Victoria Barracks, Sydney.

In obedience to your instructions I forward the following report, viz.:—About 9 a.m. on the 19th February, 1884, I was shown a piece of meat issued by Brigade Quarter-master Sergeant Jackson to Gunner Webster, then cook of Sergeants' mess, supposed to be for four dining members, the said consisting of about 4 lbs. of bone and 1½ lb. meat, and the very worst part that it could be cut from. The proportion for four full rations should be 3¾ lbs. meat and 1¼ lb. bone. I made inquiries why he issued such a piece of meat to the Sergeants' mess ; he told me the meat sent this morning was not much over weight ; I then made inquiries from the contractor, and found the weight of meat delivered to No. 1 Battery on the said morning (19th February) was 109 lbs. instead of 87¾ lbs., or 21¼ lbs. over weight. I have not the least doubt but this was done for some spiteful purpose, whether directly or indirectly to the Officer Commanding Artillery I am unable to state ; the said officer having given instructions that Gunner Webster was to cook for the Sergeants' mess, and Sergeant Jackson refusing to eat anything that Gunner Webster cooked.

W. WEBSTER,  
B.Q.-m. Sergt. N.S.W.A.

True copy.—ROBT. A. NATHAN, Lt. & Actg. Adjt., N.S.W.A.

Captain P. Murray to The Brigade Adjutant, N.S.W. Artillery.

ON or about February 19th last, being officer of the day at Victoria Barracks, I was present at the issue of rations ; shortly afterwards Brigade Sergeant-Major Green brought Gunner Webster, who was then Sergeants' mess cook, before me, in order that I might inspect a piece of meat which had been issued by Quarter-master Sergeant Jackson to Gunner Webster for cooking. It was in my opinion quite unfit for that purpose, as it consisted of a large bone with a small piece of meat attached ; I do not think it would have been accepted by any married man or the cook's mate of any mess.

Brigade Sergeant-Major Green also reported to me that for two or three days the Sergeants had declined to eat anything that Gunner Webster cooked. I therefore reported the case to Major Murphy as Senior Officer at Victoria Barracks. I was subsequently present at the Artillery Brigade Office when Sergeants Jackson, Llewellyn, and Walters were severely admonished for their conduct by the Colonel Commanding, who ordered the Sergeants' dining mess to be closed.

PEMBROKE MURRAY,  
Capt. N.S.W.A.  
20/6/84.

Major



## Major Murphy to The Brigade Adjutant, N.S.W. Artillery.

Victoria Barracks, 19 June, 1884.

FORWARDED :—My statement regarding rations issued to Sergeants' mess, on 19th February last ; also, Sergeant Walters' statement regarding Gunner Webster's return to the Sergeants' mess, on 16th February, 1884.

M.M., Major.

## Major Murphy to The Officer Commanding, N.S.W. Artillery.

Sir,

Victoria Barracks, 19 June, 1884.

On the morning of the 19th February last, a piece of meat which had been served out by Quarter-master Sergeant Jackson for the use of Sergeants' mess, Victoria Barracks, was brought before me by the Orderly Officer. The piece was nearly all bone, with a little meat attached to it, and was in no way a fit ration for three (3) Sergeants. As it appeared to me to have been served out with intent and not through mistake, I considered it my duty to take the matter before the Officer Commanding the N.S.W. Artillery, which I accordingly did.

I have, &amp;c.,

M. MURPHY, Major,  
N.S.W.A.

Victoria Barracks, 19 June, 1884.

SERGEANT Thomas Walters states that he was caterer for the Sergeants' mess for the month of February, and on the evening of the 11th February Gunner Webster, the cook of the Sergeants' mess, was sent to hospital. I handed the key of the cook-house to Gunner Rennegar to do the cooking ; on the following Friday when Mr. Green came back from Dawes' Battery, he told me that Gunner Webster was to go back to the cook-house by the Colonel's order. I told Quarter-master Sergeant Jackson the order that had been given that evening. Gunner Webster came out of hospital on Saturday, the 16th February.

THOS. WALTERS,  
Sergeant.

## Quarter-master Sergeant Webster to The Brigade Adjutant, N.S.W. Artillery.

Sir,

Artillery Brigade Office, Dawes' Barracks, Sydney.

In obedience to your instructions, I forward a report upon the capabilities, &c., of Battery Quarter-master Sergeant Jackson.

Battery Quarter-master Sergeant Jackson is not in any way, in my opinion, fitted for the position he holds. When I give him instructions to act in any case that requires a little forethought he is completely lost. Whether his behaviour is caused by the after influence of drink or from utter incapability I cannot say, but Sergeant Jackson is not a fit man to hold his present rank.

W. WEBSTER,  
B. Q.-m. Sgt, N.S.W.A.  
11/6/84.

## Sergeant-Major Green to The Brigade-Adjutant.

Sir,

Victoria Barracks, 18 June, 1884.

I beg most respectfully to state that on the 15th February, 1884, I was ordered by telegram to bring Gunner Webster, who was then in hospital, to Dawes' Battery. I did so.

(1.) Gunner Webster was brought before the Commanding Officer (Colonel C. F. Roberts) respecting a letter which he had written to Mr. A. G. Taylor, M.L.A. The Colonel asked me what duties Gunner Webster was performing, and how he performed them. I stated that he was cook in the Sergeants' mess, and had given every satisfaction—I had heard no complaints as to his conduct. The Colonel then ordered him to be sent back to the mess again.

(2.) On my return to Barracks I ordered the caterer (Sergeant Walters) to employ Gunner Webster as before in the mess.

(3.) About 3 p.m. on the 15th February, 1884, I told Battery Quarter-master Sergeant Jackson that the Colonel had ordered Gunner Webster to be cook again in the Sergeants' mess, to which he made no answer. Sergeant Walters (the caterer) also told Battery Quarter-master Sergeant Jackson the Colonel's orders with reference to Gunner Webster.

(4.) On Sunday morning, the 17th February, 1884, Gunner Webster came to me and reported that Battery Quarter-master-Sergeant Jackson had ordered him to give up the key of the kitchen, or he would put him in the guard-room. I ordered Gunner Webster to tell Battery Quarter-master Sergeant Jackson I wished to see him at once, but he did not come. I went and found him, and placed him in arrest for "irregular conduct" in ordering Gunner Webster from the mess kitchen, knowing that he was placed there by me and by the Colonel's orders.

(5.) On the following Tuesday morning Gunner Webster brought the rations to me which were served out to him for the use of the mess by Battery Quarter-master Sergeant Jackson ; he considered it was not a fair ration. I found that there was only about 1½ lb. of meat, the remainder being bone.

(6.) The rations for three Sergeants and Gunner Webster being 6 lbs. of meat with a fair proportion of bone, I showed the rations to the Orderly Officer (Captain Murray), and asked Battery Quarter-master Sergeant Jackson if he could not supply more ; he replied that he had no more to give.

(7.) Major Murphy reported it to the Officer Commanding (Colonel Roberts), who on the same date ordered me to place Battery Quarter-master Sergeant Jackson in arrest for issuing an insufficient quantity of meat and no butter to the Sergeants' mess.

(8.) Gunner Webster was employed in the mess previous to his discharge, for one year and eight months. On his re-engagement, at the request of Battery Quarter-master Sergeant Jackson, he was again employed as cook, and continued to perform this duty for seven months, until admitted to hospital.

I am, &amp;c.,

H. GREEN, W.O.,  
N.S.W. Artillery,

## Gunner Webster to The Brigade Adjutant.

Sir,

Victoria Barracks, 18 June, 1884.

I most respectfully beg to draw your attention to the following statement :—I came out of hospital on the 16th February at 2 p.m. and reported myself to Sergeant-Major Green ; he told me to take up the duty as cook in the Sergeant's mess. I did so. Next morning at half-past 7 o'clock I went to the ration store for the Sergeants' mess rations ; Sergeant Jackson refused to serve me, and at the same time ordered me to give up the key of the Sergeants' mess kitchen or he would put me in the guard-room ; I then went to Sergeant-Major Green and told him what Sergeant Jackson had told me to do ; Sergeant-Major Green sent me to tell Sergeant Jackson that he wished to see him at once, and told me to go on with the cooking for the mess, and I went to the ration store afterwards and took the rations and cooked them and placed them on the table, and also cooked the meals for the Sergeants on Monday. On the same day Sergeant Jackson was brought before the Colonel for ordering me out of the cook-house. On Sunday morning I went for the rations as usual ; Sergeant Jackson gave me the rations, which I considered not sufficient ; I showed them to Sergeant-Major Green, he asked Sergeant Jackson if he could supply any more ; Sergeant Jackson stated, "No, that he had no more to give." Sergeant-Major Green then took the meat before Captain Murray, and he reported the case to Major Murphy, who forwarded the report to the Commanding Officer. I also beg to state that I have been in the Sergeants' mess as cook and waiter for two years and three months altogether, and proved myself in every way satisfactory, and it was the Sergeant's wish for me to take over the cooking the second period, and in fact they forced me to take it over, under the penalty of being made a prisoner, on account of the satisfactory manner in which I had done my work in first period.

E. WEBSTER,

Gunner, N.S.W. Artillery.

True copy.—ROBT. A. NATHAN, Lt. &amp; Actg. Adjt., N.S.W.A.

The Officer Commanding N.S.W. Artillery,—These papers sent back in accordance with request made this day per telegram. By command, H.D.M., Captain, B.-M., 12/8/84. To be returned.

Colonel

Colonel Roberts to The Commandant.

Sir,

Dawes' Battery, 31 July, 1884.

Enclosures 24.

In forwarding the enclosed correspondence with reference to the re-engagement of Sergeant Jackson and Acting Bombardier Kelleher and Supernumerary Acting Bombardier Henderson, I beg to point out that the conduct of these non-commissioned officers has proved that I was correct in my opinion that it was not desirable to re-engage them ; and I respectfully submit that, according to the Queen's Regulations, their re-engagement is subject to the recommendation of the Officer Commanding, and in this case I consider my action should be upheld. I stated my reasons for the course I pursued when called upon by the Commandant, viz., that Bombardier Kelleher had, when up for punishment, *urged in mitigation that his time was nearly up and he did not intend to re-engage.* Supernumerary Acting Bombardier Henderson had only the acting rank given him when doing his work as district gunner ; that at the end of five years these men had only reached the acting rank, and neither of them had presented themselves for promotion or to pass the necessary examination. Further, I pointed out that these non-commissioned officers would only prevent better qualified men from obtaining the promotion they worked for and looked forward to as a reward if they were retained in the Service.

The two acting bombardiers have both been before me, as Commanding Officer, for breach of discipline.

In Sergeant Jackson's case, he would have been tried for insubordinate conduct (had his time not been so nearly up) in the early part of this year, to which case he refers in the statement he makes on June 13, but which statement I regret to have to point out is full of very grave inaccuracies. The statements of the officers and senior non-commissioned officers (two of whom are now warrant officers), as well as the gunner, who was the cause of the case against Sergeant Jackson being brought to light, are attached, and they undoubtedly prove the misstatements made by Sergeant Jackson, if not an insubordinate manner in the way he behaved in the case referred to. He has since been tried and acquitted on a charge which, although not proved before the Court-martial, undoubtedly was sufficiently clear when investigated to warrant his trial. The case broke down from the curious conduct of the second witness, who declined to state on oath *what he had stated before his Commanding Officer, had signed to as correct* on the summary of evidence, and *what he now*, when called upon to explain his conduct on the Court-martial by His Excellency the Governor, states he is *fully of belief* that the Sergeant *did say.*

I note that Major Airey reports favourably on Sergeant Jackson as a *Pay Sergeant*, but he has frequently given considerable trouble with regard to his Quarter-master Sergeant's duties. The Brigade Quarter-master Sergeant has brought to my notice, and he reports him unfit for his position.

As I have previously requested that this question of authority to accept the re-engagement of men may be referred to higher authority, being as I submit one of purely regimental detail, as laid down in Queen's Regulations and Army Discipline Act, I now again have the honor to request that it may be forwarded for the decision of His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

I have, &c.,  
CHAS. F. ROBERTS,  
Colonel.

[Enclosure.]

Statement of Sergeant Jackson.

Victoria Barracks, 13 June, 1884.

In accordance with your instructions to specify the nature of my complaints relative to my re-engagement, I have been in the Corps for five years, and up to last February was only once admonished and that as a gunner.

The other two crimes since I beg most respectfully to explain :—

About six months ago the man told off for cooking in the Sergeants' mess (Gunner Webster) was taken into hospital, by order of the Doctor, for the purpose of seeing if he was sane or not ; and in our handing the things over to a new cook (Gunner Runnegar), we found the cook-house and all the cooking utensils in a most filthy condition, and after what we saw we fully intended to parade and see if we could get Gunner Webster returned to duty and keep the new man, should Gunner Webster come out of hospital again. Gunner Webster came out of hospital on the evening of the 16th February, 1884, and went to the cook-house and took the key away from Gunner Runnegar, who came up and reported it. I as senior dining member of the mess reported it to Bde. Sergeant-Major Bennett, Bde. Sergeant-Major Green not being in Barracks at the time, who said he could do nothing in the matter. I then, at the request of the dining members, went to Major Airey, who was then Senior Officer in Barracks, and explained the complaint. Major Airey then gave me instructions to keep the new man (Gunner Runnegar) in the cook-house until inquiry was made the next morning. Without saying a word to me, Bde. Sergeant-Major Green came and placed me under arrest for refusing to allow Gunner Webster to do the cooking for the Sergeants' mess. He said *after* that it was the Colonel's order, but that order was not given to me—I acted upon the order of Major Airey. I was marched down to D. Battery, a distance of about 3 miles, and then received the punishment of being reprimanded for my action in the matter. I believe that in obeying Major Airey's orders I was carrying out my duty, and I am perfectly sure that I was not aware at the time that the Brigade Sergeant-Major had any orders from the Colonel on the subject, neither did I receive any orders prior to seeing Major Airey.

The second charge occurred a few days afterwards. I was serving out the rations one morning, and gave this man a piece of beef about 5½ lbs.; he took it to the Bde. Sergeant-Major, and asked him if it was a proper piece to give to the Sergeants' mess, and he said no. No exception was taken to the meat by the dining members ; Bde. Sergeant-Major Green gave me no orders to change the meat. B.-S.-M. Green again went down to the Colonel Commanding, and when he came back he placed me under arrest, by order of the Colonel, for not serving out sufficient meat and butter. The latter part of charge was withdrawn, and I was again marched down to D. Battery, and again received a punishment by being "severely reprimanded." The dining mess has been closed ever since.

These two crimes, together with the admonition as a gunner, is all against me in the five years, and I have been performing the duty of Pay and Quarter-master Sergeant to No. 1 Battery for over twenty-one months.

No. 662, WM. JACKSON,  
Batt. Pay & Qr.-m. Sgt., No. 1. Battery, N.S.W.A.

True copy,—H. D. MACKENZIE, Capt. B.-M.

## Memorandum to Officer Commanding N.S.W. Artillery.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 4 August, 1884.

To complete correspondence in cases of Sergeant Jackson, A. Br. Kelleher, and A. Br. Henderson, it is requested that the reports of the Officer Commanding the Battery (called for in memo. dated 20/6/84), on the manner in which the two acting bombardiers have performed their duties as Assistant-Master-Gunners in the district under his charge, may be forwarded.

By Command,

H.D.M., Capt., B.-M.

The Officer Commanding No. 1 Battery will be good enough to comply with the above request.

By Order,

R.A.N., Lt. &amp; Adjt.

7/8/84.

## Major Airey to Colonel Roberts.

Victoria Barracks, 8 August, 1884.

Sir,

In answer to memo. I beg to state, for information of the Commandant, that Gunner Webster, when cook of the Sergeants' mess, was ordered to hospital for observation as to his sanity. On the 16th February, 1884, he was discharged from hospital. Sergeant Jackson came to my quarters about 6 p.m. on that day, I having just come into Barracks, and reported that Gunner Webster had gone to the Sergeants' mess kitchen and taken the key from Gunner Runnegar, the cook, and that the Sergeants objected to eat anything cooked by him, owing to certain remarks he had made, and also that when he went to hospital the kitchen was found to be in a filthy dirty state. Sergeant Jackson reported that he was unable to see the Sergeant-Major, as he was away from Barracks, but that he had seen the next senior non-commissioned officer, who said he could do nothing without orders. Sergeant Jackson came to me as the senior non-commissioned officer of No. 1 Battery in Barracks and senior dining member of the Sergeants' mess. In consequence of this report I ordered Gunner Runnegar to be retained in the Sergeants' mess kitchen till next morning, when the matter could be investigated. I would here state that it is the rule, when an employed man comes out of hospital, for the senior non-commissioned officer to inquire from the Officer in Command of the Battery whether he is to go to his duty or the employment he was in before going there. No orders were received by me from the Artillery Brigade Office relative to Gunner Webster.

At the time I gave this order I was also Senior Officer in Barracks, Major Murphy sleeping, by permission, at Coogee, for which place he had then left.

It was reported to me next morning that Sergeant Jackson had been placed under arrest by Mr. (then S.M.) Green, for ordering Gunner Webster to give up the key of the kitchen. He was marched to Dawes' Battery and punished by a "reprimand." I then during the investigation, for the *first time*, became aware that an order had been given to Sergeant-Major Green for Gunner Webster to go back to the Sergeants' mess as cook. With regard to the second offence occurring three days after Gunner Webster came out of hospital, I attended the investigation at Dawes' Battery, and Sergeant Jackson was "severely reprimanded" for insubordinate conduct in connection with the issue of rations; the other dining members, Sergeants Llewelyn and Walters, were cautioned for refusing to eat the meals cooked by Gunner Webster, and the Sergeants' mess ordered to be closed as a dining mess. With regard to my reasons for giving this order, owing to the non-observance of the chain of responsibility and my not having been informed, as Officer Commanding Gunner Webster's Battery, that the Colonel had given an order on the subject, I was not aware of its existence, and I acted on the representation made to me, and, as I considered, in the best interests of the Service. Had I been aware of such order this trouble could not have taken place, and I respectfully beg to point out that by its omission I was placed in a position tending to lower my authority in the eyes of the non-commissioned officers and men of the Force, as, having given a distinct order to Sergeant Jackson, he was placed under arrest by the Sergeant-Major without any reference to me for carrying out my instructions.

I have, &amp;c.,

GEO. J. AIREY,

Major, Commanding No. 1 Battery.

## Major Airey to Colonel Roberts.

Victoria Barracks, 9 August, 1884.

Sir,

In answer to memo., I have the honor to state that A. Brs. Kelleher and Henderson have at all times carried out their duties as Assistant-Master-Gunners to my entire satisfaction. I have called upon those officers in charge of sub-districts, and the District-Master-Gunner, under whose immediate command these non-commissioned officers have worked, for reports, which I attach\*. A. Br. Kelleher resigned the Assistant-Master-Gunner at South Head at his own request, for the purpose of coming to Head-quarters, with a view of passing his examination for promotion.

I have, &amp;c.,

GEO. J. AIREY,

Major, N.S.W. Artillery, Commanding Southern District.

\* Enclosures, 5 :—M., Brigade-Major, 4/8/84. Reports—Capt. Baynes, Lieut. H. Le Patourel, Lieut. H. P. Airey, District-Master-Gunner Sgt. Crabtree.

[Enclosures.]

## Memorandum to Officer Commanding New South Wales Artillery.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 5 August, 1884.

(Urgent.) As Sergeant Jackson affirms he acted upon Major Airey's order, that officer may be called upon to state what he knows of the matter, and explain his reasons for directing Gunner Runnegar to continue to do the duty, and the complaint made through Sergeant Jackson to stand over till the next morning, notwithstanding an order from Colonel Roberts for the employment of Gunner Webster was in existence.

Copy of Sergeant Jackson's statement herewith, for Major Airey's perusal.

By Command,

H. D. MACKENZIE,

Captain, B.-M.

Major Airey,—To comply with above memo.—C.F.R., Col., 6/8/84.

Major

## Major Airey to Captain Baynes.

BE good enough to furnish report as to the manner A. Br. Henderson performed his duties as Assistant-Master-Gunner when you were in charge of No. 1 Sub-district, Southern District.

G.A., Major.  
8/8/84.

## Captain Baynes to Major Airey.

DURING the seven (7) months I was in charge of No. 1 Sub-district, Southern District, A. Br. Henderson was the Assistant-Master-Gunner, and he at all times carried out his duties to my entire satisfaction, keeping his guns, stores, &c., in perfect order. I had no fault to find with him at any time.

F.B., Captain.  
8/8/84.

## Major Airey to Lieutenant Le Patourel.

BE good enough to furnish me with a report of the manner A. Br. Henderson performed his duties as Assistant-Master-Gunner when you were in charge of No. 1 Sub-district, Southern District.

G.A., Major.  
8/8/84.

## Lieutenant Le Patourel to Major Airey.

DURING the time that I have had charge of the No. 1 Sub-district, Southern District, when A. Br. Henderson was Assistant-Master-Gunner, he carried out his duties to my satisfaction, keeping his guns, stores, &c., in perfect order.

H. LE P.  
9/8/84.

## Major Airey to Lieutenant Airey.

WILL you please state the manner in which A. Brs. Henderson and Kelleher performed their duties as Assistant-Master-Gunners during the time you were in charge of the detachment and sub-district at South Head.

G.A., Major.  
8/8/84.

## Lieutenant Airey to Major Airey.

A. Brs. Henderson and Kelleher, during the time I was in charge of South Head detachment, invariably gave me entire satisfaction. As to their carrying out their various duties as Assistant-Master-Gunners, I never once had to find fault with them. I do not think either of them was brought before me for any crime or negligence of orders during the three years I was at South Head.

H. AIREY, Lieut.  
8/8/84.

## Major Airey to The District Master Gunner.

SERGEANT Crabtree will report as to the manner A. Brs. Kelleher and Henderson performed their duties as Assistant-Master-Gunners in the Southern District.

G.A.,  
Major, Commanding Southern District, N.S.W.A.,  
8/8/84.

## Sergeant Crabtree to The Officer Commanding Southern District.

Sir,

I beg to report that during the time A. Brs. Kelleher and Henderson were performing the duties of Assistant-Master-Gunners in the Southern District they gave every satisfaction, and I had never any cause to complain of them.

J. CRABTREE,  
Sergeant, A.-Master-Gunner.

## Colonel Roberts to The Commandant.

Sir,

Artillery Brigade Office, Dawes' Barracks, Sydney, 20 August, 1884.

In Major Airey's letter of 8th August, 1884, for the first time a reference is made to the fact of Gunner Webster having made "certain remarks" (but the nature of these remarks is not stated), which led to Sergeants objecting to eat anything cooked by him. It is a notable fact that this man Webster was especially applied for as cook by Sergeant Jackson, who reported to Major Airey that Gunner Webster had been sent back to duty as Sergeants' messcook. The Brigade Quarter-master Sergeant informs me that he visited the kitchen three times a week and found it clean, and that *no* report was made to him of it being in a dirty state.

Enclosures 22.

The evidence of warrant officers and non-commissioned officers, previously submitted, proves that Sergeant Jackson was made aware of my order that Gunner Webster should return to duty as cook *the day before* he reported the matter to Major Airey, by the Brigade Sergeant-Major as well as by Sergeant Walters, the mess caterer, whose duty it was to inform the senior dining member, which duty he appears to have duly performed.

It is therefore apparent that Sergeant Jackson *was aware of the order* when he applied to Major Airey, who appears, without making any inquiry from the Artillery Brigade authorities, to have issued an order in opposition to that of the Senior Artillery Officer; and I consider that his proper course would have been, not to have issued any instructions with reference to the management of a Department under supervision and direction of the Staff of the Corps until he had referred the matter to higher authority. Gunner Webster had not been returned to his duty from employment in the Sergeants' mess, but was taken to hospital as a temporary measure, for the medical officer's observation. Further, a senior officer to Major Airey was in Sydney at the time, who could have been consulted by wire. Major Airey, if he had sent for the Brigade Sergeant-Major before taking action, could have ascertained the directions given for management of the Sergeants' mess; or if he had taken the trouble to ask Sergeant Jackson by whose order or under what authority Gunner Webster was directed to return to the Sergeants' mess he would probably not have interfered in a Regimental Staff Department for which he is in no way responsible, and I cannot see that he has any cause of complaint or can excuse himself from the consequences when he takes upon himself to issue orders without first inquiring into the whole state of the case. It further appears that Sergeant Jackson improperly allowed his Commanding Officer to remain in ignorance of the distinct order issued to him from higher authority.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel,  
Commanding N.S.W. Artillery.

## Memorandum to Officer Commanding Permanent Artillery.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 1 August, 1884.

THE Officer Commanding Permanent Artillery will be good enough to forward to this office, as soon as convenient, the Regimental Defaulter sheets of Sergeant Jackson, Bombardier Kelleher, Bombardier Henderson.

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Col.,  
Commandant.

Regimental sheets as above herewith.—CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel, 7/8/84.

REGIMENTAL Defaulters' Book—New South Wales Artillery. Regimental number and name, 663, James Kelleher; enlisted, May 27th, 1879; joined, May 28th, 1879.

Place.	Date of Offence.	Cases of Drunkenness.	Offence.	By whom reported, and names of Witnesses.	Punishment awarded.	By whom ordered.	Remarks. (In accordance with Queen's Regulations.)
Sydney .....	28/7/79	1	Drunk and using obscene language in King-street about 10.30 p.m.	Br. Hall .....	Ten days C.B....	Major Airey ..	30/7/79—H.D.M.
Raspberry Gully	5/10/79	....	Disobedience of orders in breaking out of camp between 1 and 2 p.m., and not returning till 4 p.m.	B. S.-M. Griffiths ..... Sergeant Smart..... Corporal Stack .....	Deprived one day's pay; ten days C.B.	Colonel Roberts	6/10/79—H.D.M.
				Inspected by Commandant, Dec. 5, '79.			
Sydney .....	20/1/80	2	Drunk and using obscene language in the streets of Sydney.	Civil Police.....	Fined £3 or three weeks imprisonment (latter inflicted.)	Civil Power....	21/1/80—H.D.M. Capt.-Adj.
				Inspected by Commandant, Dec. 15, '80.			
				Inspected by Col. Commandant, Novr. 29th, 1881.			
				Inspected by Lieut.-Colonel Christie, Acting Commandant, December 7th, 1882.			
				Inspected by Col.-Commandant, Nov. 26th, 1883.			

REGIMENTAL Defaulters' Book—New South Wales Artillery. Regimental number and name, 665, Joseph Henderson; enlisted 29th May, 1879; joined 30th May, 1879.

Place.	Date of Offence.	Cases of Drunkenness.	Offence.	By whom reported, and names of Witnesses.	Punishment awarded.	By whom ordered.	Remarks. (In accordance with Queen's Regulations.)
Sydney .....	5/6/80	....	Absent tattoo roll call till 11.25 p.m.	A. Br. Parker, A. Br. Crew.	10 days C.B.....	Lieutenant H. Le Patourel.	H.D.M.
				Inspected by Commandant, 5th December, 1879.			
				Inspected by Commandant, 15th December, 1880.			
South Head ....	9/8/81.	1	Breaking out of Barracks at 8.30 a.m., and not returning until brought back by escort at 10.15 a.m., and then drunk. 2. Disobedience of orders in being outside the boundary fence improperly dressed.	Br. Simpson, S.-M. Griffiths, Sergeant Walsh, Sergeant Cronin.	14 days C.B.....	Colonel Roberts, 11/8/81.	H.D.M.
				Inspected by Colonel Commandant, 29th November, 1881.			
				Inspected by Lieutenant-Colonel Christie, Acting Commandant, 7th December, 1882.			
				Inspected by Colonel Commandant, 26th November, 1883.			
				Regimental Number and Name—662, William Jackson; enlisted 26th May, 1879; joined May 27th, 1879.			
				Inspected by Commandant, 5th December, 1879.			
				Inspected by Commandant, 15th December, 1880.			
				Inspected by Colonel Commandant, 29th November, 1881.			
				Inspected by Lieutenant Colonel Christie, Acting Commandant, 7th December, 1882.			
				Inspected by Commandant, 26th November, 1883.			

## Minute by His Excellency the Governor.

Government House, Sydney, 8 September, 1884.

WITHOUT entering into the details of the various questions referred to in these voluminous reports, I consider that, by the Queen's Regulations, section 9, para. 82, re-engagement can only take place on the recommendation of the Commanding Officer.

It is evident that were it not so, the authority of the Commanding Officer, who is responsible for the administration of his regiment, would be impaired, and the maintenance of discipline greatly weakened.

I desire therefore that the action of the Officer Commanding the Permanent Artillery, in the three cases referred to, be upheld.

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

8/9/84.

The Commandant, through the Colonial Secretary.—A.L., 8/9/84.

Minute by the Colonial Secretary:—This minute I have to-day directed to be forwarded to the Commandant, in pursuance of a minute of His Excellency on the Commandant's letter of 4th September.—W.B.D., 8/10/84.

The Commandant, B.C., 8/10/84.—C.W.

## The Commandant to His Excellency the Governor.

My Lord,

Brigade Office, Sydney, N.S.W., 6 October, 1884.

I have the honor to forward, by desire of the Officer Commanding Permanent Artillery, the accompanying letter, wherein he seeks information as to the decisions arrived at in regard to certain correspondence connected with Lieutenant H. P. Airey and Sergeant Jackson, Bombardiers Henderson and Kelleher of that Corps, submitted to your Excellency under cover of my letters of the 8th of August last, No. 84/384, and of the 4th ultimo, No. 84/413, respectively.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Col.,

Commandant.

Reply was forwarded through the Colonial Secretary.—A.L., 7/10/84.

[Enclosure.]

Colonel Roberts to The Commandant.

Sir,

Artillery Brigade Office, Dawes' Barracks, Sydney, 29 September, 1884.

I have the honor to request that I may be informed if any decisions have been arrived at in the case of appeal of Lieut. H. P. Airey against confidential report forwarded in my letter of the 16th June, 1884; also, of the non-commissioned officers, viz., Sergeant Jackson, A. Br. Henderson, and A. Br. Kelleher, who appealed against my decision as to re-engagements, &c.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel,  
Commanding N.S.W. Artillery.

The Officer commanding Permanent Artillery,—No reply has yet been received to either of the communications referred to.—J.S.R., Col., Comdt., 30/9/84.

The Commandant,—As these matters are of importance, I would request that they be referred to the higher authority for whose decision they were submitted. I would further point out that this communication only reached this office this morning, although answered by you on the 30th ultimo.—CHAS. F. ROBERTS, Colonel, 6th Oct., 1884.

Send this under cover to Mr. C. Walker, and ask him to show to Mr. Dalley the previous paper minuted by me, and request Mr. Dalley to have it forwarded to the Commandant with any observations or his approval.—A.L., 7/10/84. The P.S.

Let His Excellency's memo. of 8th September be forwarded to the Commandant.—W.B.D., A.-G., 8/10/84.



1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**PERMANENT ARTILLERY.**

(APPOINTMENT TO VACANT CAPTAINCY.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 June, 1884.*

Minute Paper.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 2 June, 1884.

REFERRING to the various conversations I have had with His Excellency on this subject, I now desire, at his request, to place in this form my views on the whole question, which I preface with a short review of the main facts.

This vacancy has now existed for about six years. It has formed the subject of many letters and minutes, the greater part of which has been collected together in a return placed before Parliament on November 29th last.

Public attention has been called to it, and it has formed the subject of many questions and debates in Parliament, and it now seems imperative that some final steps should be taken in the settlement of the matter.

The history of it seems to be—that a vacancy occurred in September, 1878; that various subalterns applied for the promotion; that an examination was ordered in 1880; that the following officers presented themselves for examination, viz.:—Lieutenants A. Le Patourel, Baynes, Nathan, Airey, Bouverie, Savage; that of these, Messrs. Baynes, Airey, Bouverie, and Savage passed the examination, and Messrs. Le Patourel and Nathan failed to do so; that Colonel Roberts, Commanding the Artillery, in his confidential report, which is necessary under the Queen's Regulations, reported unfavourably of Lieutenant Baynes, who was the *senior* among those who passed—this was upon October 21st, 1880; that Messrs. Le Patourel and Nathan, both of whom, apart from the examination, were well reported of by their Commanding Officer, preferred claim to be considered in the minute, and no one of the three junior officers who passed was promoted.

This state of affairs continued for upwards of two years while the late Ministry remained in office, although a good deal of correspondence took place; and Sir Henry Parkes advised His Excellency that he had, upon the approval of Colonel (now Major-General) Scratchley, determined to recommend that a fresh examination be held.

When the present Government came into office both Colonel Roberts and Colonel Richardson were in England on leave; and shortly after the return of the latter, in January, 1883, the matter was again taken up, and the question arose as to what were the best steps to be taken, owing to the complications which had arisen by lapse of time.

This led again to further correspondence, which culminated in the present Colonial Secretary agreeing that the decision of Sir Henry Parkes as to holding another examination should be upheld.

Owing to the absence of Lieutenant Bouverie the examination was postponed until after his return, which took place about two months ago.

Meanwhile various circumstances render the reconsideration of the subject necessary; and it is open to grave doubt how far officers who did pass the prior examination can be compelled, under the Regulations, to submit themselves to a second; and if they cannot thus be compelled, it seems somewhat doubtful whether their former pass can be thrust aside in favour of any one who may submit himself for the second examination.

To raise a conflict of claims by such a proceeding might, therefore, have the effect of increasing the complications by which the matter has been surrounded for so many years.

I have, therefore, after having weighed with much consideration the whole of the difficulties which surround this intricate matter, come to the conclusion that it is my duty to recommend to His Excellency that it would be better to drop the proposed second examination, and fall back upon the selection of one of those who passed the former examination.

In view of such recommendation, it becomes necessary to inquire which officer I ought to recommend to be selected. In the order of seniority they stand thus—Baynes, Airey, Bouverie, Savage. In the order of merit as tested by the examination they stand thus—Savage, Bouverie, Airey, Baynes. As however the Regulations require only a qualifying and not a merit result, it is clear that, *cæteris paribus*, they are all fitted for the promotion, and seniority therefore would command the position.



It therefore remains to be seen whether there be anything standing against the Senior-Lieutenant Baynes of such a character as would preclude him from obtaining the promotion. As before mentioned, Colonel Roberts, on the 21st October, 1880, reported as follows:—

“Lieut. Baynes.—This officer is a good drill, and well up in his duties. I regret, however, to have to notice that he has not benefited by previous warnings, having again been cautioned, by His Excellency’s desire, in October, 1882. At the latter end of 1880 he was reported for carelessness in connection with the command of his battery, and His Excellency held him guilty of carelessness. His Excellency’s minute of October, 1880, states that his claim for future promotion will depend upon reports on an amendment with regard to points reported.”

This was communicated to him on the 3rd November, and replied to by him on the 18th January, 1881.

And again, on 23rd April, 1883, he was reported on by Colonel Roberts, as follows:—

“Lieutenant Frederick Thomas Bendge Baynes, appointed to the N. S. Wales Artillery, Aug. 28th, 1876. Lieutenant F. B. Baynes is an officer who carries out his duties in a fair manner, but is too much inclined to associate with the non-commissioned officers and men, and does not always keep his proper position in this respect; is a good drill, and can instruct fairly well the non-commissioned officers and men; has lately been reported upon confidentially by me to the Commandant with regard to want of proper supervision and management of No. 1 Battery while in temporary command; prior to his appointment in this Force he was a private in the Volunteer Infantry (I understand).”

There is no doubt that an undue familiarity between officers and men is subversive of that degree of discipline which it is necessary to maintain; but the question arises, is an offence of this kind never to be atoned for? Is not four years’ deprivation of promotion sufficient to wipe it out? I understand that in every other respect this officer has won the good opinion of his superior officers; at all events, there seems no question that if it had not been for this one charge he would have been entitled to and would have received the promotion.

The punishment has been a severe one, and I have no doubt that it will prove sufficient to guard him from falling into any similar error of judgment. I am forced to the conclusion, and therefore recommend, that the ends of justice will be best met, and the solution of this difficult question be satisfactorily arrived at, by promoting Lieutenant Baynes to the long-vacant captaincy.

ALEX. STUART.

### Minute for the Honorable Colonial Secretary.

Government House, Sydney, 5 June, 1884.

THE Governor and Commander-in-Chief has received the minute of the Honorable Colonial Secretary of 2nd instant, in regard to the appointment to the vacant captaincy in the Permanent Artillery.

Considering the lapse of time which has occurred since the last examination took place, in which four of the subaltern officers successfully passed,—considering also that, in fairness to the successful candidates on that occasion, it would be neither in accordance with justice or the requirements of the Service to impose a second examination on them,—and considering also the inconvenience and loss to which they would be exposed by having to undergo a fresh examination,—the Governor and Commander-in-Chief is happy to concur in the opinion of the Colonial Secretary, that the intention to hold a second examination shall be cancelled, and that the former examination shall be maintained.

In taking this course, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief does not intend to be governed in his decision by the confidential reports previously received from the Commanding Officer of the Regiment. During the years which have since elapsed there has been ample time for progress and improvement, and, as already expressed to the Colonial Secretary on a former occasion, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief considers that the promotion should be given to the senior lieutenant who has passed the examination, *provided* that he is satisfactorily reported as eligible for the post, by the Officer Commanding the Regiment.

Before accepting, therefore, the recommendation of the Colonial Secretary, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief is bound by the Queen’s Regulations to call for a confidential report from the Commanding Officer, as to the “personal efficiency, conduct, and character” of the subaltern officers of his regiment; and it will afford the Governor and Commander-in-Chief great satisfaction should he thereby be enabled to ratify the recommendation of the officer named by the Honorable Colonial Secretary.

The necessary instructions will be immediately addressed by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief to the Commandant to cause this confidential report from the Commanding Officer to be forwarded through him.

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

### Minute for the Colonial Secretary.

Government House, Sydney, 16 June, 1884.

THE Governor and Commander-in-Chief, with reference to his previous communication of the 5th instant, has the honor to inform the Honorable Colonial Secretary that he has received the confidential report of the Commanding Officer of the Permanent Artillery as to the personal efficiency and conduct of the lieutenants of that corps during the past year.

He is happy to learn that, in the confidential report, Colonel Roberts bears testimony to the efficiency of Lieutenant Baynes, the senior lieutenant, eligible for promotion, in the following terms:—

“Lieutenant Baynes.—This officer, who has been previously unfavourably reported upon, has, *I am glad to say*, benefited by the various warnings he has received, and has performed his duties to my satisfaction, and with an evident desire to prove that he was endeavouring to qualify himself for command of a battery. He is well acquainted with garrison gun drill.”

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief has therefore much satisfaction in submitting to the Executive Council the appointment of Lieutenant Baynes to the vacant captaincy in the Permanent Artillery, and, with your concurrence, requests that the necessary instructions may be given for doing so.

AUGUSTUS LOFTUS.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

WILLIAM JACKSON.

(PETITION OF.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 21 October, 1884.*

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

Your Petitioner, William Jackson, late Sergeant, New South Wales Artillery,—

HUMBLY REQUESTS:—

That your Honorable House will take into consideration his case, and cause inquiry to be made into it.

Your Petitioner asserts that on the 27th May, 1879, he enlisted in the N.S.W. Permanent Artillery for a period of 5 years, which time expired on the 26th May, 1884.

Your Petitioner, on the 20th May, 1884, made the usual application to be allowed to re-engage for a further period of 5 years, through the usual channel, viz., the officer commanding his Battery, who by forwarding the same assented to such re-engagement, but which was refused by Colonel Roberts.

That your Petitioner might reasonably expect such re-engagement to be allowed, as he had, by his good conduct and qualifying by examination, attained the rank of Sergeant, and rendered himself an efficient artilleryman, and subsequently had been employed by the officer commanding his Battery, as Pay and Quartermaster Sergeant, which responsible position he held since the 15th September, 1882, to that officer's satisfaction, the more especially as until quite lately the Government were granting a bonus of £75 for sergeants re-engaging, and that it will cost the Government about £9 for clothing a recruit, taking Sergeant Jackson's place, besides the cost of his training, and the fact that he may not become an efficient artilleryman.

Your Petitioner further urges, in consideration, that on his appeal, which by right he made to the Commandant of the Land Forces, the said Commandant sanctioned his re-engagement. Since then he has been compelled to take his discharge, by virtue of a direction from His Excellency the Governor, which direction your Petitioner contends is null and void, as the Commandant, under paragraphs 19 and 20, section 2, of the Queen's Regulations, and orders for the Army, is the officer alone responsible for the regimental duties of the Forces.

Your Petitioner humbly sets forth that men of good character having rendered themselves efficient artillerymen, and having by strict attention to duty, raised themselves to trustworthy positions, being discharged, must have a detrimental effect on the morals of the Forces.

And your Petitioner humbly prays your Honorable House to take the above circumstances into your consideration; and, as in duty bound, he will ever pray.

WM. JACKSON,

Late Battery Pay and Quartermaster-Sergeant, No. 1 Battery, N.S.W. Artillery.



1883-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER FORCES.

(ANNUAL REPORTS, &c.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 August, 1884.*

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RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 4th July, 1884, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Annual Reports and Returns of the Commandant on the  
“Permanent and Volunteer Forces not already printed by order of this  
“House.”

(*Mr. Slattery.*)

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ANNUAL RETURN of Armed Land Forces (inclusive of Regular Artillery) in the Colony of New South Wales, 1st January, 1879.

Whether Militia, Volunteers, Military, Police, &c.	Designation of the several Corps, grouped by Arms of the Service.	No. of Troops, Batteries, Companies, &c., in each Corps.	Establishment of each Corps.			Actual Strength.			Distribution of each Corps, specifying Head-quarters.			Armament of each Corps.	Average No. of days training in each year.	
			Officers.	N.C.O. & Men.	Field Guns.	Officers.	N.C.O. & Men.	Field Guns.	Place.	Strength.				
										Officers.	N.C.O. & Men.			Field Guns.
Regulars	General Staff.....		5	5		5	5		Head-quarters, Sydney.....	5	5		{ 240-prs. Armstrong F. guns 4 12. „ Howitzer „ 2 6. „ field guns „ 282 Henry carbines „ 11 Enfield rifles „ { 240-pr. F. guns (Armstrong) 4 9. „ field guns „ 2 12. „ „ Henry carbines undergoing conversion of breech. Henry rifles undergoing conversion of breech. 100 Henry rifles „ Henry rifles undergoing conversion of breech. „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „ „	Twenty-four.
	N.S.W. Artillery.....	3	13	362	13	329		{ Head-quarters, Sydney .....	12	302				
	Medical Staff.....		2	..		2	..		{ Det. at Newcastle .....	1	27			
	Permanent Staff .....		..	12		..	12		Head-quarters, Sydney.....	2	..			
Volunteers under New Organization.	Head-quarters Band.....		1	32		1	32		„ „ .....	1	32			
	Artillery.....	6	21	279	17	186		{ Head-quarters, Sydney, 4 Battery .....	13	96				
	Engineers .....	1	3	57	3	53		{ 1 Battery at Newcastle .....	2	44				
	Torpedo & Signalling Corps Infantry—	1	6	94	6	88		{ 1 Battery at Wollongong .....	2	46				
	1st Regiment.....	4	15	327	19	130		Head-quarters, Sydney.....	3	53				
	2nd Regiment .....	4	15	327	16	128		„ „ .....	6	88				
	3rd Regiment .....	4	15	327	12	206		„ „ .....	19	130				
	Northern District.....	2	7	163	8	126		Head-quarters, Richmond .....	16	128				
	Southern „ .....	1	3	82	2	..		{ 1 Company at Windsor .....	2	2				
	Total, New Organization .....		106	2,067	104	1,295		{ 1 „ at Parramatta .....	2	43				
							{ 1 „ at Bathurst .....	3	59					
							{ 1 „ at Goulburn.....	3	49					
							{ Head-quarters, Newcastle, & 1 Co.	4	80					
							{ 1 Company at Maitland .....	4	46					
							Head-quarters, Kiama .....	2	..					

ANNUAL RETURN of Armed Land Forces, 1879—continued.

Whether Militia, Volunteers, Military, Police, &c.	Designation of the several Corps, grouped by Arms of the Service.	No. of Troops, Batteries, Companies, &c., in each Corps.	Establishment of each Corps.			Actual Strength.			Distribution of each Corps, specifying Head-quarters.			Armament of each Corps.	Average No. of days training in each year.		
			Officers.	N.C.O. & Men.	Field Guns.	Officers.	N.C.O. & Men.	Field Guns.	Place.	Strength.					
										Officers.	N.C.O. & Men.			Field Guns.	
Volunteers under Old Regulations.	Honorary Staff .....	.....	5	...		5	...		Chaplains .....	5	...				
	Artillery .....	11	41	841		8	268		Head-quarters & 10 Battery, Sydney	8	263		Henry carbines undergoing conversion of breech.		
	Engineers .....	1	3	97		...	19		1 Battery, Newcastle	...	5		Henry rifles undergoing conversion of breech.		
	Rifles.	1st Regiment .....	8	32	769	Vide page 2.	6	205	Vide page 2.	Head-quarters, Sydney	...	19	Vide page 2.	Henry rifles undergoing conversion of breech.	Twenty-four.
		2nd Regiment .....	7	29	672		5	291		Head-quarters & 1 Co., Richmond	...	19		Henry rifles	
		3rd Regiment .....	8	32	769		7	245		1 Company, Penrith	...	37		Henry rifles	
		4th Regiment .....	4	14	387		5	124		1 Parramatta	...	7		Henry rifles	
		5th Regiment .....	4	14	387		7	191		1 Hawkesbury	...	15		Henry rifles	
									1 Bathurst	...	29		Henry rifles		
									1 Goulburn	...	33		Henry rifles		
								1 Orange	...	61		Henry rifles			
								1 Mudgee	...	44		Henry rifles			
								1 Head-quarters & 1 Co., Newcastle	...	35		Henry rifles undergoing conversion of breech.			
	Total, Old Organization	.....	170	3,922		43	1,343		1 Company, East Maitland	...	31		Henry rifles		
Cadet Corps ..	King's School .....	1	...	...		1	65		1 West Maitland	...	36		Henry rifles		
	Newington College .....	1	...	...		1	78		1 Singleton	...	22		Henry rifles		
	Sydney Grammar School ..	1	...	...		2	100		Head-quarters & 1 Co., Kiama	...	71		Henry rifles		
	Saachie House School .....	1	...	...		1	37		1 Company, Ulladulla	...	52		Henry rifles		
	Public Schools .....	1	...	...		1	1,064		1 Jamberoo	...	49		Henry rifles		
	Total, Cadet Corps	.....	...	...		6	1,344		1 Wollongong	...	19		Henry rifles		
									Head-quarters, Parramatta	...	65		50 Hay rifles & 50 carbines		
									Head-quarters, Newington	...	78		56 Hay rifles & 20 carbines		
									Head-quarters, Sydney	...	100		2 6-pounder field guns, 55 Hay rifles, & 48 carbines		
									Head-quarters, West Maitland	...	37		30 Hay rifles & 30 carbines		
									Head-quarters, Sydney	...	1,064		116 Hay rifles & 1,181 carbines		
										...	6				
										...	1,344				

## The Commandant to His Excellency The Governor.

### Remarks on Organization, Recruiting, &c.

Your Excellency,

I have the honor to submit a report of the Military Forces under my command for the year ending the 31st of December last.

The establishment of the Permanent Artillery now consists of three batteries, but is thirty-three under its strength.

On the whole I am prepared to report a marked improvement as regards drill and efficiency, the practice of interior economy, and the condition of the Regimental books, batteries, stores, and barracks.

The scale of crime I regret to say still continues high, the number of Courts-martial, as compared with the actual strength of the corps, amounting to no less than 30 per cent., which, however, I may observe, is mainly to be attributed to the unusually large number of very young soldiers in the ranks, the inexperience of many of the Non-commissioned Officers, and the scattered distribution of the corps in small detachments throughout the various districts.

The average number of desertions as compared with that of the preceding year has not decreased, and may in a great measure be traced to the fact that many persons landing for the first time in the Colony experience considerable difficulty in obtaining suitable employment, and they therefore enlist to avoid present pressure, deserting when they have gained information sufficient to indicate a more palatable source of employment than soldiering. Again, the facility with which men can desert and obtain refuge in the adjoining Colonies is decidedly favourable to the commission of this particular crime.

To the above observations I should add that the corps in my opinion has to serve under conditions exceptionally favourable to the commission of offences of a military nature; but I anticipate the difficulties in this respect will be gradually overcome.

As regards the Volunteer Forces, I have to report that a partial reorganization has been effected. I say partial, because although a new Force of Volunteers has been created to serve under a system of payment the old corps are left *en l'air*, mere skeletons in point of numbers, for the most part without officers, and with no provision for instruction, training, clothing, &c., and although the state of these corps may fitly be described as disorganized, yet their existence under such circumstances undoubtedly has a prejudicial effect on the satisfactory organization of the new Force, which it is believed is intended to supplant them.

It will be seen that the regulations for the management, instruction, training, and guidance of the new Force, as also the establishment to be maintained, were promulgated in the Government Gazette of the 9th of September last (*copy attached*).

The rates of pay were notified in Gazette of 23rd September last (*copy also attached*).

The new Force is limited to 1,800 of all ranks, including General and Volunteer Permanent Staff, as recommended by Sir William Jervis, which number however I may remark was so fixed by him in view of the services of an ironclad being available as part of the system of defence. Should this vessel not be forthcoming it is obvious that 1,800 men will be insufficient, more especially when it is borne in mind that such number was intended by Sir William for the defence of Sydney alone, whereas it is now distributed generally over such parts of the Colony as are deemed to require defence, and includes those intended to have been covered by the ironclad.

The new regulations have for their object the better government, discipline, and efficiency of the Volunteer Force, the salient points of which are as follows:—

- (a.) The abolition, as far as practicable, of the pernicious system of comparatively independent company commands, by which means the principal responsibility and command is vested in the Regimental Commanding Officer, thereby securing unity in the administration of command and discipline, a more complete and exacting chain of responsibility, together with the practice in peace time of a system of regimental interior economy, such as of necessity would have to be observed on active service, and which is indeed in conformity with the fundamental principles of the military organization of all armies.
- (b.) The introduction of an educational test for candidates for first commissions, and a higher degree of military examination for other officers.
- (c.) The introduction of a standard of age, height, and chest measurement, with a medical examination as to physique generally, in order to ensure the bodily fitness of Volunteers to perform such military duties as might be required of them.
- (d.) One of the most important features introduced has been the appointment of fully paid Adjutants to regiments, who are required to give up all their time (as is the case in the Imperial Reserve Forces) to the performance of regimental duties; as also to assist their respective Commanding Officers in the military business generally connected with their commands, by which means such prompt attention is given to matters as would otherwise be impossible to Commanding Officers who are also engaged in civil avocations.
- (e.) The most important change, however, has been the introduction of an annual course of continuous training, in addition to exercise on detached days, a point I have for many years advocated as being the only true method by which the Volunteer Force could acquire such an amount of real efficiency as would qualify it to take the field without incurring the delay and difficulties incident to teaching it at a critical period the rudiments of the Military Service.
- (f.) The rates of pay have been fixed on a somewhat similar scale to that obtaining in the Naval Brigade, with this exception, that it has been apportioned on an entirely different system, giving one-third for attendance at full period of continuous training; one-third for attendance at drills on detached days; and one-third for efficiency, *i.e.*, for attendance at the full period of continuous training in addition to the drills on detached days, and which, in point of fact, may be considered as deferred pay, having for its object both the incentive to, and reward for, efficiency.

It has been urged that Colonial Volunteers require no higher degree of training than is undergone by Volunteers in the mother country; but to this view I take the strongest exception, in that the Imperial Volunteers are regarded and treated purely as reserves, relying on both the Regulars and Militia to accept the

the first shock of war, and thus securing time for that special training necessary to fit them for the field. Here the Volunteers, in the absence of a sufficiently numerous body of Regulars and Militia, must of necessity be in the first line, and would in all probability be required to act without any further opportunity of improvement, either in discipline or efficiency, beyond that gained by their training in peace time, and it therefore follows that Colonial Volunteers should receive during peace such a degree of training as would enable them to assume without delay the exceptionally prominent position that would be thrust upon them in time of war.

The recruiting for the Volunteer Force under the old regulations has not been resumed; that under the new progresses in a fairly satisfactory manner.

I have, &c.,  
J. S. RICHARDSON, Colonel,  
Commandant, 7/3/79.

True copy,—H. D. MACKENZIE, Acting Major of Brigade.

[*Supplement to the New South Wales Government Gazette, 9 September, 1878.*]

#### REGULATIONS.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 9 September, 1878.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make the following Regulations, under the "Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867," for the Volunteer Force now to be enrolled on a system of partial payment.

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

#### REGULATIONS UNDER THE "VOLUNTEER FORCE REGULATION ACT OF 1867."

##### INTERPRETATION.

1. By the term "Corps" is meant a united body consisting of two or more Batteries or Companies formed into a Consolidated Regiment, as also a Battery or Company formed separately, or in the country districts forming part of an Administrative Regiment, with the exception that, when Corps are permitted to elect the persons who are to be recommended for first commissions, the word "Corps" shall be held to mean the particular Battery or Company in which the vacancy for such appointment has occurred: Provided also that in the case of an Administrative Regiment, and the several Companies composing it, the Officer commanding such Regiment shall, for the purposes of discipline referred to in clause 28, paragraph 1, of the Volunteer Act, be deemed to be the Officer commanding the Corps, and the word "Corps" in such case be held to mean Administrative Regiment.

2. By the term "Recruit" is meant a Volunteer who has not been finally dismissed recruit drill and who has not passed through the course of musketry.

##### CONSTITUTION.

3. The Volunteer Force of New South Wales is maintained under the Act 31 Vic. No. 5, and is subject to the provisions of that Act, and to all Regulations made with regard to the same by the authority of the Governor.

4. The Volunteer Military Force shall consist of the following arms, namely:—

Artillery.  
Engineers.  
Torpedo and Signalling.  
Infantry.

5. Engineer and Torpedo and Signalling Corps will be formed of persons who are connected with the profession of Engineers, Electricians, Instrument-makers, and Mechanics generally—and in the case of the latter Corps, a proportion of Boatmen.

##### PRECEDENCE.

6. The Volunteer Force takes precedence immediately after the Militia, and Officers of the Volunteer Force take rank with Officers of Her Majesty's Regular and Militia Forces within the territory of New South Wales and its dependencies, as the juniors of their respective ranks, and with the Officers of the Permanent Forces of the Colony, according to dates of commissions.

7. The different arms of the Volunteer Military Force rank in the following order, viz.:—

Artillery.  
Engineers.  
Torpedo and Signalling.  
Infantry.

8. The relative precedence of Officers of the entire Volunteer Force is determined solely by the ranks and dates of commissions in that Force.

9. The relative precedence of Officers of different Corps holding commissions of the same rank and date is determined—

1st. By reference to previous commissions.

2nd. By the relative precedence of the arms or regiments to which they belong.

10. The relative precedence of Officers of one Corps, bearing commissions of the same rank and date, is determined by the order in which the appointments are inserted in the Gazette.

11. Medical Officers will hold the relative rank of Captain; the Principal Medical Officer the rank of Major.

12. Every Corps and Administrative Regiment receives a title or number indicating its relative precedence with regard to the other Corps and Administrative Regiments of the same arm. The Batteries or Companies in a Corps and Administrative Regiment take precedence according to their numbering.



13. On parade, Corps and Administrative Regiments are to be distributed and drawn up in the mode which the Officer in command may judge most convenient and best adapted to the purposes of the Service.

#### COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

14. The Commissioned Officers of the Volunteer Force are appointed by the Governor. All proposed appointments, promotions, and resignation of commissions of Officers, are submitted to the Governor by the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

15. All appointments, promotions, resignations, and dismissals of Commissioned Officers are inserted in the Gazette, and such resignations and dismissals shall, unless notified to the contrary, be held to mean absolute withdrawal from the Volunteer Force.

16. Every Officer of Volunteers is required, on receiving his commission, to take the Oath of Allegiance prescribed by the Volunteer Act.

17. The appointment of Honorary Chaplains will be sanctioned only on the recommendation of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

18. No Officer holding an honorary commission can, by virtue of it, take precedence of any Officer holding a substantive commission.

19. Every Officer is required to possess a competent knowledge of his duties, and to give a proper attendance to the drills of his Corps or Regiment, and the administrative duties connected therewith.

20. Any Officer who fails to pay proper and diligent attention to the duties of his position will not be allowed to retain his commission.

21. Officers will be liable at any time to be required to undergo an examination by a Board appointed by the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force as to their military competency for their rank and position. Officers failing to pass such examination will not be allowed to retain their commissions.

22. The Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force is authorized to appoint such Officers, or other persons, as he may think fit, to be examiners of candidates for commissions and promotion.

23. Surgeons, in the proportion of one per Regiment, in addition to a Principal Medical Officer, will be appointed as a Medical Staff to the Volunteer Force generally, who will perform such duties as may be required of them, under the direction of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

24. All candidates for commissions must produce a certificate of having passed the Civil Service Examination of the Colony, or an examination of a higher degree.

25. In addition to the above, a Subaltern appointed direct must, within one year from the date of his appointment, and a candidate for a commission from the ranks must, prior to his appointment, pass an examination before a Board of Officers in the undermentioned subjects:—

#### ARTILLERY.

- (a.) Practical examination in the evolutions of a Company—Field Exercise, part II, excepting as regards movements in extended order.
- (b.) Duties of guards—Field Exercise, part VII.
- (c.) Carbine or Short Rifle Exercises (manual and firing), and the drill of one description of gun used by the Corps.
- (d.) Volunteer Act and Regulations and Standing Orders of Volunteer Force.

#### ENGINEERS.

- (a.) Practical examination in drilling a Company in close order—Field Exercise, part II.
- (b.) Duties of guards—Field Exercise, part VII.
- (c.) Practical acquaintance with the exercise for the short rifle (manual and firing).
- (d.) Military Engineering (Sapper's Manual):—
  1. Hasty defences—chap. I, sec. 1–12.
  2. Defence of posts—chap. I, sec. 12–33. Field-works, chap. II, sec. 24–32.
  3. Throwing up earthworks—chap. IV, sec. 56–62.
  4. Revetting materials—chap. V.
  5. Revetments—chap. VI.
- (e.) Volunteer Act and Regulations—Standing Orders of the Volunteer Force.

#### TORPEDO AND SIGNALING CORPS.

- (a.) Practical examination in drilling a Company in close order—Field Exercise, part II.
  - (b.) Duties of guards—Field Exercise, part VII.
  - (c.) Practical acquaintance with the exercise for the short rifle (manual and firing).
  - (d.) Signalling—flags, lights, electric telegraph, &c., &c.
  - (e.) Electricity in connection with submarine warfare, and how applied—batteries required, how constructed, and kind generally used.  
Magneto-electricity for exploding submarine mines.  
Galvanometers.
  - (f.) Torpedoes—Electro contact mines, ground mines, mechanical mines, circuit closers—how arranged and exploded.  
Aggressive Torpedoes—Harvey's, Whitehead's, outrigger for boats.  
Fuzes and detonators—how constructed and applied—charges: powder, gun-cotton, dynamite, and lithofracteur—relative values.  
Cases—Size of cases for certain quantities of explosive and for different depths.  
Firing by observation, and cross-bearings by Shutter apparatus.  
Testing table.  
Cables for submarine mines.  
Testing the same.
  - (g.) Volunteer Act and Regulations—Standing Orders of the Volunteer Force.
- Examination for Captains and Field Officers will be of a more extended nature in the above subjects than is required of Subalterns, with the addition of—
- (a.) Battalion drill (omitting extended order)—Field Exercise, part III. Proper mode of route marching—Field Exercise, part VII.

INFANTRY.

## INFANTRY.

- (a.) Practical examination in squad drill, and the evolutions of a Company—Field Exercise, parts I and II.
- (b.) Duties of guards and outposts—Field Exercise, parts VI and VII.
- (c.) Practical examination in the rifle exercises, aiming and position drill.
- (d.) Volunteer Act and Regulations and Standing Orders of the Volunteer Force.

26. If any Officer appointed direct fails to pass examination in the subjects above quoted, he will be examined again within six months, and in the event of a second failure he will be required to resign his commission.

27. Previous to promotion to the rank of Captain, Subalterns will be required to pass an examination before a Board of Officers in the following subjects:—

## ARTILLERY.

- (a.) Practical examination in Company drill and command of a Company in Battalion (excepting movements in extended order)—Field Exercise, parts II and III, as far as relates to the Command of a Company in Battalion.
- (b.) Duties of guards—Field Exercise, part VII.
- (c.) Service of description of ordnance worked by the special branch of the Corps to which they belong.
- (d.) Exercise with or without machines with the same guns.
- (e.) General knowledge of the ordnance served by the special branch of the Corps to which they belong, as regards ammunition, stores, and carriages, care of magazines and shell-rooms, flight of projectiles, ranges and penetration.
- (f.) Volunteer Act and Regulations and Standing Orders of Volunteer Force.

## ENGINEERS.

In addition to the subjects specified in examination for Subalterns:

- (a.) Battalion drill (omitting extended order)—Field Exercise, part III; proper mode of route marching—Field Exercise, part VII.
- (b.) Military engineering.
  1. Deflade and obstacles, &c.—chap. II, sec. 33-45.
  2. Batteries—chap. III.
  3. Execution of the work in connection with throwing up earthworks—chap. IV, sec. 63-68.
  4. Details of batteries—chap. VII.
  5. Field kitchen—chap. X. Boning and levelling. From instruction.
  6. Trenches. From instruction.

## INFANTRY.

- (a.) Practical examination in Company drill, and command of a Company in Battalion—Field Exercise, parts II and III, as far as relates to the command of a Company in Battalion.
  - (b.) Duties of guards and outposts—Field Exercise, parts VI and VII.
  - (c.) Volunteer Act and Regulations and Standing Orders of the Volunteer Force.
28. Captains, before they are eligible for promotion to be Field Officers, will be required to pass an examination in the following subjects:—

## ARTILLERY.

- (a.) Practical examination in Battalion drill (omitting extended order) and the command of a Battalion in Brigade, and the proper mode of route marching, as laid down in Field Exercise, parts III, IV, and VII.
- (b.) Duties of guards, as laid down in Field Exercise, part VII.
- (c.) Practical acquaintance with drills of the guns in use in the Corps, and exercise with or without machines with the same.
- (d.) General knowledge of the ordnance used by the Corps—ammunition, stores, carriages, &c., care of magazines, shell-rooms, flight of projectiles, ranges, and penetrations.
- (e.) Volunteer Act and Regulations, and Standing Orders of Volunteer Force.
- (f.) Riding.

## INFANTRY.

- (a.) Practical examination in Battalion drill—Field Exercise, part III.
- (b.) Knowledge of movements of Battalion in Brigade—field manœuvres and tactics—Field Exercise, parts IV and V.
- (c.) Duties of guards and outposts, proper mode of route marching—Field Exercise, parts VI and VII.
- (d.) Riding.
- (e.) Volunteer Act and Regulations, and Standing Orders of Volunteer Force.

They must further be in all respects eligible to take command of the Corps or Regiment in the absence of the Commanding Officer.

29. Gentlemen appointed direct as Captains or Field Officers will be required to pass the examination prescribed for the respective ranks before the expiration of one year from date of appointment.

30. In estimating the eligibility of Officers for promotion, the examinations passed will be considered in conjunction with the reports made by their Commanding Officers and Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

31. The promotion of Commissioned Officers, up to the rank of Captain, will be made as far as may be, by seniority, subject to the passing of such tests as may from time to time be required. Appointments to the higher grades will be made by selection, subject to such examinations as may be deemed proper.

32. It shall be the duty of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, and other responsible Officers, to bring to the notice of higher authority any misconduct or dereliction of duty on the part of any Officer of the Volunteer Force, and also to draw attention to any case in which the necessity for the maintenance of discipline may not have been borne in mind by those exercising authority under the Volunteer Act.

33. Names of Officers for appointment, promotion, and retirement, shall be forwarded through Officers commanding Corps or administrative Regiments, stating whether they assent or dissent.

34. In special cases the Governor may waive the examination of any Officer appointed to or promoted in the Volunteer Force.

#### NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

35. The Non-commissioned Officers of a Corps, other than Permanent Staff, shall be appointed by the Commanding Officer from among the members, subject to the approval of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, and such orders as may be issued from time to time regarding examinations.

36. When a Non-commissioned Officer is reduced by the Commanding Officer of his Corps or administrative Regiment for any sufficient cause, the circumstances of the case having been duly investigated, a report shall be forwarded to the Brigade Office for the information and approval of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

37. Non-commissioned Officers, in addition to the annual training, may be required to attend a course of such special instruction as their positions may require.

#### MEMBERS.

38. No person below the age of eighteen, or above the age of forty-five years, is to be enrolled as a Volunteer in any Corps except—

39. Boys of fourteen years of age and upwards, for the purpose of being trained as buglers and trumpeters, subject to a special examination as to probable fitness.

40. Apprentices are not to be enrolled without the consent of their masters.

41. No member of a Corps is to be enrolled in another Corps until he has legally ceased to be a member of the former Corps.

42. A member of a Corps can only be transferred into another Corps with the approval of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

43. Persons discharged from a Corps are not in any case to be re-enrolled in any Corps without the approval of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

44. Enrolled members are classed as efficient and non-efficient.

45. In order to be reckoned as "efficient," Volunteers must have fulfilled the conditions prescribed in these Regulations.

46. The nominal standard height for Volunteers is 5 feet 6 inches for Infantry, Engineers, and Torpedo and Signalling Corps, and 5 feet 7 inches for Artillery. But it shall be competent for the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, when he deems that course desirable, to reduce the standard to 5 feet 4 inches for Infantry, Engineers, and Torpedo and Signalling Corps, and to 5 feet 6 inches for Artillery.

47. The minimum chest measurement to be not less than 32 inches.

48. Exceptions to the standard of height may be allowed with approval of Officer Commanding Volunteer Force,—in the Artillery in case of Drivers, in the Torpedo and Signalling Corps in the case of men who are known to possess special scientific acquirements, in the Infantry where men are shown to have exceptional skill with the rifle, and generally in the case of musicians, buglers, trumpeters, or persons who from previous experience are likely to make particularly good non-commissioned officers.

49. In the inspection of recruits for the Volunteer Force, examining Surgeons must be guided by their judgment and experience in determining whether the men possess the physical capacity requisite for discharging the military duties of Volunteers.

50. The principal points to be attended to are :—

- (a.) That the recruit is of healthy aspect, and does not present an appearance of feeble health or impaired constitution from existing or previous disease.
- (b.) That he is intelligent.
- (c.) That his vision is good, or at least sufficiently good to enable him with the right eye to discern objects clearly at not less than 300 yards.
- (d.) That the capacity of the chest is fairly proportioned to his stature, and that the heart and lungs are healthy.
- (e.) That he is not ruptured.
- (f.) That the limbs are properly formed and developed and the motions of the joints are satisfactory.

51. Recruits desiring enrolment will be first examined by the Officers Commanding Corps, and in administrative Regiments by the Officers commanding or their Staff, as may be ordered, to see that they come under the conditions of age, height, &c., required by the Regulations. The recruits being found suitable for enrolment, and entry having been made of the abovenamed particulars on the attestation sheets, they will be brought before Medical Officers, or medical gentlemen duly authorized to inspect recruits, who will sign certificates in the following form, certifying to the fitness for service of such recruits, which certificates will appear on the attestation sheets :—

#### Form.

I, A.B., do certify that \_\_\_\_\_ does not appear to be over the age noted in this attestation sheet, that he is healthy, has good eyesight, is of proper chest measurement, is not ruptured, and is capable of bearing the fatigue incident to the performance of military duty.

52. Care must be exercised in the enrolment of men for the Field Batteries that a certain proportion are able to ride, and are possessed of knowledge as to management of horses.

53. It shall be competent for the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force to require of the Officers Commanding Corps to bring forward from time to time for discharge such Volunteers as may be unfit for the performance of their military duties, through age, infirmity, or other cause—as also such Volunteers as may be below the standard or requirements of these Regulations.

#### PERMANENT STAFF.

54. The Permanent Staff is composed respectively of Officers and Non-commissioned Officers, and is generally under the orders of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, notwithstanding such Officers and Non-commissioned Officers may be attached to Corps or administrative Regiments.

55. The appointment, promotion, and discharge of Non-commissioned Officers and other subordinates of the Permanent Staff rests with the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force; and all such persons serving for pay shall take the oath of allegiance and subscribe a declaration of voluntary service, and be subject to all regulations for the discipline of the Force.

56. Non-commissioned Officers of the Permanent Staff rank with Volunteer Non-commissioned Officers in the different grades, according to the dates of their appointments in the Force, and the ranks in which they may have been detailed to act when specially attached to Corps or administrative Regiments.

57. It shall be competent for the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force to classify, from time to time, the Non-commissioned Officers and others of the Permanent Staff, according to zeal, experience, and general conduct—such classification to carry with it the relative rates of pay approved by the Government.

58. The Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force is authorized to place any Non-commissioned Officer or other subordinate of the Permanent Staff, under stoppages of pay for any offence—such as irregularity of conduct, or want of attention to his duties, which may be proved against him; such stoppage for any such offence not to exceed one month's pay; and no Non-commissioned Officer or other subordinate shall receive more than half his pay during the time he shall have been under arrest or suspended from duty for any offence which may have been proved against him.

59. Non-commissioned Officers, when attached to a Corps or administrative Regiment are, for the time being, under the direction of the Officer Commanding that Corps or Regiment, who will report to the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force any irregularity of conduct, incompetency, or want of attention he may observe on the part of these Non-commissioned Officers.

#### ORGANIZATION OF CONSOLIDATED CORPS AND ADMINISTRATIVE REGIMENTS.

60. The Officer Commanding a consolidated Corps is responsible for the discipline, drill, and instruction of the various Batteries or Companies composing such Corps, and he will notice any infraction of the provisions of the law, or of the orders of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force relating to the use of arms, the regulations about clothing, distinctive marks of rank, discipline, and the like.

61. Officers commanding Batteries and Companies, and others are in like manner responsible to the Officer Commanding the Corps for the condition of their Batteries or Companies, and all matters relating to discipline, care of arms, accoutrements, clothing, stores, the payment and messing of their men, and the carrying out generally of such other details as may be necessary for the administration of military business.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION.

62. The object of an administrative organization is to unite separate Corps in the Country Districts under a common head, to secure uniformity of discipline, and the system of drill, to afford them the advantage of the instruction and assistance of a Regimental Staff (in addition to the Permanent Staff), and to create, as far as practicable, a regimental system.

63. The Field Officer commanding an administrative Regiment will have the general charge of the discipline, drill, and instruction of the several Corps under his command. He will inspect them from time to time, and will take notice of any infraction of the provisions of the law, or of the orders of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, relating to the use of the arms, the regulations about clothing, distinctive marks of rank, or discipline.

64. Officers commanding Corps in an administrative Regiment are required to bring to the notice of the Officer commanding the Regiment all infractions of discipline, misconduct, neglect or inefficiency on the part of those under their command, and, subject to such orders as may be issued, to take charge of all arms, accoutrements, clothing, and other stores issued in their Corps, as well as to see to the payment and messing of their men, the execution of all orders, and the maintenance of discipline.

65. No Officer of a Corps forming part of an administrative Regiment has any authority over the other Corps of which it is composed, in consequence of their administrative union; but whenever the several Corps, or any number of them, meet together for drill, the senior Officer present assumes the command.

#### DUTIES OF ADJUTANTS.

66. An Adjutant of Volunteers is purely a Staff Officer, and is not allowed to hold a regimental commission as Field Officer, Captain, or Subaltern.

67. An Adjutant is appointed to give instruction to Volunteers in the Regiment he is attached to. He is subject to the orders of his Commanding Officer, and he is required to assist him in carrying on the military duties of the Corps, or administrative Regiment, as the case may be; but he is not to take any part in the non-military affairs of the Corps or Regiment. It is his duty to visit the component parts of the administrative Regiment to which he belongs, in accordance with such orders as may be issued.

68. The Adjutant of a Corps is to keep a muster-roll—the Adjutant of an administrative Regiment is to have access to the muster-rolls and other official documents of all the Corps composing it, and to keep a Regimental muster-roll.

69. Every Adjutant is required to keep a diary, showing the instruction imparted by him, and the hours during which he has been in attendance at his office, as also the duties performed by the Non-commissioned Officers of the Permanent Staff attached to his Corps or administrative Regiment.

70. He will prepare and forward all such returns as may be required, as well as keep or superintend the keeping of the books of his Corps or administrative Regiment.

71. He will generally perform the duties of Regimental Paymaster and Quartermaster.

72. The Non-commissioned Officers of the Permanent Staff attached to his Corps or administrative Regiment will be specially under his supervision.

73. As acting Paymaster it will be the Adjutant's duty to exercise a special supervision over all claims submitted against the Government, as also to see to the settlement of all claims submitted on behalf of his Corps or Regiment, and, as acting Quartermaster, to watch over the issue and return of all stores and their proper treatment.

#### DISCIPLINE.

74. Meetings are not to be held in Corps or administrative Regiments, for the purpose of expressing an opinion upon the acts of a Commanding Officer, or of recommending any particular course of action; nor are memorials to be drawn up to the same effect; and no meetings, except those called

together by or under the authority of the Commanding Officer of a Corps, or administrative Regiment, who will be responsible for doing so, will be recognized. If any Officer or Volunteer has cause to think himself aggrieved, he will represent his case through his Captain to the Officer Commanding the Corps or administrative Regiment; any appeal against the decision of the Officer Commanding the Corps or administrative Regiment will be made through the latter to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, and any further appeal will be made through these Officers for transmission to higher authority.

75. Although it is intended that every opportunity shall be given for inquiry into well-founded complaints and the redress of grievances, Officers and Volunteers will be personally responsible if they prefer complaints of a litigious or frivolous character.

76. Officers and Volunteers of a Corps, or administrative Regiment, are not individually or collectively to attend political meetings or join in public political discussions or demonstrations in uniform. Bands of Corps or administrative Regiments are not to appear in uniform for any purpose without the consent of the Commanding Officers of their Corps or Regiments.

77. When a Volunteer has been discharged for misconduct, a notification of the fact, with the cause of discharge, will be inserted in Corps, Regimental, and Brigade Orders.

78. Disobedience of orders or any disrespect shown to any Officer will be instantly reported to the Officer Commanding the Corps or Regiment; and it is earnestly to be impressed upon all ranks that discipline depends so essentially upon obedience to Non-commissioned Officers that not only must all Commissioned Officers see that it is always duly enforced, but Non-commissioned Officers failing to report any contempt or neglect of their authority will be liable to be instantly reduced.

79. The arrest referred to in clause 28, paragraph 2, of the Volunteer Act is held, in accordance with the custom of the Military Service, in addition to such power of custody as is given by the Volunteer Act, to mean a suspension from all military duty and participation in rifle-shooting until the cases leading to such arrests may be disposed of.

80. Duty with a Corps is held to mean not only presence under arms on parade, but the performance of all administrative duties of a military nature, in or out of uniform.

81. Any Volunteer who fails to produce, for inspection, as required, any arms, accoutrements, or other property entrusted to his care, within a reasonable time, will be proceeded against under the Volunteer Act, and steps will be taken for his summary discharge from the Force, for disobedience of orders.

82. Corps are not to assemble under arms for any purpose unconnected with military drill or rifle practice, except with the approval of the Governor.

83. When Volunteers belonging to one or more Corps are brought together under arms at rifle-shooting matches, or on other occasions, the senior Officer present, in uniform, is to be considered in command of all the Volunteers on the ground; and although his position in this respect does not involve any authority for his interference in the arrangements of the meeting, yet he is responsible for the due maintenance of order and discipline.

84. Volunteers in uniform shall give the military salute to his Excellency the Governor and to all Commissioned Officers of the Military and Naval Forces in this Colony, and Officers of Her Majesty's Service, when in uniform.

85. Officers commanding Batteries or Companies, and others, in Corps or administrative Regiments, are required to report, through the proper channel, all breaches of discipline and neglect of duty to the Officers commanding their Corps or Regiments.

86. The Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, Officers Commanding Corps, and during continuous training, the Officers commanding administrative Regiments, shall have power to enforce the following fines:—

	s.	d.
(a.) For appearing on parade not in the order of the day or with clothing, arms, accoutrements dirty, incomplete, or improperly put on ... ..	2	6
(b.) Talking in the ranks ... ..	2	6
(c.) Inattention and other minor irregularities ... ..	2	6
(d.) Neglect of duty... ..	5	0
(e.) Neglecting to notify to Officer commanding Battery or Company change of address within fourteen days of such change ... ..	7	6
(f.) Leaving the ranks without permission ... ..	10	0
(g.) Drunkenness on parade, or duty, or in camp, or elsewhere in uniform, will be visited with a fine of 20s. for the first offence, and a repetition of the offence will invariably be punished by discharge.		

87. Fines inflicted under the above Regulations will be noted in the Quarterly Returns, and will form a re-credit to the public.

88. The Officers commanding Corps or administrative Regiments will, immediately after parade, receive the reports of Officers and enter in a Defaulters' Book the names of any Volunteers who have misconducted themselves, together with their decisions as to the fines to be inflicted; or, in aggravated cases, they will report the circumstances in detail to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, who will, if any additional penalty appear requisite, order a portion of the pay, not exceeding double the amounts above specified, to be stopped, or the cases to be dealt with as may seem to him to be necessary.

89. These fines will be deducted from the pay of the Volunteer, whether the same has accrued prior to or subsequent to such fines being awarded.

90. Commanding Officers of Corps or administrative Regiments will report to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force all cases in which fines are inflicted; and if any Volunteer shall feel himself aggrieved, he may address the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force on the subject, through the Officer commanding his Corps or administrative Regiment.

91. The Officer Commanding Volunteer Force is empowered to issue such standing and temporary orders from time to time as may be necessary to facilitate the administration of military and public business.

92. No member of the Force is to be buried with military honors beyond those due to his rank, and except by the express desire of his friends, notified to the Officer Commanding the Corps.

93. The Queen's Regulations and customs of the Imperial Military Service will be taken generally as a guide in all matters not specifically dealt with in the Volunteer Act and these Regulations.

COURTS OF INQUIRY.

94. A Court of Inquiry is to be considered as a Board, of which the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force may make use to assist him in arriving at a correct conclusion on any subject on which it may be expedient for him to institute an inquiry.

95. If it is found necessary to cause the conduct of an Officer to be investigated by a Court of Inquiry, the Governor can alone direct the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force to convene the Court, which, in such a case, must be composed of Officers of the Volunteer Force.

96. The duties of a Court of Inquiry depend on the instructions which the convening authority may think proper to give. It may either be employed merely collecting and arranging evidence, or it may, in addition, be directed to give an opinion as to the facts established by that evidence; but it will have no power to pronounce any judgment as to the course to be taken by the convening authority in dealing with those facts. When facts connected with the conduct of an individual are submitted to the investigation of a Court of Inquiry, it is necessary that the instructions for the guidance of the Court should be sufficiently specific as regards matter, names, dates, and places, to convey clearly to the Court the nature of the subject into which it is appointed to inquire, and also to enable the person whose conduct is called in question to know what he has to answer.

97. It rests with the authority who orders the assembly of a Court of Inquiry to decide whether it shall be open or close. All evidence taken by a Court of Inquiry is to be recorded, as nearly as possible, in the words of the witness on oath, and in the order in which it is received. The proceedings, when closed, are to be signed by the President and members, after which they are to be forwarded by the President direct to the convening authority.

98. A Court of Inquiry may be re-assembled as often as the superior authority may deem necessary, and on every occasion of its meeting it is competent to receive and record new evidence, if so directed.

*Declaration to be made by President and members of Court.*

99. I, A.B., do declare upon my honor that I will duly and impartially inquire into the matters to be brought before this Court; I further declare upon my honor, that I will not on any account, or at any time, disclose or discover my own vote or opinion, or that of any particular member of the Court, unless required to do so by competent authority.

100. A record of the above declaration having been taken is to be entered in the proceedings of the Court.

DRILL, TRAINING, EXERCISE, AND EFFICIENCY.

101. To test efficiency every Corps of Volunteers will be inspected annually by the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, or other appointed Officer.

102. Recruits enrolled in the Volunteer Force shall attend the head-quarters of the Corps in which they are enrolled, or at such other place, and at such time as may be directed by the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, for such preliminary drill as may be necessary to fit them for the ranks.

103. Recruit drill will be conducted by the Volunteer Permanent Staff under the direction of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, and no recruit shall be entitled to pay until he has been passed into the ranks by an Officer of the General or Volunteer Permanent Staff.

104. A recruit shall be entitled to classify as an efficient on the 1st January of any year, provided during the previous year he has attended, subsequent to his being passed into the ranks, at least the proportion of one drill per month, including Annual Inspection, for the remaining part of such year, and also has attended with his Corps such period of continuous training as may have been ordered during the remaining part of such year; but no Volunteer ceases to be a recruit under any circumstances, nor can he be held to be efficient, until he has done a course of musketry instruction.

105. An Officer or Volunteer shall under no circumstances whatever (except as noted in paragraph 110) be entitled to classify as an efficient on the 1st January of any year unless during the previous year he has fulfilled the requirements hereunder specified:—

- (a.) Continuous training and exercise for six days, at Easter or other convenient time, and at such place as the Governor may appoint.
- (b.) Sixteen attendances (including Annual Inspection) out of twenty ordered on detached days, for training, exercise, and instruction, at such times and places, in any part of the district to which his Corps or Regiment belongs, as the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force may appoint.
- (c.) Shot practice for Artillery Volunteers, attendance at two lectures in the case of Volunteers of the Engineer and Torpedo and Signalling Corps, and a course of musketry for Infantry Volunteers, will be required annually, in addition to the attendance enumerated in (b.), and for which no pay will be granted beyond that earned by efficiency.

Nevertheless the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force shall have power to direct any Volunteer to be classed as a non-efficient for want of proficiency, whether in drill instruction or a knowledge of the special duties of his position.

106. It shall be competent for the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force to issue, from time to time, such orders as may be necessary to secure the attendance at parades, &c., of Bandsmen, in lieu of the special training required in paragraph 105; and at such rates of remuneration as may seem proper: Provided, however, that the annual rate of pay sanctioned by the Government for the various ranks be not exceeded.

107. For the purpose of efficiency, the duration of parades shall be at least an hour and a half, but should the Corps or administrative Regiments having assembled be dismissed through inclement weather or other cause before the hour and a half be passed, such parade may be returned under the authority of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

108. The Field Officers of a Corps or administrative Regiment are not to be absent from inspection without first having obtained leave from the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

109. When Corps of administrative Regiments are inspected at their own head-quarters, the Commanding Officer of such Corps must obtain similar leave through the Officer Commanding the Regiment. In each case sufficient reasons must be assigned for leave being required.

110. Officers and Volunteers who desire to be absent from the Annual Inspection for any special reason must apply in writing to the Commanding Officers of Corps or administrative Regiments, stating reasons for their applications. If such reasons are not satisfactory leave will be refused. In case of sickness a medical certificate must be transmitted within one week. Absence under these circumstances shall not prejudice the efficiency of individuals, provided they have otherwise attended the total amount of drill, exercise, and training required for efficiency.

111. It shall be competent to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, and Officers Commanding Corps and administrative Regiments, to order a course of recruit drill to such Volunteers as may fail to exhibit a proper degree of proficiency. But such attendance at recruit drill will not count towards pay or efficiency.

112. Attendance at Funerals will not be allowed to count towards efficiency, nor will pay be granted for such attendance.

113. It shall be competent for the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force to order a course of recruit drill for Officers and Volunteers whenever, in his opinion, rendered necessary, and under the same conditions as for recruits.

114. No Officer or Volunteer arriving on the parade ground after a parade has been formed up shall be entitled to a record of attendance as towards efficiency or pay.

115. Commanding Officers of Corps or administrative Regiments are responsible for forwarding the applications of Officers for leave of absence from continuous training through the proper channel to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, and in transmitting the same they should express their own opinions as to the granting or withholding of leave, after having obtained full information on the subject. An Officer in asking for leave must not content himself with stating urgent private affairs as the ground of his application, but must give good reason why such leave is absolutely necessary.

116. Any leave from continuous training (except in case of sickness) must be applied for previous to the assembly of the Corps or Regiment for such training.

117. An officer who applies for leave on account of sickness must forward a medical certificate as follows :—“  
 \_\_\_\_\_, of the \_\_\_\_\_ Corps or Regiment having applied for a certificate on which to ground his application for leave of absence, I do hereby certify that I have carefully examined this Officer, and find that [*the nature of the disease, &c., is to be here fully stated, and the period during which the officer has suffered under its effects*], and that in consequence thereof I conceive him to be incapable of military duty.”

118. When the whole or any part of the Volunteer Force is called out for continuous training, notices of the men enrolled in the Volunteer Force to attend such training and exercise shall be sent by the order of the Commanding Officer of the Corps or administrative Regiment to which such men belong, by the post, to the residences of the several men, as stated on their attestations or the muster-rolls, or as subsequently notified by them; and such Commanding Officer shall cause such notices to be published in one or more of the newspapers of the district fourteen days at least before the time so appointed. Any such notice so published shall be deemed a sufficient notice to every Volunteer to whom the same applies, notwithstanding that he may not have received notice by post.

119. Any Volunteer who, without leave lawfully granted, or sickness certified, according to these Regulations, absents himself for a period of three months from the time and place appointed for preliminary training, or detached days of training, or absents himself from the time and place appointed for the continuous training and exercise of his Corps or administrative Regiment, or during the time of such training and exercise, shall be discharged. Exception however being allowed when in the opinion of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force such exceptional circumstances may exist as to warrant a relaxation of such penalty.

120. Battery and Company parade states, showing the total numbers on parade, with names of absentees, must be rendered to the Adjutant of the Corps or Regiment immediately before the parade is dismissed, and that Officer is held strictly responsible for the correctness, as regards numbers present. Officers commanding Batteries and Companies are responsible that a proper record is preserved for entry in quarterly returns, of the names of those present on parade, as no pleas of error will be entertained after such returns have been rendered to the Brigade Office.

121. It is competent to the senior Officer on parade to direct any Officer to assume command for the purpose of manœuvring a Corps, or administrative Regiment, although other Officers senior to him be present.

122. It shall be competent for the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, or Officers commanding Corps and administrative Regiments, to detail an Officer or Non-commissioned Officer of the Permanent Staff to assume command, on parade, of any Corps or administrative Regiment for the purpose of exercise and instruction.

#### MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.

123. The course of instruction for Volunteers will be as laid down in Brigade Orders from time to time.

#### *Badges for Rifle-shooting.*

124. With a view to stimulate individual exertion, and to reward the proficiency of Volunteers in the use and management of the rifle, a system of badges has been adopted, and the following rules for the award thereof are to be strictly adhered to :—

- 1st. To the best shot of a Battalion—a badge of cross muskets and crown above and below worked in silver on scarlet cloth ground.
- 2nd. To the best shot of a Corps—a badge of cross muskets and crown above worked in silver on scarlet cloth ground.
- 3rd. To certain of the first class shots—(to be styled “marksmen”)—a badge of cross muskets worked in silver on scarlet cloth ground. These badges are to be worn on the left arm, immediately above the point of the cuff, and retained for the period of one year from date of issue.

125. Every Volunteer must go through the course with his own Corps or Company; the only exceptions will be in the case of men who, having commenced the course, become ill and unable to go on, duly verified by medical certificate, or men who are absent on special leave granted by the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force previous to commencing the course.



## PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

126. Pay and allowances shall be granted to the several ranks at such rates as may be sanctioned by the Government; but payment shall, under no circumstances other than those noted in paragraphs 23 and 106, be made, except for performance of actual duty, and on the following system—for example, in the case of gunners, sappers, and privates :—

- (a.) 10s. for each day of attendance during the period of continuous training.
- (b.) 5s. for each attendance at the ordered number of detached days of training.
- (c.) Balance unappropriated as above, and equalling  $\frac{1}{3}$  of annual rate on qualifying as an efficient for the year.

The annual rates of pay of other ranks, other than command pay, to be proportionately distributed in like manner.

127. No Officer or Volunteer shall be entitled to receive pay for any time during which he has been in arrest, or under suspension from duty, if adjudged to have been guilty of the matters alleged against him.

128. Any Officer or Volunteer who absents himself either with or without leave, for any cause whatsoever, from the time and place appointed for detached days of training, or does not appear at the time and place appointed for continuous training and exercise, or so absents himself during the time of such training and exercise, shall not be entitled to pay for the period of such absence; neither shall command pay be drawn by any Officer who is absent from duty beyond three months, but the proportion of such pay for period of absence shall be paid to the Officer in actual performance of his duties; nor shall forage or horse allowance be drawn by any Officer who is absent on leave beyond six and three months respectively, but the proportion of such allowance for period of absence shall be paid to the Officer in actual performance of his duties.

129. No Officer or Volunteer shall be entitled, under any circumstances, to the grant of pay for efficiency, unless he has qualified as an efficient under these Regulations.

130. Officers to whom full forage allowance is granted will be required to keep a horse and appointments, which must be their own *bona fide* property, and suitable for military purposes. In default they will only be entitled to receive horse allowances for the provision of suitable horse and appointments.

131. Pay accounts will be rendered and settled quarterly.

132. No claim against the Government in respect of pay or allowances will be admitted for any year if not submitted for adjustment prior to the 1st day of March in the year following, in order that the performance of the public business may be facilitated, and the provisions of the Audit Act observed.

133. It shall be the duty of the Brigade Paymaster to see that all claims against individuals or Corps are closed annually, and not later than the 15th of March in every year.

## CLOTHING.

134. Uniforms will be supplied on the requisitions of Commanding Officers of Corps, the cost of which will be defrayed by the public.

135. The distinctions in uniforms and appointments, which are prescribed in Her Majesty's Regulations, to denote the ranks of the wearers, are to be observed by Volunteers of the various grades. Officers commanding Corps and administrative Regiments are held responsible that the local rules regarding uniform are strictly adhered to.

136. Consolidated Corps, and Corps forming part of an administrative Regiment, must be clothed alike.

137. Clothing to last three years will be issued on the following scale for Non-commissioned Officers and Volunteers :—

2 Norfolk jackets	1 forage cap and puggaree or cap cover
2 pairs trousers	Helmet.

138. Recruits will be entitled to clothing on having passed preliminary drill.

139. Volunteers will, for period of continuous training, provide themselves with kit, as follows :—

3 shirts	1 clothes-brush
3 pairs socks	1 box blacking
2 towels	1 piece of soap
1 knife, fork, and spoon	1 housewife
1 comb and brush	2 pairs boots, suitable to the Service.
2 shoe-brushes	

140. It is required of Officers commanding Corps in all cases in which uniform has been damaged, rendered unserviceable, or lost, prior to the expiration of the period during which it was required to last, to cause such individual to repair or renew such uniform at his own cost, or in default to proceed under penal clauses of Volunteer Act in the above respect.

141. Volunteers resigning or being discharged from the Force shall, in cases in which the uniform returned by them has not lasted the prescribed period, be liable to such stoppage from any pay which may be accruing to them at time of such resignation or discharge, as will represent the proportionate value of such uniform, with reference to the unexpired portion of the period for which it was originally issued.

142. Uniform supplied by the public will remain the property of the Government until it has lasted the prescribed period, after which it may be considered the property of the individual.

## ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, AMMUNITION, AND STORES.

143. All arms, accoutrements, &c., issued to a Volunteer Corps remain the property of the Government, and the Commanding Officer for the time being is held responsible for their being at all times in a serviceable state, and for their being returned into store when required in good condition, fair wear and tear excepted.

144. Great attention should be paid to the proper cleaning and care of arms entrusted to Volunteers; and Officers are to point out to those under their command that the barrel of the rifle is so delicately finished, that should rust be permitted to accumulate inside it must inevitably destroy the integrity of the grooves, and consequently impair the accuracy of the weapon.



145. The establishment of Officers and Non-commissioned Officers for Corps and administrative Regiments is amply sufficient to ensure a proper supervision of the arms and accoutrements consistently with other occupations. Neglect of duty must therefore always exist in a Corps where the arms or accoutrements are in bad order.

146. The rifle must invariably be cleaned immediately after use.

147. Volunteers must not, under any circumstances, tamper with their rifles, or use other than the authorized ammunition; and any rifles which, on inspection, may be found to have had their locks or any other parts improperly altered or damaged will be at once returned into store, and repaired at the expense of the Corps or individual.

148. As the Commanding Officer is responsible for the conditions of the arms issued to his Corps, it will be his duty to withdraw permission to Volunteers to keep their arms at their own houses, whenever such Volunteers fail to keep their arms in proper order, and he will cause the same to be deposited after drill in armouries, or places set apart for that purpose. In any case in which the arms are neglected, the discretionary power granted to the Commanding Officer in this respect will be withdrawn.

149. The repairs of all arms returned by Commanding Officers will be executed in the manner and to the extent laid down for the repair of arms in possession of the Regular Army. In the case of the repair of a barrel, or supply of a new barrel, the complete arm, with its bayonet, should be sent in.

150. Commanding Officers are to forward to head-quarters any Government arms in the possession of their Corps requiring repairs, accompanied by a certificate of the cause and extent of damage. The cost of repairing arms, if damaged wilfully, or by neglect, or want of due precaution, together with transmission to and fro, will be charged to the Corps or individual.

151. Ammunition will be issued at the discretion of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

152. Every Country Corps is required to provide a secure place for the custody of its small arm ammunition.

153. When ammunition is provided by Government for the use of a Corps, careful arrangements should be made by the Commander Officer for its conveyance from the railway station or place to which it may have been transmitted.

154. The Commanding Officer of a Corps or administrative Regiment is responsible to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force for all stores which are supplied by Government for the use of the Corps or Regiment.

155. Targets and mooring-tackle are supplied to Artillery Corps.

156. The hire of boats to place and remove the targets is also allowed.

157. All surplus stores—such as empty powder-barrels, metal-lined cases, metal cylinders, or empty bursters—are to be forwarded to head-quarters by the cheapest and most direct conveyance.

158. In case where ammunition is forwarded to a Corps, for instructional purposes, the Officer commanding such Corps will be held responsible for any unexpended balance; and in case of such balance not being accounted for, the value of the same may be made a charge against such Commanding Officer, to be deducted from his pay and allowance.

159. A certificate must be rendered on the 1st January in each year by Officers commanding Corps and administrative Regiments, that, subsequent to the Annual Inspection in the previous year, such arms as were not then seen by the Inspecting Officers had been duly seen by them or their regimental staff, and found complete and in good order, or otherwise, as the case may be.

160. It shall be the duty of Officers commanding Corps and administrative Regiments to require of Officers relinquishing or assuming command of individual Batteries or Companies to sign a mutual certificate of transfer, according to form.

161. Any loss, damage, or destruction of arms, accoutrements, or stores, which may be traced to any Officer or Volunteer, will be required to be made good by stoppage from his pay, or, in default thereof, proceedings against him will be instituted against him under the Volunteer Act.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

162. All official correspondence from Corps is to proceed from the Officer Commanding, or pass through him.

163. When a Corps forms part of an administrative Regiment the official correspondence of the Officer commanding the Corps is to pass through the Field Officer Commanding.

164. Applications for leave of absence, returns, reports, and correspondence on military subjects are to be addressed to the Brigade-Major.

165. The Paymaster will correspond direct with the Treasury and Audit Office on matters connected with his financial duties.

166. Commanding Officers of Corps or administrative Regiments, and Adjutants of such Corps and Regiments, will communicate direct with the Paymaster on matters of finance.

167. Applications for leave of absence for Officers up to one month, and for Volunteers up to three months, must be made to the Officers Commanding Corps. Beyond these periods, and in the cases referred to in paragraphs 108, 109, and 115 of the Regulations, applications must be made to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

168. Correspondence on Artillery subjects will be addressed to the Officer Commanding Artillery Forces.

169. As a general rule the system here laid down will be adhered to, but it will be competent for the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force to issue orders in variation thereof, from time to time, in view of facilitating the conduct of public and departmental business.

#### BOOKS AND RETURNS.

170. It shall be competent for the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force to require such books to be kept up by Corps or administrative Regiments, and such returns and states to be rendered from time to time as he may deem necessary.

#### GUN-DRILL AND PRACTICE OF ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

171. No gun practice of Artillery Volunteers is to be carried on, except under the superintendence of an Officer of the Permanent Staff, unless a relaxation of this rule has been specially sanctioned by the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

172. Neither Volunteers not at exercise, nor other spectators, are to be allowed to congregate round barrels or cases containing powder which are being issued.

173. Bands of music must be prohibited from playing, either inside or in the immediate vicinity of Batteries, during gun practice.

174. Whether in firing with or without shot, saturated cartridges are not to be used; they spoil ranges, and are apt to leave embers in the gun.

175. The practice of firing blank cartridges against time is forbidden.

176. Sword-bayonets are not to be used by Artillerymen engaged at gun-drill or moving powder.

177. No smoking is on any account to be allowed in the vicinity of gun-carriages or waggons in which ammunition is being conveyed.

178. In all cases in which blank ammunition is fired from Batteries in use by Volunteers, which consists of less than four guns, the intervals between the firing are, under no circumstances, to be less than 20 seconds, and especial care is to be taken in such cases in sponging out the gun and serving the vent, with the view of obviating as far as possible any chance of accident.

179. Magazines are to be kept strictly clean, and free from all gravel, sand, or grit; and no iron, light, lucifer match, or anything likely to cause combustion, is to be permitted therein, nor is any one to enter a magazine with articles of a combustible nature on his person.

180. No smoking or fire is to be permitted near a magazine.

181. In moving powder-barrels about a magazine, all friction is to be avoided as much as possible, and care to be taken that no powder is spilt on the floor, on which an old rug or blanket is to be placed; and all persons employed in a magazine must either wear list slippers or remove their boots or shoes. The magazine floor must be carefully swept after each transaction.

182. When a magazine is open for airing during fine weather, some one must be in charge on the spot, to warn persons from approaching it except on duty.

183. Cases or barrels of powder are not to be opened either inside a magazine or immediately outside the door. When brought out to supply batteries in action, they are to be deposited in rear and to windward thereof, under proper guard.

PRECAUTIONS AT RIFLE PRACTICE.

184. In order to provide for the safety of the public, indiscriminate private practice at Volunteer Rifle Ranges is not to be permitted. All practice should be so regulated as to ensure the presence of an Officer or Non-commissioned Officer, who will be in charge of the firing party, and held responsible for enforcing strict regularity and discipline.

185. None but experienced persons are to be employed as Markers at Rifle Ranges. The responsibility of employing boys in that capacity at private practice must rest with the members of the Force.

186. The Officer or Non-commissioned Officer in charge of the firing point will see that the special Rules and Regulations of Rifle Ranges are carried out, provided they be not inconsistent with the above.

187. Officers in charge of Rifle Ranges will afford facilities for target practice to Cadet Corps, subject to such orders as may be issued by the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force from time to time.

188. Cadet Corps are formed of youths of ten years of age and upwards.

189. The members of a Cadet Corps are not to be attested for service.

190. The Commissioned Officer of a Cadet Corps receives only an honorary commission.

191. No Cadet Corps shall be formed unless fifty members can be enrolled; and prior to the acceptance of service a guarantee must be given by the Head Master of the school wherein such Corps is sought to be formed, that due care will be taken of such Government stores as shall be issued, and that payment will be made of such charges as may be assessed on behalf of the Government against such school, on account of loss, damage, or destruction.

SCHEDULE.

Form of Certificate for Exemption from Jury List.\*

I certify that \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ has served as an efficient Volunteer for two years, thereby claiming exemption from serving as a Juror, during the year \_\_\_\_\_, in accordance with clause 37 of 31 Victoria, No. 5, of the Volunteer Regulation Act of 1867.

(Place and date.)

Commanding Volunteer Force.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 9th September, 1878.

His Excellency the Governor is pleased, with the advice of the Executive Council, to fix (exclusive of Staff) the establishment and distribution of the Volunteer Force to be reorganized under the above Regulations, as follows:—

ARTILLERY.

Distribution.	Lieut. Colonel.	Major.	Captains.	1st Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.	Permanent Staff.						Total.			
						Adjutant, Pay and Quarter-Master.	Regimental Sergeant-Major.	Quarter-Master Sergeant.	Trumpet Major.	Battery Sergeant Majors.	Sergeants.		Corporals.	Trumpeters.	Gunners.
Sydney .....	1	1	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	4	8	12	4	156	202
Newcastle .....	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	39	49
Wollongong .....	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	1	39	49
Total .....	1	1	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	6	12	18	6	234	300

\* This Certificate to be renewed at the commencement of each year.

The four Batteries at Sydney, with Regimental Staff, to form a Consolidated Corps, and with one Battery at Newcastle and one Battery at Wollongong, to be styled the "New South Wales Regiment of Volunteer Artillery."

## ENGINEERS.

Distribution.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Colour-Sergeant (Staff).	Quarter-Master Sergeant.	Sergeants.	1st Corporals.	2nd Corporals.	Buglers.	Sappers.	Total.
Sydney .....	1	1	1	1	1	2	3	3	2	45	60

The Torpedo and Signalling Corps as at present organized, to be subject to the above regulations.

## INFANTRY.

Distribution.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Captains.	1st Lieutenants.	2nd Lieutenants.	Permanent Staff.			Bugle-Majors.	Colour-Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Buglers.	Privates.	Total.
						Adjutants, Pay and Quarter-Masters.	Regimental Sergeant-Majors.	Regimental Qr.-Mr.-Sergeants.							
Sydney .....	2	2	8	8	8	2	2	2	2	8	24	32	16	568	684
Western District .....	1	1	4	4	4	1	1	1	1	4	12	16	8	284	342
Northern District .....	...	1	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	2	6	8	4	142	170
Southern District .....	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	2	71	85
Total.....	3	4	15	15	15	3	4	4	3	15	45	60	30	1065	1281

The Infantry at Sydney to be formed into two Regiments of four Companies each, and with Regimental Staff, to form a Consolidated Corps, to be styled the "1st and 2nd Regiments of New South Wales Volunteer Infantry."

The Infantry in the Western District to consist of one Regiment of four Companies, and with Regimental Staff, to form an Administrative Regiment, to be styled the "3rd Regiment of New South Wales Volunteer Infantry"—Company Head-quarters at Parramatta, Windsor, Bathurst, and Goulburn.

The Infantry in the Northern District to consist of two Companies, with Head-quarters at Newcastle and Maitland.

The Infantry in the Southern District to consist of one Company, with Head-quarters at Kiama.

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 9th September, 1878.

## VOLUNTEER REORGANIZATION.

THE Government, having in view the past services of Officers and Men of the Volunteer Corps, is desirous of recognizing the same, by affording priority of appointment and enrolment to such of the existing Volunteer Force (other than those maturing for Land Orders), as may be willing to continue their services in the Force to be formed under the above Regulations.

As a preliminary measure, Officers desirous of continuing their services will be good enough to submit their names through the usual official military channel.

Further notice will be given for the commencement of the enrolment of Volunteers.

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 23rd September, 1878.

Hrs Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to approve of the following Scale of Pay and Allowances to the persons serving in the Volunteer Military Force to be enrolled under the Regulations approved and published in the Supplementary Government Gazette of the 9th instant, viz. :—

	ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.		Per annum.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	...	...	100	0 0
Major ...	...	...	50	0 0
Captain...	...	...	40	0 0
First Lieutenant ...	...	...	30	0 0
Second Lieutenant ...	...	...	25	0 0
Trumpet and Bugle Major ...	...	...	17	0 0
Battery Sergeant-Major and Colour-Sergeant ...	...	...	17	0 0
Sergeant ...	...	...	15	0 0
Corporal ...	...	...	14	0 0
Trumpeter and Bugler ...	...	...	10	0 0
Gunner and Private ...	...	...	12	0 0
Forage allowance to Officers Commanding Regiments of 4 Batteries or Companies and upwards ...	...	...	64	0 0
Horse allowance—Major ...	...	...	25	0 0

ENGINEERS.

								Per annum.		
								£	s.	d.
ENGINEERS.										
Major Commanding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	0	0
Captain...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	0	0
Lieutenant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	0
Colour-Sergeant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	0	0
Sergeant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0
First Corporal...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	0	0
Second Corporal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	0	0
Bugler ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
Sapper ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0

TORPEDO AND SIGNALLING CORPS.

Major Commanding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	0	0
Captain...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	0	0
First Lieutenant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	0	0
Second Lieutenant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	0	0
Colour-Sergeant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	0	0
Sergeant	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	0
First Corporal...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0
Second Corporal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	0	0
Bugler ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	0	0
Private ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	0	0

MEDICAL STAFF.

Principal Medical Officer, ranking as Major	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	0	0
Surgeon, ranking as Captain...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	0	0
Horse allowance to each	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	0	0

MICHAEL FITZPATRICK.

ANNUAL Return of Armed Land Forces (inclusive of Regular Artillery) in the Colony of New South Wales, 1st January, 1880.

Whether Militia, Volunteers, Military, Police, &c.	Designation of the several Corps, grouped by Arms of the Service.	No. of Troops, Batteries, Companies, &c., in each Corps.	Establishment of each Corps.			Actual strength.		Increase or decrease of each Corps since last return.			Distribution of each Corps, specifying Head-quarters.			Armament of each Corps.	Average No. of days training in each year.
			Officers.	N.C.O. & Men.	Field Guns.	Officers.	N.C.O. & Men.	Officers.	N.C.O. & Men.	Field Guns.	Place.	Strength.			
												Officers.	N.C.O. & Men.		
Regulars.....	General Staff .....	.....	5	5	4 40-pounder Armstrongs 4 16- " M.L.R. 6 12- " Howitzers 4 9-pounders Eighteen, viz. :-	5	5	Last return, 1 Jan., 1879.			Head-quarters, Sydney.....	5	5	2 40-pounder Armstrong field guns. 4 16-pounder M.L.R., field guns. 4 12-pounder Howitzers. 337 short Henry rifles.	Being Regulars, this Corps is trained continuously during the year.
	N.S.W. Artillery ...	3	13	345		13	330	.....	1	Increase, 4 16-pounder M.L.R.; decrease, 4 6-pounders.	{ Head-quarters, Sydney ...	12	299		
	Medical Staff .....	.....	2	...		2	...	.....	.....		Head-quarters, Sydney.....	2	...		
	Permanent Staff .....	.....	...	13		...	13	.....	1		Head-quarters, Sydney.....	...	13		
	Head-quarters Band..	.....	...	32		...	32	.....	1		{ Head-quarters, Sydney, 4 Batteries.	15	180		
Artillery .....	6	21	279	19	270	2	84	Newcastle, 1 Battery .....	2		46				
Volunteers (New Organization.)	Engineers .....	1	3	57	3	53	.....	.....	Wollongong, 1 Battery ...	1	44	4 40-pounder Armstrongs 4 16- " M.L.R. 6 12- " Howitzers 4 9-pounders Eighteen, viz. :-	2 40-pounder Armstrong field guns. 4 9-pounder field guns. 2 12-pounder Howitzers. 290 short Henry rifles. 100 long Henry rifles.	Six whole days continuous training, twenty half days at detached periods, in addition to which is required a shot practice for Artillery Corps, two lectures for Engineers and Torpedo Corps, and a course of musketry for Infantry Corps.	
	Torpedo and Sig. Corps	1	6	94	5	76	1	12	Head-quarters, Sydney.....	3	53				
	Infantry—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Head-quarters, Sydney.....	5	76				
	1st Regiment .....	4	15	327	16	322	3	192	Head-quarters, Sydney.....	16	322				
	2nd Regiment .....	4	15	327	16	300	.....	172	Head-quarters, Sydney.....	16	300				
	3rd Regiment .....	4	15	327	12	314	.....	108	{ Head-quarters, Richmond	2	3				
	Northern District ...	2	7	163	8	156	.....	30	1 Company at Windsor ..	2	77				
	Southern District.....	1	3	82	3	...	1	.....	1 Company at Parramatta	2	74				
									1 Company at Bathurst ...	3	79				
									1 Company at Goulburn ..	3	81				
								Head-quarters, Newcastle	4	75					
								1 Company at Maitland ...	4	81					
								Head-quarters, Kiama .....	3	...					
	Total.....	.....	105	2,051	102	1,871	2	12 decrease		102	1,871				
							6	586 increase							

ANNUAL Return of Armed Land Forces, 1880—continued.

Whether Militia, Volunteers, Military, Police, &c.	Designation of the several Corps, grouped by Arms of the Service.	No. of Troops, Batteries, Companies, &c., in each Corps.	Establishment of each Corps.			Actual Strength.			Increase or decrease of each Corps since last return.		Distribution of each Corps, specifying Head-quarters.			Armament of each Corps.			
			Officers.	N.C.O. & Men.	Field Guns.	Officers.	N.C.O. & Men.	Field Guns.	Officers.	N.C.O. & Men.	Place.	Strength.					
												Officers.	N.C.O. & Men.		Field Guns.		
Cadet Corps.	King's School .....	.....	...	...	...	1	83	...	.....	.....	Parramatta .....	1	83	...	{ 50 Hay rifles. 51 carbines. 56 Hay rifles. 20 carbines. 64 Hay rifles. 62 carbines. 30 Hay rifles. 35 carbines. 30 Hay rifles. 30 carbines. 86 Hay rifles. 918 carbines.		
	Newington College .....	.....	...	...	...	1	84	...	.....	.....	Newington .....	1	84	...			
	Sydney Grammar School .....	.....	...	...	...	2	129	...	.....	.....	Sydney .....	2	129	...			
	Saachie House School .....	.....	...	...	...	1	46	...	.....	.....	Maitland .....	1	46	...			
	All Saints College .....	.....	...	...	...	1	38	...	.....	.....	Bathurst .....	1	38	...			
	Public Schools .....	.....	...	...	...	1	1,018	...	.....	.....	{ Various parts of the Colony, Head-quarters, Sydney. .... }	1	1,018	...			
	<b>Total</b> .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1,398	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1,398	.....			
Volunteers (Old Organization).	Honorary Staff .....	.....	4	...	.....	4	...	.....	1	.....	Chaplains .....	4	...	{ Head-quarters, Sydney (10 Battery) ... Newcastle (1 Battery) .....			
	Artillery .....	11	41	841	} Vide page 18.	5	59	} Vide page 18.	3	209	{ Head-quarters, Sydney (10 Battery) ...	5	58				
	Engineers .....	1	3	97		3	4		.....	15	{ Head-quarters, Sydney .....	.....	1				
	1st Regiment .....	8	32	769		3	95		.....	110	{ Head-quarters, Sydney .....	3	95				
	2nd Regiment .....	7	29	672		No return.	.....		.....	.....	{ Head-quarters, Sydney .....	No return.	.....				
	3rd Regiment .....	8	32	769		3	85		.....	160	{ Head-quarters & 1 Company, Richmond .....	.....	2				
	4th Regiment .....	4	14	387		3	113		.....	11	{ 1 Company, Penrith .....	.....	36				
	5th Regiment .....	4	14	387		6	50		.....	141	{ 1 Company, Parramatta .....	.....	1				
	<b>Total</b> .....	.....	169	3,922		24	406		.....	14	646 decrease	24	406		{ 1 Company, Bathurst .....	3	3
															{ 1 Company, Goulburn .....	.....	6
															{ 1 Company, Orange .....	No return.	.....
															{ 1 Company, Mudgee .....	3	37
															{ Head-quarters & 1 Company, Newcastle .....	.....	33
															{ 1 Company, East Maitland .....	.....	29
													{ 1 Company, West Maitland .....	.....	29		
											{ 1 Company, Singleton .....	3	22				
											{ Head-quarters and 1 Company, Kiama .....	No return.	.....				
											{ 1 Company, Ulladulla .....	3	50				
											{ 1 Company, Jamberoo .....	3	.....				
											{ 1 Company, Wollongong .....	.....	.....				

## The Commandant to His Excellency the Governor.

Remarks on Organization, Recruiting, &amp;c.

My Lord,

I have the honor herewith to submit my Annual Report (in duplicate) of the Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces of the Colony for the year ending 31st December last.

During the year 1879 the various corps composing the command have been inspected.

Since my last report the establishment of the Permanent Artillery has been reduced by the action of Parliament from 375 to 355 of all ranks. This corps passed creditably in drills of the various kinds applicable to its special branch of the Force. I also found the regimental books, batteries, ordnance, stores, and barracks generally in a satisfactory condition. The number of Courts-martial, although of not so frequent occurrence as heretofore, I regret to say still continues large. The crimes for which men are brought to trial are those principally relating to insubordination and desertion. The former description of crime is without doubt greatly fostered by the want of experienced non-commissioned officers, a disadvantage which can never be remedied so long as the corps is widely distributed on detachment, portions of which are stationed at the Victoria Barracks, Dawes' Point, Watson's Bay, Steel Point, Middle Head, George's Head, Bradley's Head, and Newcastle. As a matter of fact the corps has never had the advantage of being concentrated, as is the case with Imperial Regiments, and therefore it has never had the opportunity to inaugurate a sound system of discipline and interior economy, or to properly train the officers and non-commissioned officers. Desertion is rendered comparatively easy from the fact that the high rates of pay speedily enables a man (to whom discipline, &c., has become irksome) to save sufficient money to provide a passage to a neighbouring Colony, where he is secure from apprehension.

This corps during the past year has rendered material aid to the civil power in suppressing disorder in the Newcastle district. It has also been engaged in the construction of certain works in progress in connection with the fortifications on either side of the harbour of Port Jackson, as designed by Sir William Jervois, K.C.M.G., and Colonel Scratchley, C.M.G.

The Volunteer Force enrolled under the new Regulations of September, 1878, may be said to a great extent to resemble in constitution and organization the Militia of the United Kingdom, and has now to all intents and purposes completed its establishment, excepting as regards the Kiama Company of Infantry, the enrolment of which was for certain reasons not proceeded with. The past year was the first of its service and in the recruit stage, and I am pleased to report that the attendance during the period of continuous training, as also at the drills called on detached days, has been most satisfactory, whilst the marked improvement manifested from time to time in drill, discipline, and efficiency, together with the absence of any cavilling and discontented spirit, has amply demonstrated the superiority of the system of training, &c., now adopted as compared with that which formerly obtained with the Volunteer Force under the old system. Moreover, I have no hesitation in saying that the continuous training, combined with the supervision, instruction, and assistance generally afforded by the fully paid regimental staff, has effected much towards rendering officers and non-commissioned officers practically acquainted with their respective duties, and the establishment of a chain of responsibility and mutual reliance throughout the different ranks, such as indeed was totally impracticable under the old system. The period of six days continuous training commenced on Friday, the 11th of April, to the following Wednesday, both days inclusive. The Artillery has been trained in gun drill, a certain amount of infantry exercises in close order, and in duties of guards, &c. The Engineer Corps has been trained in infantry movements in close order, duties of guards, and field exercises of an engineering character. The Torpedo Corps has been trained to infantry movements in close order, duties of guards, and exercises applicable to that special branch of the service, viz., the manipulation of torpedoes, &c., &c. The Infantry has been trained to infantry drill in close and extended orders, duties of guards and outposts, route marching, &c. The recruits generally and the whole of the infantry corps have been passed through a course of musketry. The abolition (under the new system) of the large number of comparatively independent company commands, and vesting instead such commands and responsibility primarily in the Regimental Commanding Officer, the application of a standard of age, height, chest measurement, and physique generally, medical examination of recruits, and the appointment of a fully paid staff to regiments, have been attended with extremely satisfactory results.

Your Lordship will note, as regards the Volunteer Corps existing under the old organization, the paucity of numbers on the roll, the total absence in most cases of any officers to control the few men left, as also cases where no returns can be procured in consequence of there being no one responsible for rendering the same. In point of fact these corps are disorganized, neither is there any provision made on the Estimates for their instruction, training, and clothing, nor are they even armed. In conclusion I may remark that the delay in rendering this report was caused by my endeavour to get information from some of these corps last referred to.

I have, &amp;c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON,  
Col., Commandant.

True copy.—H. D. MACKENZIE, Act. Major of Brigade.

ANNUAL Return of Armed Land Forces (inclusive of Regular Artillery) in the Colony of New South Wales, 1st January, 1881.

Whether Militia, Volunteers, Military, Police, &c.	Designation of theseveral Corps, grouped by Arms of the Service.	No. of Troops, Batteries, Companies, &c., in each Corps.	Establishment of each Corps.			Actual Strength.		Increase or decrease of each Corps since last return.		Distribution of each Corps, specifying Head-quarters.			Armament of each Corps.	Average No. of days training in each year.	
			Officers.	N.C.O. & Men.	Field Guns.	Officers.	N.C.O. & Men.	Officers.	N.C.O. & Men.	Place.	Strength.				
											Officers.	N.C.O. & Men.			Field Guns.
Regulars.....	General Staff .....	.....	5	5	} 2 40-pounder Armstrongs M.L.R. Howitzers } 4 16- " " Howitzers } 4 9-pounders Eighteen, viz:—	5	5	.....	.....	Last return, 1 Jan., '80	Head-quarters, Sydney .....	5	5	.....	Being Regulars, this Corps is trained continuously during the year.
	N.S.W. Artillery .....	3	13	307		13	296	.....	decrease 38	{ Head-quarters, Sydney .....	12	268	} 2 40-pounder Armstrong field guns. } 4 16-pounder, M.L.R. } 6 12- " " Howitzers } 316 short Henry rifles.		
	Medical Staff .....	.....	2	...		2	...	.....	.....	Head-quarters, Sydney .....	2	...		.....	
	Permanent Staff .....	.....	.....	14		.....	14	.....	increase 1	Head-quarters, Sydney .....	.....	14		18 long Henry rifles.	
	Head-quarters Band .....	1	.....	32		.....	31	.....	decrease 1	Head-quarters, Sydney .....	.....	31		1 long Henry rifle.	
	Hon. Chaplain .....	.....	1	.....		1	.....	.....	increase 1	Head-quarters, Sydney .....	1	.....		.....	
	Artillery .....	6	21	279		18	254	.....	.....	{ Hd.-qrs., Sydney, 4 Batteries	13	163		} 4 9-pounder field guns. } 2 12-pounder Howitzers. } 290 short Henry rifles. } 59 short Henry rifles. } 100 long Henry rifles.	
	Engineers.....	1	3	57		3	57	.....	.....	{ Newcastle, 1 Battery.....	2	45			
	Torpedo and Sig. Corps.....	1	6	94		6	89	.....	.....	{ Wollongong, 1 Battery .....	3	46			
	1st Regiment .....	4	15	327		14	324	.....	.....	Head-quarters, Sydney .....	3	57			
2nd Regiment .....	4	15	327	16	295	.....	.....	Head-quarters, Sydney .....	6	89					
3rd Regiment .....	4	15	327	10	318	.....	.....	Head-quarters, Sydney .....	14	324					
Northern District .....	2	7	163	7	150	.....	.....	Head-quarters, Sydney .....	16	295					
Southern District .....	1	3	82	3	.....	.....	.....	{ Head-quarters, Richmond... ..	2	3					
Total.....	.....	106	2,014	98	1,833	.....	.....	{ 1 Company, Parramatta ... ..	2	79	} 341 long Henry rifles.				
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 Company, Windsor..... ..	2	81					
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 Company, Bathurst..... ..	3	79					
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 Company, Goulburn .....	1	76					
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 Company, West Maitland ..	4	74					
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ 1 Company, Newcastle .....	3	76					
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Head-quarters, Kiama..... ..	3	.....					
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....			
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....			
Cadet Corps.	King's School .....	.....	.....	.....	1	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Six whole days continuous training, twenty half days at detached periods, in addition to which is required a shot practice for Artillery Corps, two lectures for Engineers and Torpedo Corps, and a course of musketry for Infantry Corps.	
	Newington College.....	.....	.....	.....	1	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	Sydney Grammar School .....	.....	.....	.....	1	108	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	Saachie House School .....	.....	.....	.....	1	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	All Saints College .....	.....	.....	.....	1	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	Public Schools.....	.....	.....	.....	1	997	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	Total.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1,401	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
Volunteers (Old Organization).	This information cannot be furnished, as the Corps are practically non-existent.														



## The Commandant to His Excellency the Governor.

Remarks on Organization, Recruiting, &amp;c.

My Lord,

11 February, 1882.

I have the honor to forward the Annual Return of the Armed Land Forces of the Colony, together with my remarks thereon.

The usual annual inspection of the Regular and Volunteer Military Forces has been carried out by me during the past year.

The establishment of the Regular Artillery on the 1st January last was 320 of all ranks, the actual strength, 309. It appeared to me that a manifest improvement had taken place as regards the discipline and efficiency of this corps; the drill was good; I also found both the regimental and battery books, returns, well kept, correctly posted, &c. The condition of the various batteries, ordnance and stores in charge of this corps, was most creditable. A comparison of the number of trials by Court-martial, summary awards of imprisonment by Commanding Officer, summary discharges for bad and incorrigible character, and the number of deserters for the last three years, may serve to indicate in some degree the actual state of crime. The number of Courts-martial for the years 1878-79-80 respectively, was 109, 67, and 36; summary awards of imprisonment by Commanding Officer, 57, 39, and 42; summary discharges for bad and incorrigible character, 11, 9, and 18; discharges by sentence of Courts-martial for the years 1879 and '80, 19 and 17; desertions for the three last years, 80, 58, and 33. It will thus be seen that although the number of Courts-martial has materially decreased, that of summary awards has slightly increased. The exercise of the power of summary discharge of bad characters has also necessarily tended to lessen the number of Courts-martial. The desertions have also decreased. In addition to the ordinary training, 212 of all ranks went into camp at Easter with the Volunteer Force.

The supply of recruits is equal to the demand, and of 127 medically examined during the past year, 73 were taken and 54 rejected; the Medical Officer, however, reports that the physique of those enlisted is inferior to those of 1879. Much dissatisfaction and inconvenience is caused by the mode in which the contract for the annual supply of clothing is carried out, months being frequently allowed to lapse before clothing properly due is supplied. In many cases positive hardship and expense have been inflicted on the men.

The Garrison Hospital appeared to be in a most creditable condition, and under efficient management and control, the percentage of men of the Regular Artillery admitted during the years 1878, '79, and '80, being 24.48, 13.07, and 9.57. The prevalent complaints treated during the past year, were injuries, venereal, colds, intemperance, and measles; one death occurred through alcoholic phthisis.

I also inspected the Military Prison in the Victoria Barracks, and found it clean and in good order, and conducted on the principles obtaining in the Imperial Service.

The establishment of the Volunteer Force on the 1st January last was 1,715, of all ranks, and the total number enrolled, 1,620, of which 1,371 qualified as efficient during the past year, or over five-sixths of the entire Force. During the past year the Force has undergone six days continuous training in camp, and twenty half days training, in addition to the time spent at shot practice, lectures, and musketry. As this Force matures its service, a steady improvement is manifest in discipline, drill, and the practice of interior economy, and consequently efficiency; the superiority of the present system of training over that which formerly obtained under the purely Volunteer system is markedly apparent to all conversant with the conditions of the Military Service. Punctuality, order, silence, and steadiness in the ranks, and obedience now reign, where the converse was the general characteristic. The Force is governed with comparative ease, and judging from the absence of complaint, with satisfaction to all concerned. It is also my pleasing duty to note the extremely rare occasions on which any irregularity is committed, a fact amply demonstrating that in time of peace the punishment by fine and summary dismissal, combined with a slight pecuniary reward for work actually performed, is sufficient to preserve discipline. The stringent examination of Officers for appointment and promotion has had a beneficial effect, and Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers generally have evinced a creditable zeal by their attendance at classes of instruction, to render themselves fitted for their self-imposed duties. Recruiting progresses satisfactorily and at the present moment the establishment is complete. The musketry course was duly completed, and 1,070 of the Infantry were put through instruction, showing both an improvement in numbers, as also in the figure of merit. Great inconvenience is felt from the want of centrally situated drill sheds for the purpose of drilling recruits prior to passing them into the ranks.

In conclusion I may state that the expenditure connected with the Regular and Volunteer Forces, inclusive of Staff, averages for 1880 nearly £94 per head for the former, and somewhat under £18 for the latter.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. S. RICHARDSON, Col.,  
Commandant.

True copy.—H. D. MACKENZIE, Captain, Acting Major of Brigade.

ANNUAL Return of Armed Land Forces (inclusive of Regular Artillery) in the Colony of New South Wales, 1st January, 1882.

Whether Militia, Volunteers, Military, Police, &c.	Designation of the several Corps, grouped by Arms of the Service.	No. of Troops, Batteries, Companies, &c., in each Corps.	Establishment of each Corps.			Actual Strength.		Increase or decrease of each Corps since last return.		Distribution of each Corps, specifying Head-quarters.			Armament of each Corps.	Average No. of days training in each year.		
			Officers.	N.C.O. & Men.	Field Guns.	Officers.	N.C.O. & Men.	Officers.	N.C.O. & Men.	Place.	Strength.					
											Officers.	N.C.O. & Men.				
Regulars	General Staff		5	5		5	5							Being Regulars this Corps is trained continuously during the year.		
	N. S. Wales Artillery	3	13	307		13	277		decrease 19	Head-quarters, Sydney	5	5				
Volunteers (New Organization).	Medical Staff		2	...	2 40-pounder Armstrongs. 4 16- " M.L.R. 8 12- " Howitzers 4 9-pounders. Eighteen, viz. —	2	...			Head-quarters, Sydney	2	...	2 40-pounder Armstrongs 4 16- " M.L.R. 8 12- " Howitzers 4 9-pounders.	Six whole days continuous training, twenty half days at detached periods, in addition to which is required a shot practice for Artillery, two lectures for Engineers and Torpedo Corps, and a course of musketry for Infantry Corps.		
	Permanent Staff		...	14		...	14	...			Head-quarters, Sydney	...			14	17 long Henry rifles.
	Honorary Chaplain		1	...		1	...	...		decrease 1	Head-quarters, Sydney	1			...	1 long Henry rifle.
	Head-quarters Band	1	...	32		...	30	...			Head-quarters, Sydney	...			30	
	Artillery	6	21	279		18	276	...		increase 22	Head-quarters, Sydney, 4 Batteries.	13			186	4 9-pounder field guns. 2 12- " Howitzers. 289 short Henry rifles.
	Engineers	1	3	57		3	57	...			Head-quarters, Sydney	3			57	59 short Henry rifles.
	Torpedo & Sig. Corps	1	6	94		5	92	...		decrease 1 increase 3	Head-quarters, Sydney	5			92	100 long Henry rifles.
	1st Regiment	4	15	327		15	327	...		increase 1 increase 3	Head-quarters, Sydney	15			327	330 long Henry rifles.
	2nd Regiment	4	15	327		16	327	...		increase 32	Head-quarters, Sydney	16			327	329 long Henry rifles.
	3rd Regiment	5	18	408		14	406	...		increase 4 increase 88	Head-quarters, Richmond 1 Company, Parramatta 1 Company, Windsor 1 Company, Bathurst 1 Company, Goulburn 1 Company, Orange 1 Company, West Maitland 1 Company, Newcastle	2 3 3 3 2 1 4 3			3 79 81 81 81 81 81	451 long Henry rifles.
Northern District	2	7	163	7	162	...		increase 12	1 Company, Newcastle	3	81	169 long Henry rifles.				
Southern District		2	...	2	...	...			Head-quarters, Kiama	2	...					
	Total		108	2,013	101	1,973					101	1,973				
Cadet Corps.	King's School		...	...	1	83	...		1 20 decr.	Parramatta	1	83	Hay rifles. Carabines. H.R. Long			
	Newington College		...	...	1	201	...			Stanmore	1	201	46 45 15			
	Sydney Grammar School		...	...	1	108	...			Sydney	1	108	56 106 15			
	All Saints College		...	...	1	47	...			Bathurst	1	47	63 62 15			
	Saachie House School		...	...	1	42	...			Maitland	1	42	30 30 ...			
	Public School		...	...	1	1,097	...			Various parts of the Colony, Head-quarters, Sydney.	1	1,097	30 35 ...			
		Total		...	...	6	1,578				6	1,578	45 1,118 ...			

## The Commandant to The Principal Under Secretary.

Remarks on Organization, Recruiting, &amp;c.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 23 January, 1881.

I have the honor to forward the Annual Return (in duplicate) of the Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces of New South Wales, concerning which I beg to submit the following report:—

It will be noted that the strength of the Permanent Artillery was, on the 1st January, 30 below the authorized establishment of 320 of all ranks. This is to be accounted for by the unusual number of men whose engagement for 5 years from date of enrolment of the second battery in August, 1876, terminated about the close of last year. Notwithstanding that large numbers of men present themselves for enrolment, the accession of recruits has been slow, as the character and antecedents are more strictly examined than heretofore. During the month of November last I made by annual inspection of this Corps and the barracks, batteries, guns, stores, &c., in charge. I found the Battalion drill fair, the Armstrong, Field, and Garrison Gun drills good, and the detachments had a fair knowledge of their duties. The Regimental and Battery books and returns were well kept, properly posted, and in good order. The batteries, guns, and stores were in exceptionally good order, and in this respect left little to be desired. The Barracks and rooms were in very fair order, but capable of improvement in matters of minor detail. This corps has undoubtedly improved in the practice of a proper system of regimental interior economy. The number of Courts-martial for the year was 18, which, whilst decreasing yearly, is still higher than is to be desired, more especially considering that no less than 17 men have been discharged for bad and incorrigible conduct, and whose cases would otherwise have swelled the number of Courts-martial. The discharges by purchase, completion of service, disability, &c., amounted to 57. The desertions were 29 as compared with 32 of previous year. This particular crime will, I fear, always prove very prevalent, in consequence of temptations to desert held out by the gold-fields and the more congenial and remunerative employment attached to civil occupations. Unexampled facilities also exist for men deserting to the neighbouring Colonies, and in the absence of a reciprocity treaty are able to set the military authorities at defiance. The mode in which the annual clothing is still supplied by the local contractors causes much dissatisfaction and hardship. As much as nine months have been suffered in many cases to elapse between the proper and real dates of supply. Efforts have been made to obviate this unsatisfactory state of affairs, but as yet with little avail. I am unable to bring my report concerning the New South Wales Artillery to a conclusion without drawing attention to the highly unsoldierlike conduct to be attributed to one or other of the officers in the matter of the ventilation of supposed grievances through the agency of questions put in Parliament,—questions which, from their nature, must of necessity have either been formulated by the officers themselves or at their instigation. Such practice not only tends to discredit the corps, but it is also unnecessary, as the laws of the service make ample provision for the redress of grievances of every nature.

In my visit to the Garrison Hospital I had reason to be impressed with the cleanliness of the premises, the attention paid to the comforts of the patients, the absence of complaints, and the general air of good order manifest throughout. Of 156 men medically examined for this corps during the past year, 93 were passed as fit. The number of cases admitted to Hospital was 157, of which 37 men were suffering from injuries, 22 venereal, 18 intemperance, and 10 colds. Of 5 men discharged as unfit, 3 suffered from epilepsy, 1 hernia, and 1 insanity.

The military prison in the Victoria Barracks appeared to be under proper control and in good order, and the regulations bearing on its management strictly carried out.

The authorized establishment of the Volunteer Force is 1,800, and the actual strength appears to have been 1,783 on the 1st instant.

During the past year I conducted the usual annual inspection of the various regiments and corps, and I am happy to report that, with one exception, I had reason to feel satisfied with the improvement manifest in the drill, discipline, and efficiency of the Force generally. Of the total strength, as above quoted, there are 1,478 efficient, or 83 per cent, on the whole. The officers and non-commissioned officers are now fairly conversant with their duties both in camp and on the parade ground, and consequently the performance of the ordinary military drill and routine is rendered comparatively easy and satisfactory to all concerned. As an instance I may mention that on the Force going into camp last Easter all ranks at once fell into their places, and all the details connected with settlement in camp were carried out quickly and without the least noise or confusion. It is in these respects that the value of continuous training becomes so apparent. The annual course of training, consisting of six days continuous training in camp at Easter, and twenty half days during the year in addition to shot practice, lectures, and musketry, was duly and satisfactorily carried out. In addition to the usual inspections the Force during the month of March underwent an inspection at the hands of Colonel Downes, R.A., Commanding Local Forces, South Australia, and Colonel Anderson, C.M.G., Commanding Local Forces, Victoria. These officers, after a critical examination of the Forces, were pleased to express their great satisfaction at the steadiness, discipline, and correctness of drill exhibited on the occasion; and they further considered that the appearance presented by the troops was creditable in every way. I may here mention that the New South Wales Artillery took part in this parade. I have no hesitation in affirming that the system of payment for services rendered has succeeded beyond expectation, and is fast developing the essentials of an effective military organization, and to an extent impossible to an unpaid Force. It may not be inopportune to attach to these returns the opinions of the various commanding officers as to the working of the system. These opinions I may remark were called for in order to assist the labours of the recent Royal Commission on Defences, which sat in Sydney at the commencement of last year.

The Musketry Returns for the past year show that 1,176 men, as against 1,132 men in previous year, went through a course of musketry with an improvement in the figure of merit of 28'66, as compared with 20'78.

Great difficulty, as I have frequently pointed out, exists in the drilling of recruits who alone attend at night, from the want of properly lighted and centrally situated drill sheds. In the metropolis the only drill ground available is situated at the Victoria Barracks, and consequently recruits have to make great personal sacrifices to attain the necessary standard of drill to be passed into the ranks.

No difficulty exists however in obtaining a sufficient supply of recruits.

Since my last report a corps with head quarters at Orange has been added to the 3rd Regiment of Infantry. In point of fact several offers of service have been lately received for the formation of corps in various parts of the Colony, but I understand their offers are likely to remain in abeyance until the military question is considered in connection with the forthcoming Report of the Royal Commission on Colonial Defence, now sitting in England.

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A Royal Commission, of which Sir James Martin, Chief Justice, was President, sat during the past year, and reported upon the defences of New South Wales. The Commission practically confirmed the existing organization and system of training of the local Forces, recommending, however, an addition to the number of Permanent Artillery, the formation of a Permanent Artillery Reserve, an increase in the number of daylight drills per annum to the Volunteer Force, and the formation of a Volunteer Reserve. No action has been taken in regard to the recommendation of that Commission, nor is it I believe intended so to do until the report of the Royal Commission above referred to is promulgated.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Col.,

Commandant.

True copy.—H. D. MACKENZIE, Captain, Acting Major of Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel Goodlet to Colonel Richardson.

Dear Sir,

Volunteer Office, 11 March, 1881.

In the year 1860 I was elected first Captain of the Glebe Company of Volunteer Rifles, which post I held till April, 1868, when I was promoted to Major of the Suburban Battalion, and which Corps I had the honor to command for ten years, till transferred to my present command in the N.S.W. Volunteer Infantry. I mention these facts merely to show that I ought to be in a position to give an opinion on the relative merits of the two Forces, as requested by you.

When the Volunteer Rifle Companies were started England was at war, and the members held well together while the excitement and apparent necessity lasted, but after two or three years, when the novelty wore off, and it became known that the fines could not be enforced, the attendance of many at parades became fitful, but some, I must say conscientiously, attended to their duties till the last, while others, who might have done likewise, got disgusted by coming up time after time without getting a satisfactory drill, owing to paucity of attendance.

Thus, when the land order system was introduced, many joined from mere mercenary considerations, and were satisfied so long as they made up the number of drills required to pass, but which were not sufficient to make them efficient, and, as might be expected, the result was very detrimental to the Force.

The organization of the present Force, the N.S.W. Volunteer Infantry, I think well adapted to the circumstances of the Colony, for while not withdrawing labour from the market it provides a Force equal to what a young community situated as this requires.

The men, as a rule, feel they are paid a fair equivalent for their services, and desire to do their part well in return, and what with this feeling and the power of inflicting and collecting fines discipline is more easily maintained than in the old Force.

The annual period of consecutive training is very beneficial, as the men not only learn camp duties but settle wonderfully down to their drill, and the difference between the steadiness of the men at the end and the commencement of the period of continuous training has to be experienced to be appreciated; and further, all parades must be held by daylight, and are well attended, as officers and men require to be present at not less than sixteen out of twenty to make them efficient, which I think a very good regulation.

From past experience and my knowledge as a large employer of labour (my firm employs more men than there are in 2nd Regiment), I am almost certain that it would be impossible to get an *unpaid* Volunteer Force to go through the continuous training and steady drill that the present paid Force does.

In conclusion I would suggest calling the Force the "Volunteer Militia," as I think that name would better describe what the Force really is.

I have, &c.,

JOHN H. GOODLET, Lieut.-Col.,

Commanding 2nd Regiment Volunteer Infantry.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wilson to Colonel Richardson.

Sir,

Sydney, 26 February, 1881.

I have the honor to state, with reference to your request calling for my report as to the working of the new system generally of the existing Volunteer Force, that it far exceeds my expectations, and have no hesitation in pronouncing the new Force a complete success.

The Artillery branch of the Force, which I have the honor to command, works admirably, and is very much superior to what the old Force was, and better disciplined, less irregularities occur, and very few complaints are heard of, the men nearly in every case, as witness the recent encampments, putting up cheerfully with all inconveniences. The stamp of men are superior and much steadier, and are much more regular in their attendance, as can be proved by referring to parades states. The officers under my command work harmoniously, and the same may be said of non-commissioned officers. Much credit is due to the adjutants and drill instructors for the appearance of the men on parade, as also their efforts in affording instruction by classes at night, and which are always well attended. In conclusion, I beg to state that in my opinion the Force as now organized could scarcely be improved on, and as the men see more service any defects in the ranks can be easily remedied.

I have, &c.,

WATSON WILSON, Lieut.-Col.,

Commanding N.S.W. R.V.A.

Major Wilkinson to Lieutenant-Colonel Christie.

Sir,

West Maitland, 24 February, 1881.

I have the honor, in reply to the Commandant's memo. dated 18th February, requesting the officers commanding regiments and corps to report on the working of the present organization of the Volunteer Force,—

With respect to the organization, sufficient time has hardly elapsed to give the present system a fair trial, but the experience gained so far shows it to be an improvement upon the old, both with regard to training, discipline, and practice of interior economy.

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- Training.** The training is conducted with more system, the instruction being carried on in a progressive manner and is conducive to implant habits of obedience and regularity of attendance, with more attention to appearance and soldierly bearing, consequently are more amenable to discipline, which can be more strictly enforced than was possible under the old system, where there was little or no check upon irregularity or misconduct, which under the new is enforced by forfeiture of pay or fines.
- New.**
- Old.**
- Interior economy.** The practice of interior economy is getting better understood and enforced every day, and the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men are gradually being educated into the proper groove of individual responsibility, which, though considered irksome at first, is leading to a proper appreciation of its benefits, everything working smoothly and in order, and I have no hesitation in saying that as the members get more conversant with its working, no difficulty will be experienced in carrying out its provisions. Possibly some of the details in Act and Regulations may require a little amendment.
- Efficiency, Old Force members.** Comparing the efficiency of the old with the present Force, great difficulty was always experienced in getting good musters under the old Regulations; there was no hold on the members to compel attendance, and provided they could get the minimum number necessary to constitute a drill, and put in (14) fourteen such attendances during the year, so as to qualify as efficient, they imagined they had done all that was required to constitute a good Volunteer.
- Officers.** In consequence of this paucity of attendance officers were unable to improve themselves or to put in practice the theoretical knowledge obtained by study. This applied particularly to country districts, and when called out on periodical occasions for some grand parade with large bodies of men, the officers, from want of practice, were at sea—from no fault of their own, but because by reason of the small attendance were unable to practice their duties.
- Shooting, old Force.** With respect to rifle practice,—with the exception of (say) 10 per cent. of the old Force, very little interest was taken by the members generally. These generally were men who were fond of it—who could afford time, and probably only joined upon account of the shooting. I consider, and I believe it is borne out by experience, that the present Force as a whole quite equals the old Force, as witness the high scores at the last Rifle Association matches, and the number of marksmen during the last course of musketry, 1880, will compare favourably with previous years. This I consider is accounted for by making the attendance at the annual course of musketry compulsory, and if a slight encouragement were given to marksmen, together with annual issue of efficiency ammunition, the result would be most satisfactory.
- New.**
- Marksmen.** There was little or no system of organization in the old Force, everything being conducted rather loosely—too much equality, and when occasionally officers carried on their duties strictly much dissatisfaction was the result.
- Examination.** The examination before promotion I heartily agree with, and if the efficiency of the movement generally is to be successful it must be adhered to. Some are sure to grumble at failure, but if there is any *esprit de corps* one or two failures should not discourage any candidate. However, for first commissions I would recommend the first examination to be confined to drill, and to have a second one (say) after twelve or eighteen months' service. The men also take more pride in serving under officers who have passed their examination, and their commands are always more cheerfully obeyed. Under the old system I have seen officers and men arguing about the correctness of a movement or word of command.
- Payment of recruits.** I am also in favour of recruits being allowed some compensation for their attendance at preliminary drill. It requires a little enthusiasm to attend these drills three times per week for three months (say) one and a half hour each drill, and it is acknowledged that this is the most irksome time in the Volunteer Service. A great many fall out during this training, but payment (say) at the rate of 1s. per drill, payable when dismissed drill, would act as an incentive, and ensure better and more regular attendance. Under the old system the date of a man's joining counted towards his five years' service, practically paying him for his recruit service.
- Recruits.**
- Clothing.** The present system of issuing clothing might be amended. Instead of issuing two complete sets, I would suggest that a period of twelve or eighteen months should elapse between issue.
- In favour of the present system, I have it on good authority that in a neighbouring Colony a somewhat similar system was in force, but on the score of economy reverted to the old system, and the whole Force, I am given to understand, is in a most unsatisfactory state. From my own experience, extending over a number of years (having joined in August, 1860), I believe the present system, with perhaps a few alterations which may be necessary as we gain more experience in the working, will turn out a fine trained body of men, fairly disciplined and acquainted with the arms of defence entrusted to them, and will, if ever called upon to do so, give a good account of themselves; but would, in addition, recommend the formation of at least (say) two companies of permanent infantry, because, in the case of invasion, Volunteers in this Colony would be at once called out to the front; they would be a valuable adjunct to the present Force.

I have, &c.,

ALEXR. WILKINSON, Major,  
Commanding Northern Regiment.

### Major Rowe to Colonel Richardson.

Sir,

In compliance with your memo., dated February 18th, I have the honor herewith to append my report on the working of the Volunteer Force new Regulations.

From practical experience I have found the present system to work admirably, and in my opinion requires very little amendment.

The more carefully the system is examined the greater the difficulty to suggest improvement.

At the enrolment I had no difficulty whatever in obtaining suitable professional men and tradesmen of all classes to the number allotted by the establishment, viz., 60.

I have experienced no difficulty in securing discipline under the new Regulations.

At the parades, working or otherwise, the men have been scrupulously punctual in their attendance. They have worked together cheerfully in their duties as engineers. The corps I have the honor to command is composed of intelligent tradesmen—young, strong, and healthy, capable of undertaking any mechanical work or undergoing fatigue.

I regard them equal in ability and endurance to any similar body of men.

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The officers are professional men ; Commanding officer an architect ; 1st Lieutenant a first-class trigonometrical surveyor and engineer ; 2nd Lieutenant a civil engineer,—all of whom are practical, as well as theoretical, in their knowledge, competent to design and carry out any kind of military work that may be required of them ; and further, have the respect and confidence of the men whom they instruct.

The quarterly lectures of the officers, in accordance with the Regulations, have been well attended ; and may be considered a good school for imparting military instructions.

I am perfecting my plans for competitive examinations for non-commissioned officers' positions, also for prizes and badges, for which you kindly recommended the Government to vote the annual sum of £15, for military modelling, &c. All the models submitted will become the property of the Government, and will be retained in the school of Military Engineering for the instruction of the corps.

The only regret that I have to express is that the parades are not numerous enough for the purpose of instructing an engineer corps, who are expected, when brigaded, to be equal with other branches of the Force.

I find if the men are kept at working parades too often they fall off in infantry drill. I could profitably occupy the whole of the parades required by the Regulations in teaching engineering duties. In order to provide for remedying this, I would respectfully recommend ten moonlight parades during the year in addition to the day parades already provided for, and that six of the same should be compulsory.

I think the constitution of the Force, as regards the Naval Brigade, Torpedo Corps, and Engineers, is capable of being modified with advantage.

The Naval Brigade being a Colonial Force, and intended to operate in the immediate defence of the city and adjacent points on the coast, should be under the control of the Commander-in-Chief, and I think should be brought under the same system as that relating to the other branches of the service.

The duties of the Torpedo Corps being confined to one class of work, should I think be numerically weaker than the Engineer Corps, whose duties would, in the event of active service, be much more general. And portions of the corps would be required say at Botany, Newcastle, Port Jackson, and also with field force, which itself might possibly be operating in more than one locality.

For these reasons I think it would be wise to increase strength of the Engineer Corps, which is not up to the strength of the old corps existing eight years back.

I would also point out that the difference in remuneration existing between Torpedo and Engineer Corps, from commanding officer down, is undesirable.

I would also recommend that the mechanics in the infantry regiment, if desirous, should be allowed to obtain transfers to the Engineer Corps. It would be the means of keeping up the strength of the company and obtaining the most intelligent and efficient men.

I am inclined to think that four days only should be compulsory during continuous training ; notice to be forwarded to the Commanding Officer before going into camp, so as to regulate the camp duties ; and that written notice should be permitted to be received up to 4 p.m. on the evening before the camp, for all that are unable or prevented attending camp duties.

I regard the present Force vastly superior in all its branches to the old men.

A few parades at night, in order to fill up the vacuum between the day parades, will make the Force perfection, so far as perfection can be arrived at in training citizen soldiers.

The entire Force is now working as perfectly as possible. There is no jarring of its machinery that I know of, and it promises to be infinitely superior to anything we have had before. The men, as a body, are young, strong, and vigorous, capable of undergoing fatigue. They are active in duty in the field.

The remuneration I consider reasonable in comparison to the old Force, men who I consider obtained 15s. for every parade.

The attendance of the old Force in my company averaged twenty-nine drills per man per year.

The average price of land order, £100 ; therefore each man obtained the sum of nearly 14s. per drill for the period of five years.

In conclusion, is it not necessary that the commanding officers should have an intelligent knowledge of the surrounding country, by having access to all military survey plans, &c., showing the intended defence proposed ; or that meetings of commanding officers should be summoned periodically to study such matters ? Would not the work of defence be more effectively performed, having a thorough knowledge of what they might have to carry out ?

If not competent to be trusted with such information then such ought not to be in possession of a commission.

I have, &c.,

THOS. ROWE, Major,  
Commanding Engineer Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Holborow to The Commandant.

Sir,

Head-quarters, 3rd Regiment V.I., 26 February, 1881.

The Government having appointed a Royal Commission for the purpose of considering and reporting upon the working of the Volunteer Force under the new organization, I do myself the honor of expressing my experience as Commanding Officer of the 3rd Regiment V.I. since its inauguration, with a view of assisting the Commission in its labours.

1st. I have found no difficulty whatever in securing suitable men to fill my regiment to its full strength, and men are always waiting to fill any vacancies that occur by change of residence, these men being nearly all farmers and mechanics, and their ages invariably ranging from 20 to 35 years. A regiment has been formed that has been highly complimented by His Excellency as an exceedingly fine and efficient body of men.

2nd. The system adopted, under which the men are paid according to attendance, has had a most beneficial effect. The men attend the parades most regularly ; the result is, a system of drill is carried out that under other circumstances could not be carried into effect, and as a natural consequence the men move and work together in a manner that, until the adoption of the new Regulations, was out of the question. The extra pay to the non-commissioned officers has conduced to the success of the movement, for they now betray an interest and anxiety for promotion, thus pay more attention to general efficiency, the general well-being of each corps being thereby attained.

3rd. To continuous training can, in my opinion, be attributed a large portion of the undoubted success of the new system. The men of my regiment look forward to the annual gathering with eagerness, and



and I find that the few days during which the whole Force have an opportunity of working together has a wonderful effect. The men improve rapidly, and I find them more steady and generally more efficient than could be reasonably expected in so short a time; and out of a total of 299, the strength of my regiment, 285 were in attendance at last camp—a fact which speaks for the popularity of the Regulations. The strength of my regiment at the present time is 334, the full strength allowed by the Regulations being 342, the men required to complete its full strength being now under examination.

With a view of rendering an excellent system still nearer, in my opinion, perfection, I would, with all due deference to superior experience, offer the following suggestions:—

1st. That the strength of each corps be increased to 100.

2nd. That the continuous training be increased to eight days.

3rd. That having in view the spirit infused by music into military matters, each country corps be allowed a band of ten musicians, and as they now possess the instruments, and men can be readily found to use them, the expense will be inconsiderable.

4th. That the uniform supplied to my regiment having been so slovenly and carelessly made, and the quality of the material indifferent, a man, no matter how tidy, cannot possibly look really well; and I would strongly suggest that, instead of allowing one firm to secure the making of the whole quantity, the officers commanding regiments be allowed to invite and deal with tenders for the supply of their several regiments, or that a Board be appointed, who shall see that all contracts are carried out better and more speedily than has hitherto been the case.

5th. That in future each man should be supplied with one suit of uniform for drill purposes, of the same style as that now used, and also one for inspection and reviews, the tunic of which shall be of cloth, similar to that issued to the old Volunteer Force.

In conclusion, I would express my firm conviction of the utter impossibility of forming and keeping together a purely Volunteer Force. The attempt has been made upon three several occasions in New South Wales, failure in each instance being the result. It is, in my opinion, out of the question for men to give their spare time to drill without some remuneration, especially when there are so many attractions which absorb it.

I have, &c.,

WM. H. HOLBOROW, Lieut.-Col.,  
Commanding 3rd Regt. V.I.

#### Lieutenant-Colonel Raymond to The Commandant.

Sir,

1st Regiment Volunteer Infantry, Sydney, 28 February, 1881.

In reference to your confidential memo. of 18th instant, I have the honor to state that in my opinion the working of the new system generally is far superior to the former organization; and I need only point, in confirmation of my belief, to the present state of the Force as compared with that under the old Regulations.

Superior, however, as the present organization is, there is doubtless room for improvement, especially in regard to the officers. In many of them there is not that *esprit de corps* that should exist, and which I attribute in a great measure to the system of election to first commissions, which still stands part of the Act. A partial remedy would, I think, be achieved by direct appointments, on the recommendation of the officer commanding regiments or corps, the nominations to be as far as possible selected from the respective corps. The elimination from the Regulations of the term volunteer, all brigade changes, dress regulations, or other matters, to be by general order, not by the votes of the officers; and regimental matters to be similarly worked by the officers commanding, subject, of course, to the general provisions of the Act and Regulations. I think such a regulation would have a good effect, by doing away with discussion, as we all know there are some who oppose the majority, often merely for opposition sake.

The present system of training, as carried out in the 1st Regiment, has, I venture to assert, resulted in a marked improvement in the non-commissioned officers and in the steadiness of the men under arms. The improvement in interior economy is the result of the period of continuous training, prior to which most in the service were utterly ignorant of this necessary branch of duty, solely from lack of practical teaching. I believe it would be wise to extend the system further, by giving to each regiment the control of the clothing, which should be obtained from Home, in the same manner that troops on foreign service are supplied. While on this subject I would call attention to the present dress. The Norfolk jacket is a very good working dress; but when used for shooting, drill, &c., it is not fit for parade purposes. No one will deny that a soldier should appear smart and clean on parade, which they cannot do with the present dress; and I need only point to the different appearance as regards dress between the Permanent and Volunteer Artillery on the parade of last Saturday—the one with gold lace, white belts, and tunics; the other, silver lace, brown belt, and bad fitting Norfolk jacket. I respectfully maintain these distinctions should not be. The whole defence force of the Colony should be treated alike in every way, especially as to equipment, and I venture to assert that a more cordial feeling than at presents exists in the Force will be the result of such a course.

I should also recommend the formation of a reserve, admitting at once all old Volunteers, and hereafter only such as have passed through the ranks of the present Force, to appear for inspection once a quarter, at Commandant's Brigade Parade; that full forage should be allowed to all mounted officers; a cavalry corps to be formed in the country districts, and two companies each to be added to the Head-quarter Regiments of Infantry, with two supernumerary officers besides, which would enable these battalions to be drilled as 8-company battalions; a band allowance to each regiment, to be supplemented by a small subscription from the officers; a mess allowance for the formation and maintenance of a brigade mess, in connection with reading-room and military library for reference, to be also supplemented by subscription from officers.

Musketry instruction I have always believed should be carried out by the staff of the respective regiment, and see no reason to alter my opinion.

I would also mention for your consideration the advisability of substituting the following arrangement for detached drill, viz.:—Three day drills, and substituting therefor seven night parades (principally company drill); the number of drills for efficiency standing at thirteen day parades and four night drills. This would free the men for three more Saturdays during the year. The extra money required for these seven drills could be obtained from the three days parade struck off, and deducting a pound from the efficiency money at the end of year, making it £3 instead of £4. It

It must be obvious to all conversant with the present organization and the old, that without some remuneration it would be impossible to obtain the services of the men for continuous training, or the necessary number of day parades to establish a proper standard of efficiency. At same time I am induced to make the foregoing suggestions as to the substitution of a few night drills for day parades, believing that such a modification, while being acceptable to the general body of the regiment, might be introduced without deterioration to the Force.

I trust I have not strayed beyond the intention of your memo. in this short outline of some of the salient points of the new organization, which it has struck me might be improved upon, and which may be summed up as follows:—

- Abolishing the system of election.
- General and regimental orders to take the place of meetings of officers in matters affecting the brigade and regiment, such as changes of dress, &c.
- Regiments to have control of clothing.
- Tunics to be supplied, and white belts; and all *distinctions* as to lace, &c., to be abolished in the Force.
- Formation of a reserve.
- Forage.
- Formation of a cavalry corps.
- Head-quarter regiments of infantry to be strengthened.
- Band allowance to regiments.
- Allowance for brigade mess and reading-room, library, &c.
- Musketry instruction.
- Alteration in detached drills in regard to efficiency.

I have, &c.,  
R. PEEL RAYMOND, Lieutenant-Colonel,  
Commanding 1st Regiment Volunteer Infantry.

REMARKS in reference to the Organization of the Volunteer Force.

*Commissioned Officers.*

I AM of opinion that clause 24, directing that all candidates for a commission must have passed the Junior Civil Service examination or one of a higher degree is unnecessary, as many members of the corps are scientific men, trained to some particular branch of science, in consequence of which they are exempt from the rule relating to clerical appointments in the Civil Service, and are not required to pass the Civil Service examinations; and I think this should also apply to non-commissioned officers or privates whose practical knowledge of the special duties of the corps would otherwise render them eligible.

*Discipline.*

Clause 86.—The whole system of fines is in my opinion unsatisfactory, because it takes away from commanding officers all discretionary power in inflicting them, leaving out of consideration the opportunity that officer has of knowing the offenders' previous conduct or the repeated or aggravated nature of the offence; and I need hardly point out that the fact that if the immediate commander of the corps was invested with a discretionary power as to the amount of the fine, it would have a most beneficial effect as regards its discipline.

Clause 104.—In this case I cannot see why buglers should be compelled to go through a *course of musketry instruction*, which is described as consisting of four nights' position drill and sixty rounds target practice.

Clause 105.—I consider that the number of parades ordered is nothing like sufficient to ensure the efficiency of a corps like the Torpedo and Signalling Corps, which, in addition to the duties peculiarly its own (such as a knowledge of electricity, signalling, boating, diving, and other matters essential to its usefulness),\* has to be as well up in military drill as any other corps. In my experience at any rate it is expected to perform those duties on brigade parades with the same accuracy as corps whose one and only duty it is to practise the same.

\* See attached list of duties A.

Clause 110.—I cannot see why the inspection (the most important parade of the year, as by it the efficiency of the several branches of the Force is tested by the Inspecting Officer) should be the only parade from which absence with leave can be granted and the person to whom such leave is granted can be returned efficient.

Clause 119.—If a member is taken ill on the morning of the camp, perhaps after he has fallen in to proceed there, and a medical certificate to that effect is given, it cannot alter the case as regards the efficiency of such member. While on this subject of inability to attend parade, I might mention the case of Private J. Miller, of my corps, who was suddenly taken ill on the night of the lecture to the corps in 1879. He had attended every parade and had gone through musketry instruction (for which the lecture had been substituted), but, although the medical certificate was sent in, and the circumstances explained, he was returned non-efficient.

In my opinion, the present organization does not work so satisfactorily as the one the corps served under originally, viz., £1 per month for privates, and a parade weekly, two at night and two at day per month, with power to inflict fines for absence, the amount of such fine to be at the discretion of the commanding officer.

Under that system the corps was far more efficient, especially in their infantry drill and signalling.

Under present arrangements there is no provision made to empower the commanding officer of the corps to insist on its being practised in night duty on the water, a most necessary part of its duties.

In a corps of this sort (formed I may say from the Electric Telegraph Department of the Colony) I consider that the rules laid down for efficiency require great relaxation.

These members of the corps are liable at any moment to be sent on Government duty in the country for periods varying from one or more months, and, although granted leave from their military duties, are mulcted in the amount due for efficiency, when in reality they are already efficient. One instance I may mention is that of Sergeant Corbett, who was sent to Melbourne in October last by the Government to take charge of the electrical exhibits, &c., shown by the Telegraph Department of New South Wales at the International Exhibition.

Corbett



Corbett left in October last, since which, up to the end of the year, there were five parades that he could not attend, and of course lost his efficiency for 1880.

If he does not return till close of Exhibition he will be unable to attend the continuous training, which will render him non-efficient for this year also—a loss to him of over £17. It would be a great improvement if parades at night by moon or gas-light for drill purposes in addition to the present day-light parades were allowed, and the commanding officer to have power to fine absentees from such parades.

The system of paying once a quarter is unsatisfactory. Monthly payments would be a greater incentive to regular attendance than the present system.

In conclusion, I would suggest that, at any rate for this corps, there should be thirty-five parades per annum, twenty of which should be by day and fifteen by night.

That provision be made to pay monthly.

That in cases of absence with leave, on Government duty, or sickness duly certified to, such absence shall not vitiate the efficiency of such men.

That the regulation which orders that a recruit who has joined in the last quarter of any year, and who possibly has not attended a single parade after he was passed into the ranks, provided he does a course of musketry, receives the same pay for efficiency as the man who has attended every duty during the whole year, requires revision.

E. C. CRACKNELL, Major,  
Major Commanding Torpedo and Signalling Corps.

According to the last War Office Manual the following is a complete list of subjects in which a submarine miner should be thoroughly well trained :—

Rowing.	Drying gun-cotton.
Sculling.	Testing detonators.
General handiness in boats.	Adjusting relays.
Taking soundings.	Connecting circuits with relay.
Use of sextant.	Making up primers for ground mines, buoyant, and electro-contact mines.
Knotting and splicing.	Fitting up test table.
Making grummets.	Daily testing.
Making fenders.	Shutter apparatus.
Bending thimbles to wire ropes.	Testing firing battery.
Signalling with flags and lamps.	Testing charges.
Limelight.	Testing electro-contact mines.
Army and Navy code.	Testing galvanometers.
Morse sound reading.	Finding liquid resistance of batteries.
Telephone.	Use of dynamo-electric exploder.
Crowning cables.	Use of reflecting galvanometer.
Soldering and jointing cores.	Use of condenser.
Splicing cables.	Testing cables.
Laying out, picking up, and grappling cables.	Knowledge of principles of electricity and magnetism.
Loading mines.	Working out electric examples.
Connecting up mines and making water- tight joints.	Working electric light.
Lowering mines into boats.	Mechanical mines.
Laying out mines.	Passive obstructions.
Raising mines.	Improvised apparatus.
Work at junction box.	Engine-driving.
Hydraulic testing.	Diving, submarine mining, and general service.
Making up batteries.	



## The Acting Commandant to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 15 January, 1883.

I have the honor to forward herewith, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, the Annual State connected with the Military Department, dated the 1st instant.

### PERMANENT ARTILLERY.

THE strength of the Permanent Artillery on the 1st January was 315 of all ranks, being 5 below the establishment. Much difficulty has been found in keeping up the strength of this Corps during the year, in consequence of the state of the labour market in the Colony, which has operated to prevent men joining, as also to cause many to leave who would otherwise have re-engaged for a second or third period of service, and to encourage desertion. The fact of the Government having however, in July last, consented to give bonuses ranging from £75 to £50 to non-commissioned officers and men completing a total service of 10 years, as also a bonus of £5, and kit allowance of £3 to men re-engaging for further terms of service, will, I have no doubt, have a considerable effect in inducing for the future, a larger proportion of non-commissioned officers and gunners to complete a second or third period of service. The retention of a certain leaven of old soldiers, especially in such a service as the Artillery, is eminently desirable, both from an efficiency and disciplinary point of view. The conduct of the men of the Corps has, on the whole, been good, the number of Courts-martial in 1882 having been 21, as against 18 in 1881. The number of discharges in 1882 has been:—3 by disability, 5 by sentence of Courts-martial or on account of incorrigible character, 10 by purchase, 48 on expiration of term of service, as against 5, 21, 18, and 31 respectively in 1881. The number of desertions has been 46 in 1882, as against 31 in 1881. It is much to be desired that some mutual arrangement should be come to by the various Australian Colonies for the arrest of deserters leaving the one Colony for the other. At present this cannot be effected. The fact of Permanent Artillery Corps now existing in South Australia and Victoria would seem to give those Colonies at least an interest in coming to some mutual understanding with New South Wales on this subject. The facility with which men can abscond, and the immunity they thus enjoy from arrest, are powerful encouragements to desertion, and it need scarcely be added that every deserter costs a considerable sum of money to the Government. The number of admissions to Hospital in 1882 has been 184, resulting principally from injuries and chest ailments. There were 3 deaths during the year. The number of recruits examined in 1882 has been 305; the number passed into the ranks, 163. It will be noted what a large proportion of men are found unfit for the duties of Artillerymen, duties requiring a specially sound physique, and good constitution. The work done by this Corps during the year in the moving, mounting, and dismounting of ordnance, has been especially heavy, involving the transit of two 25-ton guns from the ship's side to Middle Head; the moving and mounting of the armament of three 9-inch R.M.L. guns, and four 80-pounders, at the new fort at Newcastle; the moving and mounting of two 9-inch M.L.R. guns, and two 80-pounders, at the new fort at Bare Island; and the dismounting of guns at Middle Head, and elsewhere, to admit of the prosecution of the changes in the works being carried out under Major-General Scratchley's superintendence. A considerable amount of other work has been done in connection with the moving of Artillery material, such as shot, shell, platforms, &c., &c. The whole of this work has been done in a manner very creditable to the Corps, and to Lieut.-Colonel Spalding, who has been charged with the carrying out of the greater portion of it. On inspection of the Corps I had but few complaints submitted to me, and found the forts and stores under its charge in excellent order, the Barrack rooms clean, and the system of discipline generally in accord (as required by law) with that existing in the Imperial Army. The drill of the men was good, when the large number of young soldiers in the ranks, and the number of detachments given, is taken into consideration. I may however perhaps be permitted to draw attention to the evil results likely to be brought about by the existing state of things in connection with the stoppage of promotion among the Officers of this Corps.

### VOLUNTEER FORCE.

The strength of the Volunteer Force on the 1st instant was 1,686 of all ranks, or 114 below its establishment, the difference being caused by the fact that men who have failed to qualify for the efficiency grant, payable on the 1st January, frequently leave towards the end of the preceding year, as also by the difficulty found in the country districts, with the limited staff, in carrying on the musketry course of the various scattered corps annually, and at the same time providing with sufficient frequency for the instruction of recruits to fill the vacancies caused by men becoming non-effective.

In addition to the ordinary curriculum of detached drills, musketry, &c., the Force was encamped for six days at Middle Head and the Victoria Barracks, and subjected to a rigid course of instruction in the work connected with the service of the several arms, the Infantry more especially being practised in outpost duty and the construction of shelter trenches. The attendance of the Force was exceptionally good, being 109 in excess of that of any previous year since the new Regulations have been in force. The men worked cheerfully and well, although subjected to really heavy work, to which very many of them must be but little accustomed.

The musketry for the year, under Captain Compton's superintendence, has been carried out in a satisfactory manner, although the fact of every man of the Infantry having to go through annually instead of every two years, as under the old Volunteer system, entails much additional work on the staff. The number of men exercised has been about the average; but the figure of merit of the shooting shows a very substantial improvement in the rifle shooting skill of the Force, a matter for especial congratulation. The number of men leaving the Force every year is large—in 1882 nearly 500 fully trained—owing to the migratory character of much of our population; but although a considerable amount of work is cast on the Regimental Staff and Company Officers by this, as also considerable expense on the Government, there still remains the fact that a large number of men passing through the ranks is thus trained to drill and the use of arms. There has been during the past year an entire failure in the system of supplying clothing to the Volunteer Force, the contractor—Mr. Nicholson—having carried out the work in a most unsatisfactory manner, a very large number of men having now no clothing who should have received it many months ago. The change in the mode of supplying and fitting clothing which has been introduced this year (1883) in connection with both the Permanent and Volunteer branches of the service will, however, I believe, reduce to a minimum such complaints in the future.

The

The change referred to consists in drawing the clothing direct, in assorted sizes, from the Store Department, and fitting it by the aid of departmental master tailors, assisted in some instances by local contract. In conclusion I may say that at the annual inspection I found the Force generally in a satisfactory condition. That on the whole its organization, while admitting of minor amendments, is such as meets the wants of such a community as our own, is, I think, proved by the fact that it has been practically adopted in Queensland, and is so officially proposed for adoption in Victoria and Tasmania.

#### FORTIFICATIONS.

As before stated, the new works constructed to defend the entrances to Newcastle and Botany Bay have (with the exception of two guns now on the spot awaiting arrival from England of new iron carriages) had the guns mounted in them; but the magazines in these works are not yet completed. Were this work at once carried out they would be ready for defensive service, although the barrack accommodation still remains to be provided. Some months since it being found that the many other duties devolving on the men of the Permanent Artillery, and the necessity for perfecting their instruction in the varied descriptions of ordnance now in use, did not admit of such working parties being found as would enable the works of entrenchment at Middle and South Heads to be completed within any reasonable time, the further execution of these works was transferred to the Colonial Architect by order of the Minister. It is to be hoped that the completion of them, as well as the construction of the emplacements for the 25-ton guns at Middle Head, of the redoubt above George's Head, and the new casemate battery below George's Head may be accelerated, as the system of defence proposed for the northern side of Sydney Harbour is now in a very incomplete state. It is also to be hoped that the barrack accommodation at Newcastle and Bare Island may be provided as soon as possible. The guns being mounted in these localities men must be kept there to look after them, who are now lodged, and will be till the barracks are built, in much discomfort.

#### MILITARY STORES.

During the year extensive orders for military stores have been sent to England, including 2,000 sets of military accoutrements, 8 Gatling guns complete, a number of pack-saddles and carts for carriage, and supply of small-arm ammunition waggons to complete equipment of 16-pounder M.L.R. field battery; as also limbers for 40-pounder guns of position, together with a considerable quantity of harness for gun-teams, and 3 new-pattern iron gun-carriages for garrison service.

A most essential want will have been met when these stores have been received. In addition, a large supply of ammunition of various kinds—artillery, small-arm, and Gatling—has been ordered, in view of bringing the stock up to a certain definite scale. A recommendation as to the minimum number of rounds to be kept up of every description of ammunition has also been submitted to the Minister, and it has been recommended that the Treasury should be desired *never to let the supply get below such scale*.

Finally, I would take this opportunity of drawing attention to the following matters which the efficiency of the department requires should meet with consideration, viz., the simplification of the administrative arrangements in connection with the Barrack department, Ordnance Store and Works services, the proper drainage of the Victoria Barracks, the provision of a central drill-hall for Volunteer use in the metropolis, as also of a military library and reading-room, centrally situated, for the officers of the Volunteer Force, the creation of a Reserve for both the Permanent and Volunteer Forces, and the disbandment of the old Volunteer Force.

As respects the first I may observe that it is an axiom of military administration that any Military Force should be complete in itself, that it should not be obliged to have recourse for assistance to departments outside, as also, that the supply services should be (as indeed they are in every army in the world) under the orders of the Military Commandant. Here an entirely different system prevails, leading to delay, and to a diffused and undefined responsibility. If this be so in peace it is easy to see how it must be in the event of active operations.

The drainage of the Victoria Barracks has been in a very bad state for years, low fever having become endemic in them, and money for several years having been placed on the Estimates to remedy these evils, but not expended.

The provision of a central drill-shed for the Volunteer Force is very essential, seeing the only ground now available for recruit drill is at the Victoria Barracks, which is by no means a central situation, the effect being that recruiting is to a great extent limited to the portions of Sydney immediately adjacent to the Barracks. A gymnasium and a reading-room might well be connected with such central drill-shed. Amusement and instruction would thereby be combined, and a social meeting-place provided which could not be without its use in holding the Volunteer Force together and popularizing it. A reading-room is also urgently required, and might be connected with it, where officers could meet, and where those of them who are so inclined might find the means for military study and the perusal of the contemporary literature of war.

The creation of a Reserve for both the Permanent and Volunteer branches of the service is *most desirable*, inasmuch as the number of men available is not now such as with our expanded armament we require. The cost of the maintenance of such would be comparatively small, seeing the existing staff would suffice for its training, &c.—some £25 per annum for each man affiliated to the Permanent Force, £4 per annum for each Volunteer. The formation of such a Reserve is but the complement to the system of organization now existing in connection with the two branches of our Military Forces, and, in addition to increasing our numerical strength, would otherwise have a most beneficial effect on them, as creating additional bonds between the Military Forces of the country and the general public. The continued existence on paper of the old Volunteer Force, while in no way adding to the military strength of the Colony, is creative of embarrassing administrative situations.

During the month of January, 1882, Colonel Richardson proceeded on leave of absence to England, the performance of his duties being undertaken by Colonel Roberts, of the New South Wales Artillery. On that officer himself proceeding to England in March, I was nominated by the Government to the command of the Military Forces, and Lieut.-Colonel Spalding to the special charge of the Artillery.

I have, &c.,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Lt.-Col.,  
Acting Commandant.

P.S.—The reasons which, as stated in this report, tended to reduce the strength of the Volunteer Force on the 31st December having already ceased to operate, it is on this date (15/1/83) within 40 of its establishment, the greater portion of this deficiency being caused by the inability of the Torpedo Corps to obtain the services of the particular class of mechanics, &c., which it requires.

W.B.B.C., Lt.-Col.

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True copy.—H. D. MACKENZIE, Captain, Acting Major of Brigade.

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Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1884.

[1s. 3d.]

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PERMANENT AND VOLUNTEER MILITARY FORCES.

(REPORT AND RETURN OF, FOR 1883.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 June, 1884.*

The Commandant to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit the Annual Report and Return of the Permanent and Volunteer Military Forces of the Colony for the past year.

PERMANENT ARTILLERY.

The strength of the Permanent Artillery on the 1st of January last was 310—the establishment being 320 of all ranks. In connection with this subject, there would appear to be certain causes which militate particularly against the maintenance of the corps at all times to its full strength. For instance, during the past year there were no less than 78 discharges, of which 6 were for disability; 15 by purchase; 41 on termination of limited engagement; 2 by ignominy; 11 for incorrigible and worthless conduct; and 3 as not being likely to become efficient artillerymen. In addition, 64 were lost to the corps by desertion, and 2 by death; thus making a total of 144, as against 120 in 1882.

The most serious loss results from desertion, which I am of opinion may in part be accounted for by reason of the high rate of wages ruling the labour market, and the extraordinary facilities which exist for men who from one cause or another become dissatisfied with the Service, to desert to the neighbouring Colonies, where comparative security from apprehension is afforded. I also think that numbers of new arrivals make use of the Military Service merely as a convenience, by enlisting with no positive intention of loyally carrying out their engagements. These desert as opportunity offers to better their condition. This evil might to some extent be met by the restriction of recruiting, as a rule, to those who have been resident in the Colony, say for twelve months, and who can produce satisfactory credentials. The costly drain to which the corps is normally subject may be judged from the fact, that no less than 163 recruits were passed into the ranks in 1882, and 141 in 1883; thus, of a force of only 306, exclusive of officers, it would at first sight appear that no less than 304 are soldiers of less than two years' service. This is however not quite the case, for the new element is to be debited with a proportion of the annual loss; but it may be roughly computed that close on four-fifths of the corps are recruits. Instead therefore of the Permanent Artillery being composed for the most part of highly trained gunners—such as the country has a right to expect—it is in point of fact composed of men far below the professional standard of efficiency, for competent authorities hold that an efficient gunner cannot be made under eighteen months or two years, and that too in England, where he is trained and instructed under the most complete and favourable circumstances.

The desirability of retaining in the ranks a certain proportion of old soldiers has always been recognized by the military authorities, and accordingly the Government was induced in 1882 to grant bonuses, with the object of encouraging non-commissioned officers and men of good character to remain in the Service. These however have since been abandoned, on the score, I presume, of economy, although it may very well be questioned whether after all the sum thus spent as a retaining fee was not in reality cheaper than having to supply and instruct large bodies of recruits, to say nothing of the superior efficiency of a force composed of a good leaven of old soldiers, as compared to that which at present exists.

Common

[740 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £2 11s. 3d.]

Common sense would indicate that it is futile to expect men to devote the best years of their lives to a profession which holds out no prospective advantages, and in which a lower rate of remuneration prevails than is to be found in civil occupations. Soldiers of ordinary intelligence recognize the fact that under the present system they must eventually be thrown back into civil life in a worse condition as regards learning a handicraft, or of otherwise earning their living, and providing for the future, than would have been the case had they abstained altogether from entering the Service; consequently, it is not surprising they should refuse to continue a career fraught with such personal disadvantages.

It follows that if a highly trained body of men is to be available on an emergency, bonuses for re-enlistment must be given, together with an increase of emolument in the shape of deferred pay—supplemented by the right of non-commissioned officers and gunners of exemplary character, after certain service, to succeed to such positions of trust in the Government Service, as constables, messengers, warders, porters, &c.—provided always their other qualifications are equal to the requirements thereof. Whilst on this subject I take the liberty of advocating, as a condition of enlistment, that recruits should be possessed of a simple educational standard, such as the power to read and write correctly.

The conduct of the men has, as a general rule, been good, still it cannot be denied that the number of Courts-martial, thirty-five, as compared with twenty in 1882, is not entirely satisfactory, but here again the want of means to induce experienced non-commissioned officers to remain in the Force exercises a prejudicial effect upon discipline. It is well known that there is hardly any greater provocation of crime than non-commissioned officers wanting in that tact, temper, and firmness in dealing with men, which can only be gained by experience, combined with special qualifications.

At the annual inspection of the corps, I found the drill good; the arms, clothing, and accoutrements in good order; the barrack-rooms and out-offices clean; the Brigade and Battery Books were correctly kept and posted; the system of discipline and interior economy in accordance with that laid down in the Queen's Regulations, &c. A few complaints were preferred of an unimportant character, which were duly dealt with. The corps went into camp at Easter, conjointly with the Volunteer Artillery, at Middle Head, and a small portion with the Field Battery of Volunteer Artillery at Windsor. This intimate association I regard as of great value, in tending to cement the bond of good feeling which should exist under a community of interests between all branches of the Defence Forces, as also in holding up as an example the higher standard of efficiency which must necessarily be exhibited by bodies under regular training.

The number of cases admitted into hospital was 214, which may be enumerated under the following heads:—

- (a) Diseases of the genito-urinary organs, 46.
- (b) Alimentary canal, 12.
- (c) Respiratory organs, 40.
- (d) Nervous system, 7.
- (e) Acute, specific, and general, 59.
- (f) Injuries, &c., 45.

During the year two deaths occurred, from inflammation of the brain and phthisis respectively. The men discharged as unfit for service were six, of which four were suffering from epilepsy, one from hernia, and one from gonorrhoeal rheumatism. The state of the hospital and general arrangements reflects great credit on Staff-Surgeon Williams, who has been but a short time appointed to the medical charge of the corps. That officer reports the drainage of the Victoria Barracks defective, and that it is only by the exercise of excessive vigilance that the Barracks are not in a condition highly dangerous to health.

I also inspected the various outlying forts, barracks, magazines, ordnance, and stores; found them in excellent order and condition.

The Military Provost in the Victoria Barracks was in good order, and conducted strictly in accordance with the Imperial Regulations. The management has of late materially improved, under the supervision of an active and intelligent Provost Sergeant.

It is much to be regretted that the matters affecting the promotion of a subaltern to the vacant captaincy, which has existed since the formation of the third battery in 1877, have not yet been arranged, as it is to be feared that a spirit of distrust and ill-feeling has, in consequence sprung up amongst the officers generally, and that the corps itself has suffered considerably in the eyes of the public.

The Permanent Artillery, in addition to their customary duties, have been engaged in road-making, the formation of parade grounds at Middle and South Heads, the mounting and dismounting of ordnance, also the transport of iron shields to positions contiguous to the batteries in which they are to be permanently fixed.

Provision in the Estimates of the year was made for the formation of a Permanent Artillery Reserve; but, from one cause or another, nothing has yet been done. It is, however, to be expected that during the current year the Reserve will be duly established.

#### VOLUNTEER FORCE.

The strength of the Volunteer Force serving under the partially paid system was, on the 1st January last, 1,798, out of an establishment of 1,968, thus showing a deficit of 170. This may be accounted for by the cessation of recruiting towards the end of the year, to enable the staff to complete outstanding work prior to the commencement of the duties of the new year; in addition to which, men who have failed to qualify as efficient, in many instances leave towards the end of the year. Two companies of Infantry have lately been added to the establishment. No difficulty exists as regards the supply of recruits.

During the past year I inspected the various regiments and corps, and had every reason to be satisfied with the drill, the state of the clothing (except as hereafter noted), and the arms and accoutrements. The books were properly posted, and for the most part showed an improvement over previous years.

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The Force, in addition to the training on detached days throughout the year, went into camp at Easter for six days' training, and numbered 1,569 out of 1,800 on the roll. The Garrison Artillery and Torpedo Corps encamped as usual at Middle Head, near the Main Harbour Batteries and Torpedo Stations. The former were employed chiefly with gun-drill, and the latter with scientific experiments. That portion denominated the Field Force, and composed of Field Artillery, Engineers, and Infantry, encamped at Windsor, on a site most favourable for drill and manœuvre, and was exercised in the formation of guards, outposts, shelter-trenches, and rifle-pits, field artillery movements, battalion and brigade drill, and manœuvre on an extended scale, together with the attack and defence of positions. It is particularly gratifying to note the beneficial effect which previous periods of continuous training have had on the force, by enabling it from the time of marching into camp to perform the usual field and camp duties with the regularity, ease, and absence of confusion appertaining rather to regular troops. All ranks entered with spirit into their duties, and generally comported themselves to the entire satisfaction of the officers in command of camps.

During the past year no less than five-sixths of the entire Force qualified as efficient, which fact, combined with the practice of a proper regimental system of interior economy, together with the steadiness, discipline, and good conduct which has marked the Force on all occasions, entitles it, in my opinion, to be deemed reliable. It is due to commanding officers to note that they take a pride in their commands, and to the officers and non-commissioned officers generally, that they support authority and render, as indeed do the rank and file, a cheerful obedience to orders.

Notwithstanding the increased facilities afforded by the assistance and superintendence of a master tailor, the issue of clothing has been very unsatisfactory, by the failure of the contractor to supply in sufficient quantities. Even that supplied was, as a rule, in such large sizes as to necessitate re-making. Much dissatisfaction and inconvenience has naturally been caused by the contractor's inability to carry out the terms of his contract.

The whole of the Force has been recently supplied with the modified valise equipment (pattern 1882), which it is intended to issue on such occasions as going into camp, &c. Buff leather accoutrements have been substituted for those of brown leather, with the effect of adding materially to the smart appearance of the men.

The annual course of musketry, conducted by Major Compton, a most painstaking officer, was attended by 1,227 men (exclusive of 180 artillery recruits) and may be subdivided as follows:—

Marksmen, and 1st classmen, 437 (of which 207 are in the former category); 2nd classmen, 397; 3rd classmen, 393.

The average of the Engineer and Torpedo Corps, and Infantry Regiments, was 66·05—percentage of 3rd classmen 32·02—with a figure of merit of 34·03, as against 35·66 in 1882.

During the past year amended regulations have been issued with the view of forming a Volunteer Reserve, composed of corps serving under a purely voluntary system *i.e.* receiving State-aid in the shape of arms, accoutrements, ammunition, instruction, and a capitation allowance for provision of clothing, and incidental expenses. This body is intended to be affiliated, as far as practicable, to the partially paid regiments; and, in point of fact, to form part of such, with however a comparatively modified course of training. One battery of Artillery and two companies of Infantry are now in course of formation, and the Government has under consideration the extension of the movement. Advantage was taken of the change in the regulations, to increase the number of drills of the partially paid Force, from twenty to thirty-two—half of which will be held by day, and half by night—and in addition to the continuous training in camp, shot practice, lectures, and musketry.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Col.,  
Commandant.

Sydney, 20th February, 1884.





1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CLOTHING FOR VOLUNTEER FORCE, 1881 AND 1882.  
(CORRESPONDENCE, &c.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 October, 1883.*

RETURN to an *Order*, made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly, dated 24th April, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all correspondence, minutes, documents, and other papers  
“having reference to all Contracts for the supply of Clothing for the  
“Volunteer Force during the years 1881\* and 1882.”

(*Mr. Holborow.*)

The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade to Mr. Thomas L. Nicholson.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 21 May, 1881.  
I have the honor to inform you that the Colonial Treasurer is prepared to accept your tender for the supply of clothing, &c., for the Volunteer Force during the year 1882, provided that you submit, in place of Mr. Hutchinson, who is not known by this Department, another surety of whom he can approve. 15½ per cent. off schedule price.  
I have, &c.,  
JAMES THOMSON,  
For U.S.

The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade to Mr. Nicholson.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 26 May, 1881.  
Referring to Treasury letter, S.766, of the 21st instant, in which you were informed that the Colonial Treasurer was prepared to accept your tender for the supply of clothing for the Volunteer Force in the year 1882, subject to your submitting (in the place of Mr. Hutchinson) a surety of whom he could approve, I have now the honor to state, by Mr. Watson's direction, that unless the name of a gentleman of whom he can approve as a surety be submitted by the 31st instant, together with a certificate from the person so named, to the effect that he is willing to become bound in the sum specified in the conditions of contract (£1,200), the conditional approval in question will be withdrawn, and such arrangements made in regard to the acceptance of another tender as may seem best for the interests of the Public Service.  
I have, &c.,  
G. EAGAR.

Mr. W. Harris to The Colonial Treasurer.

Dear Sir, Corn Exchange, Haymarket, 30 May, 1881.  
Referring to your letter of 26th May, I have the honor to inform you that I am willing to become security for the sum wanted, viz., £1,200, for the due performance of Mr. Nicholson's tender for Volunteer clothing.  
I am, &c.,  
W. HARRIS.

May be accepted.—J.W., 3/6/81. Mr. Ross. Inform Mr. Nicholson.—G.E., 4/6/81.  
Done.—M.R., 4.

The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade to Mr. Nicholson.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 4 June, 1881.  
Referring to correspondence in the matter of your tender for Volunteer clothing for the year 1882, and to Mr. W. Harris's letter of the 30th ultimo, in which he undertakes to become one of your sureties in connection with the contract, I have now the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to inform you that such tender has been accepted.  
I have, &c.,  
G. EAGAR.

The

\* There is no correspondence in connection with the Volunteer Clothing Contract for 1881, beyond the notification of acceptance of Mr. William Henderson's tender.

## The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade to Mr. Nicholson.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 9 June, 1881.  
I have the honor to inform you that the Colonial Treasurer has directed that, unless the bond in connection with your tender for Volunteer clothing, 1882, be duly executed and delivered within Tuesday next, the 14th instant, the tender next lowest to yours will be accepted.

I have, &c.,  
G. EAGAR.

## Lieut.-Colonel Christie to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Brigade Office, Sydney, 27 March, 1882.  
In forwarding the attached communication from Lieutenant-Colonel Baynes, the Brigade Pay and Quarter Master, dated 24th instant, I have the honor specially to bring to your notice the following facts with regard to the non-delivery of Volunteer clothing by Mr. Nicholson, the Government contractor. It will be seen that Mr. Nicholson was informed, so far back as the 4th June, 1881, that his tender was accepted, it being intimated to him at the same time, that the clothing would be required early in the present year, and yet up to date none of the clothing alluded to whatever has been delivered. This, notwithstanding Mr. Nicholson's distinct promise to the Commandant on several occasions, prior to the commencement of the year, that the delivery should take place as desired. I may add that the necessary requisitions with measurements, &c., were supplied to the contractor in July and August last, hence from seven to eight months have elapsed without any evidence being shown of Mr. Nicholson's desire to complete his contract.

The difficulties occasioned by this delay through the default of the contractor are numerous; and more especially so this year when, through an alteration having been made in the substitution of a tunic for one of the patrol jackets, some men are practically left with only one suit of uniform.

Requesting that the special attention of the contractor may be directed to the great inconvenience caused, and that he may be called upon to take immediate steps to remedy the same,—

I have, &c.,  
W. B. B. CHRISTIE,  
Lieut.-Col., Commanding Military Forces.

[Three enclosures.]

Call on Mr. Nicholson for an explanation.—J.W., 30/3/82. Mr. Ross.—G.E., 31/3/82. With copy of letter. Done.—31, M.R.

[Enclosure.]

## Lieutenant-Colonel Baynes to The Commandant.

Sir, O'Connell-street, 24 March, 1882.  
I have the honor to draw your attention to the fact that the contractor for supply of Volunteer uniforms for the current year will not be able to complete the whole required by the 4th of May next.

Mr. Nicholson's tender was accepted, and he was informed of the same on the 24th of June, 1881; shortly after this I told him that these uniforms would be required early in the following year. The Commandant also saw Nicholson on two or three occasions prior to the 1st of January last; on each occasion he promised to have the greater portion finished in the early part of the year 1881. Just before the Commandant left for Europe, he began to think there was little chance of getting them completed in time, and sent for Mr. Nicholson, and asked him when he would be able to deliver the uniforms, to have the quantity required so that the Force could appear in new uniform on Queen's Birthday. Doubting the possibility of his completing the necessary number of suits for that date, I asked him to state in writing the earliest time he thought he would be able to complete the contract—(See my letter marked A, and his reply thereto marked B, attached). I beg to enclose a copy of Schedule of prices, and conditions of contract.

I have, &c.  
THOS. BAYNES,  
Lieut.-Colonel,  
Brigade Pay and Quarter Master.

P.S.—Requisitions with measurement rolls for Head Quarters Corps were forwarded to Mr. Nicholson in July last, and for Country Corps in August, but no uniforms have yet been received.—T.B., Lieut.-Colonel, Brigade Pay and Quarter Master.

[Sub-enclosures.]

A.

## Lieut.-Colonel Baynes to Mr. Nicholson.

Sir, Brigade Pay Office, Sydney, 16 March, 1882.  
I have been directed to ask you to be pleased to state the earliest date you think you will be able to complete the Volunteer uniform (tunics and trousers) for current year, that is all those whose names you have been furnished with.

I am, &c.,  
THOS. BAYNES,  
Lieut.-Colonel,  
Paymaster.

True copy,—T. B., L.-Col., Paymaster.

B.

## Mr. Nicholson to Lieut.-Colonel Baynes.

Sir, 118, King-street, 21 March, 1882.  
I hope to have the bulk of the uniforms in by the 20th May next, and the remainder shortly afterwards. The whole would have been delivered by that date (20th May), but there was not a sufficient quantity of that particular quality of scarlet in the market, consequently it had to be specially manufactured.

I am, &c.,  
THOS. NICHOLSON.

True copy,—T. B., L.-Col., Paymaster.

The

The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade to Mr. Nicholson.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 31 March, 1882.  
I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to hand you enclosed herewith copy of a letter from the Commandant, with reference to the non-delivery by you of clothing for the Volunteer Force, under your contract.  
Mr. Watson desires that you will furnish an immediate explanation.

I have, &c.,  
G. EAGAR.

[Enclosure.]

Lieut.-Col. Christie to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Brigade Office, Sydney, 27 March, 1882.  
In forwarding the attached communication from Lieutenant-Colonel Baynes, the Brigade Pay and Quarter Master, dated 24th instant, I have the honor specially to bring to your notice the following facts with regard to the non-delivery of Volunteer clothing by Mr. Nicholson, the Government contractor. It will be seen that Mr. Nicholson was informed, so far back as the 4th June, 1881, that his tender was accepted, it being intimated to him at the same time that the clothing would be required early in the present year, and yet up to date none of the clothing alluded to whatever has been delivered. This, notwithstanding Mr. Nicholson's distinct promise to the Commandant on several occasions prior to the commencement of the year, that the delivery should take place as desired. I may add that the necessary requisitions, with measurements, &c., were supplied to the contractor in July and August last; hence from seven to eight months have elapsed without any evidence being shown of Mr. Nicholson's desire to complete his contract.  
The difficulties occasioned by this delay through the default of the contractor are numerous, and more especially so this year, when, through an alteration having been made in the substitution of a tunic for one of the patrol jackets, some men are practically left with only one suit of uniform.  
Requesting that the special attention of the contractor may be directed to the great inconvenience caused, and that he may be called upon to take immediate steps to remedy the same,—

I have, &c.,  
W. B. B. CHRISTIE,  
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding Military Forces.

Mr. Nicholson to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, 118, King-street, Sydney, 5 April, 1882.  
I have the honor, in reply to your letter No. S 696-4,205, dated 31st ultimo, in reference to the supply of clothing to the Volunteer Force under my contract, and to the accompanying letter from the Brigade Office, to state that the premises assumed in the latter are in part misleading and incorrect. In the month of June I received notice that my tender was accepted, but did not receive any intimation that the clothing would be required early in the present year, and had I done so would have immediately pointed out that such a thing would have been impossible, inasmuch as it took several months to collect the measurements. You will please observe that each man has to be measured by me and fitted, and it is utterly incorrect that measurements have been supplied to me. It is proposed to get size rolls for 1883. Such being the case, it is just possible the Commandant has presumed that such practice obtained this year. In regard to the delay and trouble in obtaining measurements, I would ask your attention to the press copy of my letter to Lieut.-Col. Baynes, dated 3rd November last, enclosed herewith, and in addition I have only to refer to the fact that a Brigade Order appeared repeatedly as an advertisement in the daily papers instructing the men to call at my place to be measured. For the purpose of obtaining the measurements I sent men to Bathurst, Orange, Goulburn, Newcastle, Maitland, and Windsor, to try and get the measurements. The first measurements that I was able to obtain was on the 23rd September, at which time the men were called by Brigade Order, when only about 100 attended, and up to month of November only some 250 measurements were obtained, although I had repeatedly sought to get the men together. Some 200 have been measured during last month. These facts completely contradict the statement that I was supplied with the measurements in July and August last.

I exceedingly regret that any inconvenience should have been occasioned, but you will at once see that no blame can attach to me. My letter of 21st March will disprove the assumption that I promised Lieut.-Col. Baynes to supply any portion of my contract prior to 20th May next, although at special request I will supply some Band suits for the encampment this week. I will use the utmost diligence and despatch in completing my contract.

I am, &c.,  
THOS. L. NICHOLSON.

The Commandant.—J.W., 17/4/82. G.E., 18/4/82, B.C. Lieut.-Col. Baynes, for any remarks.—  
W.B.B.C., Lieut.-Col., 19/4/82.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. Nicholson to Lieutenant-Colonel Baynes.

Dear Sir, 118, King-street, 3 November, 1881.  
I am compelled to complain of the manner in which the men have attended to be measured for uniforms. I have had four men in attendance for several Saturdays to measure, and on one occasion only two men attended.  
If you do not assist me in this matter I cannot get the uniforms ready.

I am, &c.,  
THOS. L. NICHOLSON,  
per R. CURRELL.

Minute of Brigade Pay and Quarter Master on Mr. Nicholson's letter of 5th April, 1882 (above).  
Brigade Paymaster's Office, Sydney, 25 April, 1882.

Memo. re uniforms for 1882.

With reference to your minute on Mr. Nicholson's letter of the 5th instant, in the second par. of which he states that "he did not receive any intimation that the clothing would be required early in the present year," this statement is not in accordance with facts, for shortly after it was notified to Mr. Nicholson that his tender was accepted he called at my office to inspect samples. I then told him that the Commandant was anxious to have the Force in cloth tunics and trousers as early as possible next year. "I will do my best." Some short time after he called again with his son, and took pieces of some of the samples as patterns. About this period the Commandant sent for him, and in my presence told him he was anxious to have the men clothed by the beginning of the year. His reply was, "I will commence at once, and have the whole completed before the Queen's Birthday."

As

As stated in my letter of the 24th ultimo, No. 82/66, the Commandant saw Mr. Nicholson on two or three occasions prior to the 1st January last, and on each occasion Mr. Nicholson promised to have the greater portion of the uniforms finished early. He was furnished with some of the measurement rolls in July and August, and others shortly afterwards.

He informed me he wished to commence with the Engineer Corps first; but I requested him to commence with the Orange Corps, as they were newly formed and required their uniforms at once. Mr. Nicholson states, "It is utterly incorrect that measurements have been supplied to me." Of course measurements could not be supplied. This appears to be a clerical error. It should be measurement rolls for Mr. Nicholson to fill in. These rolls were forwarded to him—some in July—but principally in August, 1881; but he appears to have taken no steps to measure the several Corps till September, October, and November.

THOS. BAYNES,  
Lieutenant-Colonel,  
Brigade and Quarter Master.

### Lieut.-Colonel Christie to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 28 April, 1882.

In reply to Mr. Nicholson's letter of the 5th instant (forwarded to me with your minute of the 18/4/82), taking exception to certain matters contained in my letter of the 27th ultimo (No. 82-146, addressed to you), I have the honor to inform you that it would appear from a statement made by Lieut.-Colonel Baynes (attached) that it was intimated to Mr. Nicholson by himself, as also by Colonel Richardson that the clothing in question was wanted early in the year. The very fact that requisitions for the supply of clothing were sent to him by Lieut.-Colonel Baynes as early as July, 1881 (the great body of the requisitions however being remitted in August, 1881), would seem to have been an intimation to that effect, as it could certainly never have been supposed that nine months after the clothing was requisitioned for it would remain unsupplied. While also personally unaware of what Colonel Richardson said at their interviews to Mr. Nicholson, I yet know that officer was anxious to have the men clothed as early as possible in the year, and this for very good and substantial departmental reasons. Mr. Nicholson is correct in stating measurements were not furnished to him in July and August, 1881; but the forms headed measurement rolls (they being really requisitions for the supply of articles to the men named in them) were.

As regards obtaining the measurements of the individual men, I have little doubt Mr. Nicholson did have some trouble, which is simply inevitable with the Volunteer Force, its members not being available in barracks for measurement at any time, like regular troops; but I do not find that he ever addressed Colonel Richardson as to any special difficulty in this direction, and Lieut.-Colonel Baynes only once, and this solely with reference to one corps, viz., 1st Regiment of New South Wales Volunteer Infantry; neither do I think it can be held that because he could not get the measurements of some men justification is to be found for inordinately delaying the supply to others who had been duly measured.

I find the Bathurst and Windsor Corps Volunteer Infantry were measured in September last, yet now, seven months afterwards, they have not received a suit. Again, the Windsor Corps Volunteer Infantry, the Northern Corps, and, as I believe, the bulk of the men of the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Volunteer Infantry, were measured in October, yet they have as yet received no clothing.

In conclusion, I would again urge the requirements of the Volunteer Force in the way of clothing for the current year.

I have, &c.,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE,  
Lieut.-Col., Commanding Military Forces.

### The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade to The Acting-Commandant.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 21 September, 1882.

I am directed by the Colonial Treasurer to enclose a letter signed "One of them," which appeared in the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* of Saturday last.

Mr. Watson would be glad to be furnished, with the least possible delay, with information on the matter, so that he may be in a position to answer any inquiry that might be made of him in Parliament.

This Department has not received any communication from you with regard to Mr. Nicholson's contract since April last, and it is therefore presumed that the clothing has been duly supplied.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

*Sydney Daily Telegraph, Saturday, September 16, 1882.*

#### VOLUNTEER UNIFORMS.

To the Editor of the "Sydney Daily Telegraph."

Sir,

As a non-commissioned officer in the 1st regiment of N.S.W. Volunteer Infantry, will you allow me to say that some nine months ago, in accordance with instructions received from head-quarters, the men of the regiment were ordered to leave their measure for new uniforms at a certain tailoring establishment in King-street. Till this day the long-looked for garments have not been issued. Perhaps Mr. McElhone or some other Member of the House would ask to see the specification, and inquire whether any other tailoring firm tendering would have been allowed the same latitude. By inserting this you will greatly oblige.

Yours, &c.,

ONE OF THEM.

Lt.-Col. Baynes, for report as to supply of clothing for current year to Vol. Force.—W.B.B.C., Lt.-Col., 21/9/82. The Commandant,—This matter was fully reported upon in my letter No. 82-66, of 24th March, 1882, to the Commandant, and subsequently in minute 82-23 of 25/4/82, on Treasury letter dated 18th April, 1882.—T.B., Lt.-Col., B.P. & Qr. Mr., 22/9/82. Lt.-Col. Baynes,—I want to know how the supply stands at this date.—W.B.B.C., Lt.-Col., 22/9/82.

The Acting Commandant—The contractor, Mr. Nicholson, has delivered to date 633 suits of uniform.—T.B., Lieut.-Col., Brigade Pay and Quarter Master, 27/9/82.

The Brigade Pay and Quarter Master,—

(1.) What is the total amount of clothing to be supplied according to existing contract?

(2.)



The Supt. of Stores, as to the possibility of making arrangements with some reliable contractor.—G.E., 12/10/82, B.C. The uniforms could be made by Messrs. H. Bull & Co., or Mr. W. Henderson. Both these firms hold the necessary material, and are prepared to supply at once.—W.O.H., 16/10/82, B.C. The Under-Secretary Finance and Trade.

I regret that Contractor Nicholson should give so much trouble in carrying out his contract. Let him be informed that failing to carry out the contract as requisitioned for on or before the 31st inst., the articles required will be purchased at his risk and cost.—J.W., 19/10/82. Mr. Ross.—G.E., 20/10/82. Informed.—20, M.R. The Commandant informed.—M.R., 24/10/82. The Supt. of Stores to note and return.—B.C., 24/10/82. G.E. Noted and returned as requested.—W. O. HOPKINS, 1/11/82, B.C. The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

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### The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade to Mr. Nicholson.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 20 October, 1882.

I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to inform you that a report has been received from the Acting Commandant, bearing date 2nd instant, in reference to your contract for the supply of Volunteer clothing for the current year. Lieutenant-Colonel Christie states that, speaking generally, you have delivered a little over a quarter of the quantity of clothing which has been requisitioned for; that you have not completed the issue of clothing to any one corps; and that some corps, notably the Volunteer Artillery, have received no clothing at all from you.

Mr. Watson is unable to imagine a much more unsatisfactory report than the foregoing, and he cannot any longer permit such a state of affairs to continue—the more so as you have already been allowed great latitude. I am therefore to inform you that unless all requisitions in your hands are fully completed by the 31st instant they will be considered as cancelled, and the outstanding supplies will be purchased at your risk, in terms of clause 5 of the conditions of contract.

I have, &c.,  
G. EAGAR.

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### The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade to the Acting Commandant of the Forces.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 24 October, 1882.

Referring to correspondence in regard to Mr. Nicholson's Contract for Volunteer Clothing, 1882,—I have the honor to apprise you that Mr. Nicholson has been informed that unless all requisitions in his hands are completed by the 31st instant, they will be cancelled, and the outstanding quantities of articles purchased at his risk.

The Superintendent of Stores reports that Messrs. H. Bull & Co. and Wm. Henderson & Co. hold the necessary material for the uniforms and are prepared to supply at once.

In the event of Nicholson failing to comply with Treasury demand, I have to ask that you will place yourself in communication with Mr. Hopkins.

I have, &c.,  
G. EAGAR.

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### Mr. Nicholson to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

118, King-street, 27 October, 1882.

With reference to your communication of 20th instant, complaining of the non-fulfilment of my contract for the supply of Volunteer Infantry uniforms, I beg to explain that whatever delay has occurred has been unavoidable, *Vide* the following reasons:—

1. The material ordered from England for these uniforms was not delivered for three or four months after specified time, some of it not coming to hand until September. This delay was, I believe, in great part attributable to the war in Egypt, and the unusual demand for military cloths in England.
2. From September to December—the spring months—is about the busiest time in the year, and the difficulty of procuring labour during these months is very great.
3. Had the material arrived in proper time, the whole of the contract would have been completed ere this, as during the slack months workmen would have been plentiful, and I should not have been pressed for time; but, owing to the reason contained in paragraph 1, the material did not come to hand until the very busiest time of the year; hence the delay.

Referring to the amount of work already supplied, I beg to forward herewith a list, from which it will appear that a total of 900 suits, or about two-thirds of the entire contract, has been delivered; and with regard to the non-supply to the Volunteer Artillery, I would respectfully draw your attention to the lists showing "Orders of Inspection," by Colonel Baynes, from which it will be seen that the date set down for inspection of the Artillery—before which uniforms cannot be supplied—is 11th November.

The 900 suits referred to are supplied as per list; and I would point out that where the entire corps has not been supplied it is no fault of mine, but has arisen from my not being able to get the men for fitting-on purposes when at their respective stations.

In addition to these, there are 800 pairs of trousers ready, which I have applied to be allowed to supply, but have received no reply; and I am given to understand that their delivery cannot be taken, owing to the inadequacy of storage room in the Volunteer Department.

In view of the above, and of the fact that the clothing as yet supplied has been declared superior to sample, and has given every satisfaction, I beg respectfully to ask that a further extension of a month or six weeks be given me to complete the contract, and to hope that an enforcement of clause 5 in the *Conditions* will not be made in this instance, as the consequences to me, with a great quantity of partly-made clothing on my hands, would be very serious.

I have, &c.,  
THOS. L. NICHOLSON.

200 suits	...	...	...	...	1st Regiment.
200	„	...	...	...	2nd „
80	„	...	...	...	Orange
74	„	...	...	...	Bathurst
74	„	...	...	...	Goulburn
60	„	...	...	...	Parramatta
60	„	...	...	...	Windsor
76	„	...	...	...	Maitland
76	„	...	...	...	Newcastle

Total ... 900 „

There are about 800 pairs of trousers ready for delivery, but no order to deliver the same.—T.L.N., 26/10/82.

#### Commandant's Inspection.

The Commandant will make his inspection of the following Volunteer Corps during the December quarter as follows, viz.:—

Wollongong Artillery, 17th October.  
Maitland Infantry, 25th October.  
Newcastle Infantry, 26th October.  
Head Quarters Artillery, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4, 11th November.  
Goulburn Infantry, 28th November.  
Orange Infantry, 13th November.  
Bathurst Infantry, 14th November.

It is hoped Mr. Nicholson will have each corps completed prior to their inspection by the Commandant.

THOS. BAYNES,  
Lt.-Col., B.P. and Q.M.,  
2/10/82.

Brigade Office, 14 September, 1882.

The following will be the dates of delivery of uniforms by Mr. Nicholson for current year, viz.:—

Bathurst Rifle Corps, 9th September, 1882.  
1st and 2nd Regiments Corps, 15th September, 1882.  
Orange „ 16th „ „  
Newcastle „ 16th „ „  
West Maitland „ 23rd „ „  
Goulburn „ 7th October „  
Parramatta „ 14th „ „  
Windsor „ 21st „ „

Engineers }  
Artillery } During the month of November, 1882.  
Torpedo Corps }

The Adjutants of corps and Officers Commanding have been notified of the above.

THOS. BAYNES,  
Lt.-Col., B.P. and Q.M.

The Commandant, who will perhaps report as to the propriety of acceding to Mr. Nicholson's request or otherwise.—G.E., 27/10/82, B.C. Lt.-Col. Baynes for report, W.B.B.C., Lt.-Col. 30/10/82.

#### Lieut.-Col. Christie to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Brigade Office, Sydney, 31 October, 1882.

In accordance with your minute of the 27th instant, on Mr. Nicholson's communication of the same date, relative to the supply of Volunteer clothing, I have the honor to state that I have called for a report (attached) from the Brigade Pay and Quarter Master, as to the advisability or otherwise of giving Mr. Nicholson an extension of time to carry out his contract. Having considered the same, I am of opinion that on the whole it would be better for the Department that he should be permitted to complete the clothing of the Volunteer Infantry and the Volunteer Engineers, on the distinct understanding that those corps be clothed within the time promised. As regards the Volunteer Artillery and Torpedo Corps, there seems to me to be no probability of Mr. Nicholson being able to supply within the specified period. Should the Treasury, therefore, be of opinion that other contractors are in a position to take the work up, I think Mr. Nicholson might be relieved of that part of the contract.

Awaiting your decision on the subject of a possible extension of Mr. Nicholson's time, I have as yet issued no orders with reference to your letter of the 24th October, 1882, No. P.O. 1,829-10,670, indicating cancellation of contract from this date.

I have, &c.,

W. B. B. CHRISTIE, Lt.-Col.,  
Acting Commandant.

I think Mr. Nicholson may be allowed the time asked for, and I therefore concur in the views of the Commandant.—J.W., 4/11/82. Mr. Ross,—Inform.—G.E., 7/11/82. Then, as to other contractors for Volunteer Artillery and Torpedo Corps. See separate memo.—15, M.R.

#### Memo for the information of the Commandant.

31/10/82.

In reference to Mr. Nicholson's letter of the 27th instant, re uniforms, I find he has delivered between eight and nine hundred suits of infantry uniforms, and has nearly completed the fitting of same to 3rd Regiment and the two companies of the Northern District, and states that he is ready to fit the 1st and 2nd Regiments of Infantry, by companies. I yesterday visited his



his shop and store-room, when he pointed out to me apparently about 800 pairs of trousers made up and ready for issue, consisting of infantry and artillery patterns. I also saw sufficient material in cloth, of the proper quality, to complete the contract for all arms. It does not appear to me that, considering the quantities to be made up, say at least 450 suits for Artillery, Torpedo, and Engineer Corps, that they could be furnished in the time asked for, viz., six weeks; I do also think it possible for him to complete the Infantry and Engineer Corps in that time if the Adjutants will give him the requisite assistance in fitting the men—that is, call them together by companies.

If the Government close his contract we shall be in worse predicament than we are at present, as from whom will they purchase the articles required? I scarcely think that the houses named in Treasury letter, P.O. 1,829 and 15,670, dated 24th instant, viz., Messrs. H. Bull and Co., and W. Henderson & Co., would be able to make up and fit the quantity in less than three months.

THOS. BAYNES, Lt.-Col.,  
Brigade Pay and Quarter Master.

### Memo.

#### Nicholson's Volunteer Clothing Contract, 1882.

Mr. Nicholson attended at the office of the Under-Secretary on the 8th instant, when the Colonial Treasurer's decision was communicated to him by Mr. Eagar in my presence. Mr. Nicholson expressed himself as gratified at the leniency of the decision, and stated that every effort would be made to give effect to it. The decision was that no clothing would be received from him after 31st December, 1882, and that uniforms must be supplied complete and in quantities sufficient for each corps, &c., at each delivery.—M.R., 15/11/82. The Acting Commandant, who will perhaps be good enough to note and return.—G.E., 17/11/82, B.C.

The Under-Secretary, Finance and Trade,—Decision conveyed noted; but I would observe that, in my opinion (in which Lieut.-Colonel Baynes, the Brigade Quartermaster, concurs) much practical difficulty is likely to result from insisting on the last two stipulations mentioned in Mr. Ross's minute, with reference to supply of uniform only when complete, and only when rendered in sufficient quantities for each corps, seeing that the *fitting* of the garments forms part of the present contract. I cannot see how 300 suits or so are to be fitted simultaneously. I would respectfully suggest that the Department should take what it can get, however delivered (provided of course it be good and properly fitted), up to 31st December.—W.B.B.C., Lt.-Col., B.C., 17/11/82. Mr. Ross, G.E., 24/11/82.

The Treasury concurs in the Acting Commandant's suggestion of 17/11/82, that the Department had better take what it can get up to 31st December next.—G.E., B.C., The Treasury, 24/11/82. The Acting Commandant to note and return. The Under-Secretary Finance and Trade. Noted and returned.—W.B. B.C., Lt.-Col., B.C., 8/12/82. Mr. Ross, G.E., 10/12/82.

#### Mr. Nicholson to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

118, King-street, Sydney, 14 December, 1882.

I beg respectfully to ask for an extension of time to complete contract for Volunteer uniforms. I am reluctantly compelled to ask this favour in consequence of the complete upset of ordinary business arrangements, owing to the elections, which have caused serious derangements of all tradesmen, particularly so with my artisans. Scarcely one in twenty of my men have done a day's work in the past month; they are now again settling down.

I have found it impossible to obtain other workmen to take their places, owing to the press of business, that is always great at Christmas; therefore I trust you will concede to me this favour, and you may depend upon the whole contract being completed on or before the end of January, 1883.

I have, &c.,

THOS. L. NICHOLSON.

Mr. Ross,—Ascertain how far Mr. Nicholson has complied with the terms of his former promise, and report.—G.E., 15/12/82.

Mr. Ross,—To be considered in connection with Mr. Nicholson's late application for an extension of time.—G.E., 16/12/82.

Will the Commandant be good enough to report how far Mr. Nicholson has complied with the terms of his promises, as indicated in the accompanying papers.—G.E. The Acting Commandant, B.C., 18/12/82.

Lieut.-Col. Baynes will be good enough to report as to progress made by Mr. Nicholson in performance of his contract since his last report was rendered; also what clothing remains unsupplied now.—W.B.B.C., Lieut.-Col., 20/12/82.

The Acting Commandant,—In reply to minute of the 20/12/82, *re* Mr. Nicholson's contract, I find on inquiries that he has done very little in the way of fitting the remainder of the clothing due to the Volunteer Force since last extension of time. I am informed he has returned about fourteen garments (after alteration) to the Goulburn corps, and about twenty to the Parramatta corps. I visited his shop and store this morning, and saw a large number of tunics cut and ready for the workmen, and apparently a sufficient quantity of cloth adaptable for the uniform required. He has delivered to my store about 600 pairs of trousers, made to measure, but not yet fitted. Adjutants of corps informs me that at the present holiday period it is very hard to get the men to attend. Many are away from home during the holidays.—T.B., Lieut.-Col., B.P. & Q.M., 28/12/82.

The Under-Secretary Finance and Trade,—It will be seen from Lieut.-Col. Baynes's report that but little progress has been made by Mr. Nicholson towards carrying out balance of contract.—W.B.B.C., Lieut.-Col., 28/12/82.

The extension of time asked for (*i.e.*, to 31st January, 1883) may be granted.—J.W., 3/1/83.

The Acting Commandant, in confirmation of verbal message already sent him (papers to be noted and returned).—G.E., B.C., The Treasury, 3/1/83. Return.

Lieut.-Col. Baynes, for information.—W.B.B.C., Lieut.-Col., 5/1/83. Return. The Acting Commandant,—Noted and returned.—T.B., Lieut.-Col., B.P. & Q.M., 5/1/83. The Under-Secretary Finance and Trade. Seen and returned.—W.B.B.C., Lieut.-Col., B.C., 9/1/83.

Mr.

Mr. Nicholson to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir, 118, King-street, Sydney, 18 January, 1883.  
I have the honor to apply for a further extension of time to complete my contract for Volunteer clothing until the 7th of March. On account of the scarcity of labour, I find it impossible to finish before that time.

The whole of the material I have on hand, and a great portion is in the hands of my work-people. During the elections and holidays it has been impossible to get through the work. All my staff are at work again, and I will finish by that date.

Trusting this will receive your early and favourable consideration,—

I have, &c.,

THOS. L. NICHOLSON.

Let me have all the papers *re* Nicholson's contract.—G.R.D., 18/1/83.

On perusal of these papers I find Mr. Nicholson's conduct to have been extremely objectionable. He may, however, be allowed an extension to the 7th March, with the clear understanding that no further extension or concession will be allowed to him.—G.R.D., 2/2/83. Mr. Kirkpatrick, 3/2/83, G.E. Done, F.K., 3. The Commandant to note and return.—G.E., B.C., Treasury, 12/2/83.

Memo. for The Colonial Treasurer.

Volunteer Clothing Contract, 1882.

T. L. Nicholson.

Contract accepted, 4th June, 1881.

Requisitions and the men's measurements\* were forwarded to him in July and August, 1881, and he was informed by Commandant that supplies would be required under such requisitions early in 1882. Commandant reports that Nicholson promised that delivery should be duly made.

27th March, 1882 (*i.e.* seven or eight months from date when measurements were given him), Commandant reports—"No clothing at all yet to hand."

31st March, 1882.—Nicholson called upon for an explanation.

5th April, 1882.—Nicholson replies, and tries to throw blame of delay upon Commandant, in that he could not get the men's measurements.

28th April, 1882.—Commandant admits some difficulty in getting measurements of Volunteers, who are not in barracks like the regulars, but states that non-measurement of some men could not justify the delay in delivery to others who had been measured—*e.g.*, Bathurst and Windsor Corps of Infantry measured in September, 1881—nothing supplied to them up to end of April, 1882. Northern Corps of Infantry and the bulk of the men of the 1st and 2nd Regiments Infantry measured in October, 1881—not a single suit supplied to end of April, 1882.

2nd October, 1882.—Commandant reports that, speaking generally, not more than one-quarter of the clothing has been supplied; no one corps has been completed; and that nothing at all has been supplied to the Volunteer Artillery.

20th October, 1882.—Nicholson informed by Treasury that all requisitions remaining incomplete at 31st October, 1882, will be cancelled.

27th October, 1882.—Nicholson pleads in excuse for delay—

(a) Non-arriving to time of his material from England,

(b) War in Egypt (?),

(c) Difficulty in procuring labour in the spring months (?),

and asks for further extension of a month or six weeks. Granted to 31st December, 1882.

14th December, 1882.—Applied for extension to end of January. Granted.

18th January, 1883.—Applied for extension to 7th March, where matter now rests for decision.—M.R., 27/1/83.

Mr. Evans.—Place this with Nicholson papers.—J.T., 20/4/83.

\* Explained in Commandant's letter of 28th April that these measurements were not working measurements. *The main point, however, is not affected.*

The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade to Mr. Nicholson.

Sir, The Treasury, Sydney, 3 February, 1883.  
Referring to your letter of 18th ultimo, I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to inform you that a further extension of time for the completion of your contract for Volunteer clothing to the 7th March has been allowed, with the clear understanding, however, that no further extension or concession will be allowed to you.

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

The Commandant to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Brigade Office, Sydney, 12 February, 1883.  
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your minute of 12/2/83, covering a notification from the Colonial Treasurer to the effect that a further extension of Mr. Nicholson's contract to the 7th proximo has been given, and to state that the necessary instructions have been issued on the subject.

I would at the same time draw attention to the very great dissatisfaction existing throughout the Volunteer Force at the manner in which the clothing contract for the past year has been carried out, and to the fact of the still very unsatisfactory position of the Force as regards the non-supply of uniform. I would also express a hope that, in the interests of the Service, no further concession be made to Mr. Nicholson.

I have, &c.,

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Col.,

Commandant.

To be resubmitted 7th March next.—G.R.D., 16/2/83. Registrar.—G.E., 16/2/83. Resubmitted accordingly.—A.E., 6/3/83. The Under-Secretary, &c., &c.

## Mr. Nicholson to The Colonial Treasurer.

Sir, 118, King-street, Sydney, 7 March, 1883.  
 Since you kindly granted me an extension of time to finish my contract I have delivered 240 suits; there still remains about 300 coats (tunics) to finish.

I can supply forty per week of the above garments, if permitted to finish.  
 I may call your attention to the fact that the garments are made in the Colony, and as tradesmen are very scarce that is the cause of so much delay.

The whole will be finished by the middle of May, so that the entire Volunteer Force will be clothed by then, and by one person, which is a consideration, the whole of the goods being made alike.

Trusting you will permit me to finish by delivering regularly every week say at least forty,—

I remain, &c.,

THOS. L. NICHOLSON.

Mr. Evans, previous papers.—J.T., 10/3/83. The Honorable the Treasurer wished to see them by the 7th instant, and they were sent to you on the 6th idem.—A.E., 12/3/83. The Under-Secretary. Put with other papers.—G.R.D., 28/3/83.

Let a strong letter be written to Nicholson informing him that complaint has been made by the military authorities for the non-completion of his contract; that the men have suffered inconvenience at the present encampment; that the extension of time to 7th March, granted by me on 2nd February last, has expired; and that I now call upon him for an explanation before finally dealing with the case.—G.R.D., 28/3/83.

Mr. Ross.—J.T., 29/3/83. Done.—M.R., 30. Bring forward with reply.—J.T., 30/3/83. Reply herewith.—A.E., 4/4.

## The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade to Mr. Nicholson.

Sir, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 30 March, 1883.  
 I am directed by the Colonial Treasurer to inform you that another complaint has been received from the military authorities with reference to the non-completion of your last year's Volunteer clothing contract. The men have suffered inconvenience at the Easter encampment in consequence of your failure to redeem your promises.

Mr. Dibbs now instructs me to say that, as the extension of time to 7th March has expired, he calls upon you for an immediate explanation before finally dealing with your case.

I have, &c.,

JAMES THOMSON,

For the Under-Secretary.

## Mr. Nicholson to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, 118, King-street, Sydney, 3 April, 1883.  
 In answer to your letter dated the 30th of March, I would respectfully call your attention to my letter of the 7th of March, in which I explain the cause of delay.

I beg to state that the whole of the scarlet tunics are supplied, and any of the four regiments who were without clothing at the Camp at Windsor were recruits.

I have received no requisition to clothe them, as they belong to the other contractor, and not to me. The balance of my contract are the Volunteer Artillery and Torpedo Corps (blue tunics), and my promise of the 7th March will be faithfully carried out if permitted to finish by the middle of May, and in time for Queen's Birthday.

Brigade orders are to receive no clothing after 7th March, and the Department will not take any clothing over until they receive orders from the Hon. the Colonial Treasurer.

Trusting you will permit me to proceed and complete—hoping to receive a favourable reply,—

I have, &c.,

THOS. L. NICHOLSON.

[Enclosure.]

## Mr. Nicholson to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, 118, King-street, Sydney, 7 March, 1883.  
 Since you kindly granted me an extension of time to finish my contract, I have delivered 240 suits; there still remains about 300 coats (tunics) to finish.

I can supply forty per week of the above garments, if permitted to finish.

I may call your attention to the fact that the garments are made in the Colony, and as tradesmen are very scarce, that is the cause of so much delay.

The whole will be finished by the middle of May, so that the entire Volunteer Force will be clothed by then, and by one person, which is a consideration, the whole of the goods being made alike.

Trusting you will permit me to finish by delivering regularly every week say at least forty,—

I remain, &c.,

THOS. L. NICHOLSON.

To the Commandant. Urgent.—G.R.D., 7/4/83. B.C., 7/4/83.—J.T., for U.S.

## The Commandant to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Brigade Office, Sydney, 25 April, 1883.  
 I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a minute from the Treasury, dated the 7th instant, indorsed on a letter from Mr. Nicholson, dated the 3rd instant, together with papers attached. With reference to Mr. Nicholson's letter, Lieut.-Colonel Baynes's report, attached, would indicate that it is

is not a fact that Mr. Nicholson has supplied all the scarlet tunics, 110 still remaining to be furnished to the Infantry Regiments, as also 99 pairs of trousers. In addition to this deficiency, 234 tunics, and the same number of trousers, remain unsupplied to the Volunteer Artillery, and 68 tunics to the Torpedo Corps. The inconvenience caused by the failure to furnish the clothing to the Volunteer Artillery and Torpedo Corps has been very great, and I cannot but regret that, as recommended by Lieut.-Colonel Christie, in his letter of 31/10/82, steps were not taken to relieve Mr. Nicholson of the portion of his contract connected with the supply of clothing to the corps wearing the blue tunic, in which case they would probably have been supplied from other sources by this time.

As regards Mr. Nicholson's promise to forthwith carry out the balance of his contract, I may say at once I have no faith whatever in his professions, seeing that since early in the year 1882 he has been continually making promises of this character, and to no purpose.

It is a fact, as stated by Mr. Nicholson, that instructions were issued to the effect that no clothing should be taken over from him after the 7th March, and that they are still in force. They were necessitated by the instructions given me from the Treasury, that the time of Mr. Nicholson's contract had been extended to that date. I am not aware that any further extension of time has been accorded him.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Col.,  
Commandant.

Memorandum.

Brigade Office, Sydney, 11/4/1883.

To Lt.-Col. Baynes, who will be good enough to furnish particulars as to what articles remain unsupplied to various corps under Mr. Nicholson's contract.

W.B.B.C., Lt.-Col.

Clothing unsupplied by Mr. Nicholson on his contract for 1882 :—

					Tunics.	Trousers.
Volunteer Artillery	...	...	...	...	234	234
Engineer Corps	...	...	...	...	...	...
Torpedo Corps...	...	...	...	...	68	...
1st Regiment Infantry	...	...	...	...	48	48
2nd " "	...	...	...	...	...	...
3rd Regiment	}	Parramatta	...	...	1	1
		Windsor	...	...	11	11
		Bathurst	...	...	22	22
		Goulburn	...	...	16	16
		Orange	...	...	12	...
Newcastle Infantry	...	...	...	...	1	
West Maitland...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	412	333

THOS. BAYNES, Lieut.-Col., 24/4/83.

Place these with later papers.—G.R.D., 30/5/83. Mr. Evans,—See to this, please, and then hand to Mr. Ross, to enable him to prepare return called for by Parliament.—J.T. (for U.-S.), 31/5/83.

Mr. Nicholson to The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

118, King-street, Sydney, 17 May, 1883.

I have the honor to report, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, that I will supply 112 Volunteer Artillery tunics to the military authorities before Queen's Birthday, this being the Sydney portion of my contract.

It will be impossible to have the Torpedo uniforms finished by Queen's Birthday, but will have them finished a few days later.

I have, &c.,  
THOS. L. NICHOLSON.

May be taken.—G.R.D., 30/5/83. Inform the Commandant. Mr. Ross,—Inform officially. He has already been informed, privately, by the Treasurer himself. See previous papers.—J.T., 31/5/83. Done.—M.R., 1/6/83. Mr. Ross,—Have the return required by the Legislative Assembly prepared at your leisure.—J.T., 1/6/83.

Dear Mr. Dibbs,—I have given orders that Nicholson's clothing shall be received.—Yours very truly, JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Brigade Office, 23 May, 1883.

The Under-Secretary for Finance and Trade to the Commandant.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 1 June, 1883.

Referring to the intimation given to you by the Colonial Treasurer verbally, to the effect that he had approved of an application made by Mr. T. L. Nicholson to be allowed to send in 112 Volunteer Artillery Tunics before Queen's Birthday, I am now directed by Mr. Dibbs to confirm such arrangement, officially.

I have, &c.,  
JAMES THOMSON,  
For the Under-Secretary.



1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## VOLUNTEER CORPS.

(FORMATION OF, IN COUNTRY DISTRICTS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 November, 1883.*

RETURN laid upon the Table of this House, by the Colonial Secretary, in answer to Mr. Stokes' Questions 2 and 3, of No. 21, of the 25th October, 1883, showing,—

“ How many applications were considered for enrolment and decided upon during the late recess ?

“ The number of applications that were supported by petition from each town, and the numerical strength of each petition ? ”

2.—Fourteen, viz., Richmond, Hay, Goulburn, Lithgow, Kiama, Manly Beach, Wagga, Penrith, Ulladulla, Mudgee, Burrawang, Moss Vale and Berrima, Tamworth and Forbes.

3.—From the documents I have had access to the following would appear to be the state of the case:—

Towns, &c.	Application supported by petition.	Petitioners.
Richmond ... ..	1	119
Goulburn ... ..	1	34
Lithgow ... ..	1	110
Kiama ... ..	2	107
Manly Beach ... ..	1	74
Wagga ... ..	Nil.	62
Penrith ... ..	1	98
Ulladulla ... ..	4	58
Mudgee ... ..	2	70
Moss Vale and Berrima ... ..	1	127
Tamworth ... ..	3	104
Forbes ... ..	2	123

Brigade Office,  
Sydney, 16th November, 1883.

JOHN S. RICHARDSON, Col.,  
Commandant.



1883-4.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## VOLUNTEERS.

(NAVAL ARTILLERY—REGULATIONS.)

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Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 5, sec. 50.

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Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 6th March, 1884.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased, in accordance with section 50 of the "Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867," to make the following Regulation regarding the uniform to be worn by the Officers of the Volunteer Naval Artillery.

ALEX. STUART.

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### UNIFORM TO BE WORN BY THE OFFICERS OF THE VOLUNTEER NAVAL ARTILLERY.

Navy-blue cloth, with distinction stripes, same as Royal Navy, only silver.

Cap same as Royal Naval Volunteer Artillery, with distinguishing letters of the Corps.

Sword and belt same as Royal Naval Volunteer Artillery, with distinguishing letters on buckle.

Buttons same as Royal Naval Volunteer Artillery, with distinguishing letters of the Corps.

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1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## VOLUNTEER FORCE REGULATION ACT OF 1867.

(REGULATIONS UNDER).

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 5, sec. 50.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 25th August, 1883.

## REGULATIONS.

HIS Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has, in substitution of the Volunteer Regulations of the 9th of September, 1878, been pleased to make the following Regulations, under the Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867, for the Volunteer Military Force enrolled on a system of partial payment, or one of gratuitous service—the Regulations affecting the payment and training of the former description of Force not to come into operation until the 1st of January, 1884, and those portions of the Regulations of the 9th September, 1878, bearing upon its payment and training, to continue in force until the 31st of December, 1883.

ALEX. STUART.

REGULATIONS UNDER THE "VOLUNTEER FORCE  
REGULATION ACT OF 1867."

## INTERPRETATION.

1. By the term "corps" is meant a united body consisting of two or more batteries or companies formed into a consolidated regiment, as also a battery or company formed separately, or in the country districts forming part of an administrative regiment, or connected under an administrative system, with a consolidated regiment: Provided also that in the case of a regiment, and the several corps or companies composing it, the officer commanding such regiment shall, for the purposes of discipline referred to in clause 28, paragraph 1, of the Volunteer Act, be deemed to be the officer commanding the corps, and the word "corps" in such case be held to mean regiment.

2. By the term "recruit" is meant a Volunteer who has not been finally dismissed drill.

## CONSTITUTION.

3. The Volunteer Force of New South Wales is maintained under the Act 31 Vic. No. 5, and is subject to the provisions of that Act, and to all Regulations made with regard to the same by the authority of the Governor.

4. The Volunteer Military Force shall consist of the following arms:—

Artillery,  
Engineer,  
Torpedo,  
Infantry;

which may be formed into corps partially paid for services rendered, and into reserve corps or portions thereof serving gratuitously, which shall be formed in places where the partially paid corps do not exist, and shall be connected by a

regimental organization with such partially paid corps; but corps formed under the system of partial payment may be supplemented as to numbers by the affiliation to them, or to any portion of them, of a reserve serving gratuitously.

5. Engineer and Torpedo Corps will be formed of persons who are connected with the profession of engineers, electricians, instrument-makers, and mechanics generally—and in the case of the latter corps, a proportion of boatmen.

## PRECEDENCE.

6. The different arms of the Volunteer Military Force rank in the following order, viz. :—

Artillery,  
Engineer,  
Torpedo,  
Infantry.

7. Every corps and regiment receives a title or number indicating its relative precedence with regard to the other corps and regiments of the same arm. The corps, batteries, or companies in a regiment take precedence according to their numbering.

8. On parade, corps and regiments are to be distributed and drawn up in the mode which the officer in command may judge most convenient and best adapted to the purposes of the Service.

9. Officers of the Force rank with Officers of Her Majesty's Regular and Militia Forces within the territory of New South Wales and its dependencies, as the juniors of their respective ranks, and with the Officers of the Permanent Forces of the Colony, according to dates of commissions.

10. The relative precedence of Officers is determined solely by the ranks and dates of commissions in that Force.

11. The relative precedence of Officers of different corps holding commissions of the same rank and date is determined—

1st. By reference to previous commissions.

2nd. By the relative precedence of the arms or regiments to which they belong.

12. The relative precedence of Officers of one corps, bearing commissions of the same rank and date, is determined by the order in which the appointments are inserted in the Gazette.

13. Medical Officers will hold the relative rank of Captain; the Principal Medical Officer, the relative rank of Major.

#### COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

14. The Commissioned Officers are appointed by the Governor. All proposed appointments, promotions, and resignations are submitted to the Governor by the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

15. All appointments, promotions, resignations, and dismissals are inserted in the Gazette; and such resignations and dismissals shall, unless notified to the contrary, be held to mean absolute withdrawal from the Force.

16. Every Officer is required, on receiving his commission, to take the Oath of Allegiance prescribed by the Volunteer Act.

17. The appointment of Honorary Chaplains will be sanctioned only on the recommendation of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

18. No Officer holding an honorary commission can, by virtue of it, take precedence of any officer holding a substantive commission, or assume command otherwise than in connection with a cadet corps to which he may belong.

19. Every Officer is required to possess a competent knowledge of his duties, and to give a proper attendance to the drills of his corps or regiment, and the administrative duties connected therewith.

20. Any Officer who fails to pay proper and diligent attention to the duties of his position will not be allowed to retain his commission.

21. Officers will be liable at any time to be required to undergo an examination by a Board appointed by the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force as to their competency. Officers failing to pass such will not be allowed to retain their commissions.

22. The Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force is authorized to appoint such Officers, or other persons, as he may think fit, to be examiners of candidates for commissions and promotion.

23. Surgeons, in the requisite proportion, in addition to a Principal Medical Officer, will be appointed as a Medical Staff to the Force generally, who will perform such duties as may be required of them, under the direction of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

24. All candidates for first commissions must produce a certificate of having passed the Civil Service Examination of the Colony, or an examination of a higher degree, and except in the case of persons possessing special military experience will not be eligible for appointment as subalterns if over thirty years of age, or as Captains or Field Officers if over forty years of age.

25. Subalterns appointed direct must, within one year from the date of appointment, present themselves for examination; and candidates for commission from the ranks must, prior to appointment, pass an examination before a Board of Officers in the undermentioned subjects:—

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

- (a.) Company drill in close order.
- (b.) Duties of guards.
- (c.) Carbine or rifle exercises, and the drill of one description of gun used by the corps.
- (d.) Volunteer Act and Regulations.

#### ENGINEER CORPS.

- (a.) Company drill in close order.
- (b.) Duties of guards.
- (c.) Rifle exercises.
- (d.) Military engineering (Sapper's Manual):—
  1. Hasty defences.
  2. Defence of posts. Field-works.
  3. Throwing up earth-works.
  4. Revetting materials.
  5. Revetments.
- (e.) Volunteer Act and Regulations.

#### TORPEDO CORPS.

- (a.) Company drill in close order.
- (b.) Duties of guards.
- (c.) Rifle exercises.
- (d.) Signalling—flags, lights, electric telegraph, &c., &c.
- (e.) Electricity in connection with submarine warfare, and how applied—batteries required, how constructed, and kind generally used.  
Magneto-electricity for exploding submarine mines.  
Galvanometers.

(f.) Torpedoes—electro, contact mines, ground mines, mechanical mines, circuit closers—how arranged and exploded.

Aggressive Torpedoes—Harvey's, Whitehead's, out-rigger for boats.

Fuzes and detonators—how constructed and applied—charges: powder, gun-cotton, dynamite, and litho-fracteur—relative values.

Cases—Sizes of cases for certain quantities of explosives and for different depths.

Firing by observation, and cross-bearings by shutter apparatus.

Testing table.

Cables for submarine mines.

Testing the same.

(g.) Volunteer Act and Regulations.

Examination for rank of Captain and Field Officers will be of a more extended nature in the above subjects than is required of Subalterns, with the addition of—

(a.) Battalion drill in close order, and proper mode of route marching.

(b.) Standing Orders of the Force.

#### INFANTRY CORPS.

(a.) Squad and company drills.

(b.) Duties of guards and out-posts.

(c.) Rifle exercises.

(d.) Volunteer Act and Regulations.

26. Captains appointed direct must within one year from date of appointment present themselves for examination, and subalterns prior to promotions to the rank of Captain must pass an examination before a Board of Officers, in the undermentioned subjects:—

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

(a.) Company drill and command of a Company in Battalion in close order.

(b.) Duties of guards.

(c.) Service of description of ordnance worked by the special branch of the corps to which they belong.

(d.) Exercise with or without machines with the same guns.

(e.) General knowledge of the ordnance served by the special branch of the corps to which they belong, as regards ammunition, stores, and carriages, care of magazines and shell-rooms, flight of projectiles, ranges, and penetration.

(f.) Volunteer Act and Regulations and Standing Orders of the Force.

#### ENGINEER CORPS.

In addition to the subjects specified in examination for Subalterns:—

(a.) General knowledge of battalion drill and proper mode of route marching.

(b.) Military engineering:—

1. Defilade and obstacles, &c.

2. Batteries.

3. Execution of the work in connection with throwing up earthworks.

4. Detail of batteries.

5. Field kitchen. Boring and levelling. From instruction.

6. Trenches. From instruction.

(c.) Standing orders of the Force.

Examination for rank of Field Officer will be of a more extended nature in the above subjects than is required of Subalterns and Captains.

#### INFANTRY CORPS.

(a.) Company drill, and command of a company in battalion.

(b.) Duties of guards and outposts, and proper mode of route marching.

(c.) Volunteer Act and Regulations and Standing Orders of the Force.

27. Field Officers appointed direct must within one year from date of appointment present themselves for examination, and Captains prior to promotion to the rank of Field Officer must pass an examination before a Board of Officers in the undermentioned subjects:—

#### ARTILLERY CORPS.

(a.) Battalion drill in close order, and the command of a battalion in brigade.

(b.) Duties of guards and proper mode of route marching.

(c.) Drill of guns in use in the Corps, and exercise with or without machines with the same.

(d.) General knowledge of the ordnance used by the Corps—ammunition, stores, carriages, &c., care of magazines, shell-rooms, flight of projectiles, ranges, and penetration.

(e.) Volunteer Act and Regulations, and Standing Orders of the Force.

(f.) Riding.

## INFANTRY CORPS.

- (a.) Battalion drill.
- (b.) Knowledge of movements of Battalion in Brigade—field manœuvres and tactics.
- (c.) Duties of guards and outposts, proper mode of route marching.
- (d.) Volunteer Act and Regulations and Standing Orders of the Force.
- (e.) Riding.

They must further be in all respects eligible to take command of the corps or regiment in the absence of the commanding officer.

All officers will be expected to be practically acquainted with the exercises in which they have been theoretically examined.

28. If any officer appointed direct fails to pass examination, he will be examined again within six months, and in the event of a second failure he will be required to resign his commission.

29. In estimating the eligibility of officers for promotion, the examinations passed will be considered in conjunction with the reports made by their commanding officers and Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

30. The promotion of Officers up to the rank of Captain will be made as far as practicable by seniority, and to the higher grades by selection, subject to the passing of such tests as may from time to time be required, but no officer belonging to a corps connected under an administrative organization with a consolidated regiment can claim promotion in such regiment; and no officer of a reserve corps or company, can claim promotion outside such corps or company; provided however, that in the case of a vacancy in a corps, and no officer of that corps having qualified to fill the same, it shall be incumbent on higher authority in the interests of the Service to complete the establishment by the promotion or transfer of a duly qualified officer from another corps, or in some other manner.

31. Officers after twenty years' commissioned service may be recommended for a step of honorary rank on retirement, with permission to retain their rank and to wear the uniform of the Corps to which they belonged.

32. It shall be the duty of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, and other responsible officers, to bring to the notice of higher authority any misconduct or dereliction of duty on the part of any officer, and also to draw attention to any case in which the necessity for the maintenance of discipline may not have been borne in mind by those exercising authority under the Volunteer Act.

33. Names of officers for appointment, promotion, and retirement, shall be forwarded through officers commanding corps or regiments, stating whether they assent or dissent.

34. In special cases the Governor may waive or vary the examinations referred to in foregoing paragraphs.

## NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

35. The non-commissioned Officers of a corps, other than Permanent Staff, shall be appointed by the commanding officer from among the members, subject to the approval of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, and such orders as may be issued from time to time regarding examinations.

36. When a non-commissioned officer is reduced by the commanding officer of his corps or regiment, for any sufficient cause, the circumstances of the case having been duly investigated, a report shall be forwarded to the Brigade Office, for the information and approval of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

37. Non-commissioned officers may be required to attend a course of such special instruction as their position may require.

## MEMBERS

38. No person below the age of eighteen, or above the age of thirty-five years, is to be enrolled as a Volunteer in any corps except the reserve, in which the maximum limit shall be forty-five years.

39. Boys of fourteen years of age and upwards may be enrolled for the purpose of being trained as musicians, buglers, and trumpeters, subject to a special examination as to probable fitness.

40. Apprentices are not to be enrolled without the consent of their masters.

41. No member of a corps is to be enrolled in another corps until he has legally ceased to be a member of the former corps.

42. A member of a corps can only be transferred to another corps with the approval of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

43. Persons discharged from a corps, for any cause whatever, are not to be re-enrolled in any corps without the approval of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

44. Enrolled members are classed as efficient and non-efficient.

45. In order to be reckoned as "efficient," Volunteers must have fulfilled the conditions prescribed in these Regulations.

46. The normal standard height for Volunteers is 5 feet 6 inches for Infantry, Engineer, and Torpedo Corps, and 5 feet 7 inches for Artillery. But it shall be competent for the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, when he deems it desirable, to reduce the standard to 5 feet 4 inches for Infantry, Engineer, and Torpedo Corps, and to 5 feet 6 inches for Artillery.

47. The minimum chest measurement shall be not less than 32 inches.

48. Exceptions to the standard of height may be allowed with approval of Officer Commanding Volunteer Force,—in the Artillery, in case of Drivers, in the Torpedo Corps, in the case of men who are known to possess special scientific acquirements, in the Infantry where men are shown to have exceptional skill with the rifle, and generally in the case of musicians, buglers, trumpeters, or persons who from previous experience are likely to make particularly good non-commissioned officers.

49. In the inspection of recruits for that portion of the Force serving under the partial payment system, examining Surgeons must be guided by their judgment and experience in determining whether the men possess the physical capacity requisite for discharging the military duties of Volunteers.

50. The principal points to be attended to are—

- (a.) That the recruit is of healthy aspect, and does not present an appearance of feeble health or impaired constitution from existing or previous disease.
- (b.) That he is intelligent.
- (c.) That his vision is good, or at least sufficiently good to enable him with the right eye to discern objects clearly at not less than 300 yards.
- (d.) That the capacity of the chest is fairly proportioned to his stature, and that the heart and lungs are healthy.
- (e.) That he is not ruptured.
- (f.) That the limbs are properly formed and developed, and the motions of the joints are satisfactory.

51. Recruits desiring enrolment will be first examined by the Officers Commanding Corps, and in Regiments by the Officers Commanding, their Staff, or such other person as may be ordered, to see that they come under the conditions of age, height, &c., required by the Regulations. The recruits being found suitable for enrolment, and entry having been made of the abovenamed particulars on the attestation sheets, they will, if not of the reserve, be brought before Medical Officers, or medical gentlemen duly authorized to inspect recruits, who will sign certificates in the following form, certifying to the fitness for service of such recruits, which certificates will appear on the attestation sheets:—

*Form.*

I, A.B., do certify that \_\_\_\_\_ does not appear to be over the age noted in this attestation sheet, that he is healthy, has good eyesight, is of proper chest measurement, is not ruptured, and is capable of bearing the fatigue incident to the performance of military duty.

52. Care must be exercised in the enrolment of men for the field batteries that a certain proportion are able to ride, and are possessed of knowledge as to management of horses.

53. Officers commanding corps and regiments are required to bring forward from time to time for discharge such Volunteers as may be unfit for the performance of their military duties, through age, infirmity, special inefficiency, or other cause—as also such Volunteers as may be below the standard or requirements of these Regulations.

## PERMANENT STAFF.

54. The Permanent Staff is composed respectively of Officers and non-commissioned officers, storemen, care-takers, and others, and is generally under the orders of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, notwithstanding such officers and non-commissioned officers or others may be attached to corps or regiments.

55. The appointment, promotion, and discharge of non-commissioned officers and other subordinates of the Permanent Staff, rests with the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force; and all such persons serving for pay shall take the oath of allegiance and subscribe a declaration of voluntary service, and be subject to all regulations for the discipline of the Force.

56. Non-commissioned officers of the Permanent Staff rank with Volunteer non-commissioned officers in the different grades, according to the dates of their appointments in the Force, and the ranks in which they may have been detailed to act when specially attached to corps or regiments.

57. It shall be competent for the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force to classify, from time to time, the non-commissioned officers and others of the Permanent Staff, according to zeal, experience, and general conduct—such classification to carry with it the relative rates of pay approved by the Government.

58. The Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force is authorized to place any non-commissioned officer or other subordinate of the Permanent Staff, under stoppages of pay for any offence—such as irregularity of conduct, or want of attention to his duties, which may be proved against him; such stoppage for any such offence not to exceed one month's pay; and no non-commissioned officer or other subordinate shall receive more than half his pay during the time he shall have been under arrest or suspended from duty for any offence which may have been proved against him.

59. Non-commissioned officers, when attached to a corps or regiment are, for the time being, under the direction of the officer commanding that corps or regiment, who will report to the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force any irregularity of conduct, incompetency, or want of attention he may observe on the part of these non-commissioned officers.

#### ORGANIZATION OF CONSOLIDATED REGIMENTS.

60. The officer commanding a consolidated regiment is responsible for the discipline, drill, and instruction of the various batteries or companies composing it, and he will notice any infraction of the provisions of the law, or of the orders of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, relating to the use of arms, the regulations about clothing, distinctive marks of rank, discipline, and the like.

61. Officers commanding batteries and companies, and others, are in like manner responsible to the officer commanding the regiment, for the condition of their batteries or companies, and all matters relating to discipline, care of arms, accoutrements, clothing, stores, the payment and messing of their men, and the carrying out generally of such other details as may be necessary for the administration of military business.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION.

62. The object of an administrative organization is to unite separate corps in the Country Districts under a common head—as far as practicable with a regimental system,—and to secure uniformity of discipline and drill, and to afford them the advantage of the instruction and assistance of a regimental staff.

63. The field officer commanding a regiment will have the general charge of the discipline, drill, and instruction of the several corps under his command. He will inspect them from time to time, and will take notice of any infraction of the provisions of the law, or of the orders of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, relating to the use of arms, the regulations about clothing, distinctive marks of rank, discipline, &c.

64. Officers commanding corps in a regiment are required to bring to the notice of the officer commanding the regiment all infractions of discipline, misconduct, neglect, or inefficiency on the part of those under their command, and, subject to such orders as may be issued, to take charge of all arms, accoutrements, clothing, and other stores issued to their corps, as well as to see to the payment and messing of their men, the execution of all orders, and the maintenance of discipline.

65. No officer of a corps forming part of a regiment other than the regimental commanding officer and his authorized staff has any authority over the other corps of which it is composed, in consequence of their administrative union; but whenever the several corps, or any number of them, meet together for drill, the senior officer present assumes the command.

#### DUTIES OF ADJUTANTS.

66. An adjutant of Volunteers is purely a staff officer, and is not allowed to hold a regimental commission, and consequently cannot exercise regimental or corps command, except as noted in paragraph 122.

67. An adjutant is appointed to give instruction to the regiment to which he is attached. He is subject to the orders of his commanding officer, and he is required to assist him in carrying on the military duties of the regiment, but he is not to take any part in non-military affairs. It is his duty to visit the component parts of the regiment, in accordance with such orders as may be issued.

68. The adjutant of a regiment is to keep a muster-roll, and is to have access to the muster-rolls and other official documents of the corps composing it.

69. Every adjutant is required to keep a diary, showing the instruction imparted by him, and the hours during which he has been in attendance at his office, as also the duties performed by the non-commissioned officers of the Permanent Staff attached to his regiment.

70. He will prepare and forward all such returns as may be required, as well as keep or superintend the keeping of the books of his regiment.

71. He will generally perform the duties of regimental paymaster and quartermaster.

72. The non-commissioned officers of the Permanent Staff attached to his regiment will be specially under his supervision.

73. As acting paymaster it will be his duty to exercise a special supervision over all claims submitted against the Government, as also to see to the prompt settlement of all claims submitted on behalf of his regiment, and, as acting quartermaster, to watch over the issue and return of all stores and their proper treatment.

#### DISCIPLINE.

74. Meetings are not to be held in corps or regiments, for the purpose of expressing an opinion upon the acts of a commanding officer, or of recommending any particular course of action; nor are memorials to be drawn up to the same effect; and no meetings, except those called together by or under the authority of the commanding officer of a corps or regiment are to be held. If any officer or Volunteer has cause to think himself aggrieved, he will represent his case through his captain to the officer commanding the corps or regiment; any appeal against the decision of the officer commanding the corps or regiment will be made through the latter to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, and any further appeal will be made through these officers for transmission to higher authority.

75. Although it is intended that every opportunity shall be given for inquiry into well-founded complaints and the redress of grievances, officers and Volunteers will be personally responsible if they prefer complaints of a litigious or frivolous character.

76. Officers and Volunteers of a corps or regiment are not individually or collectively to attend political meetings or join in public political discussions or demonstrations in uniform. Bands of corps or regiments are not to appear in uniform for any purpose without the consent of the commanding officers of their corps or regiments.

77. When a Volunteer has been discharged for misconduct, a notification of the fact, with the cause of discharge, will be inserted in Corps, Regimental, and Brigade Orders.

78. Disobedience of orders or disrespect shown to higher authority will be instantly reported to the officer commanding the corps or regiment; and it is earnestly to be impressed upon all ranks that discipline depends so essentially upon instant obedience that not only must all commissioned officers see that it is always duly enforced, but non-commissioned officers failing to report any contempt, or neglect of their authority, will be liable to be instantly reduced. Military custom indicates that obedience should be rendered, even when it may be considered justifiable to prefer a subsequent complaint.

79. The arrest referred to in clause 28, paragraph 2, of the Volunteer Act is held, in accordance with the custom of the Military Service, in addition to such power of custody as is given by the Volunteer Act, to mean a suspension from all military duty and participation in rifle-shooting, until the cases leading to such arrests may be disposed of.

80. Duty with a corps is held to mean not only presence under arms on parade, but the performance of all administrative duties of a military nature, in or out of uniform.

81. Any Volunteer who fails to produce, for inspection, as required, any arms, accoutrements, or other property entrusted to his care, within a reasonable time, will be proceeded against under the Volunteer Act, and steps will be taken for his summary discharge from the Force, for disobedience of orders. Every Volunteer on becoming non-effective is required to immediately return to the Head Quarters of his corps, all arms, accoutrements, clothing, stores, &c., which may have been issued to him.

82. Corps or regiments are not to assemble under arms for any purpose unconnected with military drill or rifle practice, except with the approval of the Governor.

83. When Volunteers belonging to one or more corps or regiments are brought together under arms at rifle-shooting matches, or on other occasions, the senior officer present, in uniform, is to be considered in command of all the Volunteers on the ground; and although his position in this respect does not involve any authority for his interference in the arrangements of the meeting, yet he is responsible for the due maintenance of order and discipline, and the carrying out of any rules formulated to ensure safety.

84. Volunteers in uniform shall give the military salute to His Excellency the Governor, Officers of the Military and Naval Forces of the Colony, and Officers of Her Majesty's Imperial Service, when in uniform.

85. Volunteers will be careful on all occasions to appear either in the authorized uniform of their corps or regiments, or in purely civilian dress—the unsoldierlike appearance of Volunteers dressed partly in uniform and partly in civilian costume bringing discredit not only on themselves but on the force to which they belong.

86. Officers commanding batteries or companies, and others, in corps or regiments, are required to report, through the proper channel, all breaches of discipline and neglects of duty, to the officers commanding their corps or regiments.

87. The Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, officers commanding corps, and during continuous training the officers

commanding administrative regiments, in place of officers commanding corps, shall have power to enforce the following fines :—

	s. d.
(a.) For appearing on parade not in the order of the day, or with clothing, arms, accoutrements dirty, incomplete, or improperly put on	2 6
(b.) Talking in the ranks	2 6
(c.) Inattention, and other minor irregularities	2 6
(d.) Neglect of duty	5 0
(e.) Neglecting to notify to Officer commanding Battery or Company change of address, within fourteen days of such change	7 6
(f.) Leaving the ranks without permission	7 6
(g.) Minor cases of insubordination and disobedience of orders	10 0
(h.) Drunkenness on parade or duty, or in camp, or elsewhere in uniform, will be visited with a fine of 20s. for the first offence, and a repetition of the offence within twelve months will invariably be punished by discharge.	

Fines inflicted under the above will be noted in the quarterly returns, and will form a re-credit to the public.

88. Officers commanding corps or regiments will, immediately after parade, receive the reports of officers as to any Volunteers who have misconducted themselves, and in case of fine will cause record of offence and punishment to be made in the Order Book, or, in aggravated cases, they will report the circumstances to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force in writing, who will, if any additional penalty appear requisite, order a portion of the pay, not exceeding double the amounts above specified, to be stopped, or the case to be dealt with as may seem to him to be necessary.

89. These fines will be deducted from the pay of the Volunteer, whether the same has accrued prior to or subsequent to such fines being awarded.

90. Commanding Officers of Corps or Regiments will report to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force all cases in which fines are inflicted; and if any Volunteer shall feel himself aggrieved, he may address the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force on the subject, through the officer commanding his corps or regiment.

91. The Officer Commanding Volunteer Force is empowered to issue such standing and temporary orders, from time to time, as may be necessary to facilitate the administration of business.

92. No member of the Force is to be buried with military honors beyond those due to his rank, and except by the express desire of his friends, notified to the officer commanding the corps.

93. The Queen's Regulations and Customs of the Imperial Military Service will be taken generally as a guide in all matters not specifically dealt with in the Volunteer Act and these Regulations.

#### COURTS OF INQUIRY.

94. A Court of Inquiry is to be considered as a Board, of which the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force may make use to assist him in arriving at a correct conclusion on any subject on which it may be expedient for him to institute an inquiry.

95. If it is found necessary to cause the conduct of an Officer to be investigated by a Court of Inquiry, the Governor can alone direct the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force to convene the Court, which in such a case must be composed of Officers of the Volunteer Force.

96. The duties of a Court of Inquiry depend on the instructions which the convening authority may think proper to give. It may either be employed merely collecting and arranging evidence, or it may in addition be directed to give an opinion as to the facts established by that evidence; but it will have no power to pronounce any judgment as to the course to be taken by the convening authority in dealing with those facts. When facts connected with the conduct of an individual are submitted to the investigation of a Court of Inquiry, it is necessary that the instructions for the guidance of the Court should be sufficiently specific as regards matter, names, dates, and places, to convey clearly to the Court the nature of the subject into which it is appointed to inquire, and also to enable the person whose conduct is called in question to know what he has to answer.

97. It rests with the convening authority to decide whether it shall be open or close. All evidence taken by a Court of Inquiry is to be recorded, as nearly as possible, in the words of the witness on oath, and in the order in which it is received. The proceedings, when closed, are to be signed by the President and members, after which they are to be forwarded by the President direct to the convening authority.

98. A Court of Inquiry may be re-assembled as often as superior authority may deem necessary, and on every occasion of its meeting it is competent to receive and record new evidence, if so directed.

#### Declaration to be made by President and members of Court.

99. I, A.B., do declare upon my honor, that I will duly and impartially inquire into the matters to be brought before this Court; I further declare upon my honor, that I will not on any account, or at any time, disclose or discover my own vote or opinion, or that of any particular member of the Court, unless required to do so by competent authority.

100. A record of the above declaration having been taken is to be entered in the proceedings of the Court.

#### DRILL, TRAINING, EXERCISE, AND EFFICIENCY.

101. To test efficiency, every corps will be inspected annually by the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, or other appointed officer.

102. Recruits enrolled in the Force shall attend the head quarters of the corps in which they are enrolled, or at such other place, and at such time as may be directed by the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, for such preliminary drill as may be necessary to fit them for the ranks.

103. Recruit drill will be conducted by the Permanent Staff, under the direction of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, and recruits shall be passed into the ranks by an officer of the General or Permanent Staff, or other appointed person.

104. A recruit shall be entitled to classify as an efficient on the 1st of January of any year, provided during the previous year he has attended, subsequent to his being passed into the ranks, at least the proportion of one drill per month, including Annual Inspection, for the remaining part of such year, and also has attended such period of continuous training, or such musketry instruction, as may have been ordered during the remaining part of such year: provided that no reserve recruit shall be required to attend any period of continuous training.

105. No Officer or Volunteer under the system of partial payment shall, except as noted in paragraph 23, be entitled to classify as an efficient on the 1st January of any year unless during the previous year he has fulfilled the requirements hereunder specified: provided that field officers of the regimental staff will not be prejudiced as regards efficiency for non-attendance at night drills; but it is required that a general superintendence and occasional presence at such drills shall be given by them.

- (a.) Continuous training and exercise for six days at Easter or other convenient time, and at such place as the Governor may appoint.
- (b.) Twelve daylight attendances (including Annual Inspection) out of sixteen ordered for training, exercise, and instruction, at such times and places in any part of the district to which his Corps or Regiment belongs, as the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force may appoint.
- (c.) Twelve night attendances out of sixteen ordered for training, exercise, and instruction, at such times and places in any part of the district to which his Corps or Regiment belongs, as the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force may appoint.
- (d.) Shot practice for Artillery Volunteers—Attendance at two lectures in the case of Volunteers of the Engineer and Torpedo Corps, and a course of Musketry for Infantry Volunteers, will be required annually in addition to the attendances enumerated in (b) and (c), and for which no pay will be granted beyond that earned by efficiency.
- (e.) If absent from Annual Inspection with leave of the Commanding Officer, or through sickness duly certified, one attendance will be required in addition to those enumerated in (b) and (c).

No Officer or Volunteer of the Reserve shall, except as notified in paragraph 23, be entitled to classify as an efficient on the 1st of January of any year, unless during the previous year he has fulfilled the requirements hereunder specified.

- (a.) Eight daylight attendances (including Annual Inspection) out of twelve ordered for training, exercise, and instruction, at such times and places in any part of the district to which his Corps or Regiment belongs, as the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force may appoint.
- (b.) Twelve night attendances out of sixteen ordered for training, exercise, and instruction, at such times and places in any part of the district to which his Corps or Regiment belongs, as the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force may appoint.
- (c.) Shot practice for Artillery Volunteers—Attendance at one lecture in the case of Volunteers of the Engineer and Torpedo Corps will be required annually, and a course of Musketry for Infantry Volunteers will be required biennially in addition to the attendances enumerated in (a) and (b).
- (d.) If absent from Annual Inspection with leave of the Commanding Officer, or through sickness duly certified, one attendance will be required in addition to those enumerated in (a) and (b).

Nevertheless the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force shall have power to direct any Volunteer to be classed as a non-efficient for want of proficiency, whether in drill, musketry instruction, or a knowledge of the special duties of his position.

106. It shall be competent for the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force to issue, from time to time, such orders as may be necessary to secure the attendance at parades, &c., of Bandsmen, in lieu of the special training required in paragraph 105; and, except in the case of the reserve, at such rates of remuneration as may seem proper.

107. For the purpose of efficiency, the duration of parades shall be at least an hour and a half, but should corps or regiments having assembled be dismissed through inclement weather or other cause before the hour and a half be passed, such parade may be returned under the authority of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

108. The field officers of a corps or regiment are not to be absent from inspection without first having obtained leave from the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

109. When corps under an administrative system are inspected at their own Head Quarters, the commanding officers of such corps must obtain leave from the officer commanding the regiment. In each case sufficient reason must be assigned for leave being required.

110. Other officers and Volunteers who desire to be absent from the Annual Inspection for any special reason must apply to the commanding officers of corps, stating reasons for their applications. If such reasons are not satisfactory, leave will be refused. In case of sickness a medical certificate must be transmitted within one week.

111. It shall be competent to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, and officer commanding corps and regiments, to order a course of recruit drill to such individuals as may fail to exhibit a proper degree of proficiency; but such attendance at drill will not count towards pay or efficiency.

112. Attendance at funerals will not be allowed to count towards efficiency, nor will pay be granted for such attendance.

113. It shall be competent for the Officers Commanding the Volunteer Force to order a course of special drill for corps and individuals whenever, in his opinion, rendered necessary, but such attendance at drill will not count towards pay or efficiency.

114. No officer or Volunteer arriving on the parade ground after a parade has been formed up shall be allowed to fall in. A parade shall be held to be formed up when immediately after assembly the roll has been called.

115. Commanding officers of corps or regiments are responsible for forwarding the applications of officers for leave of absence from continuous training, through the proper channel, to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force; and in transmitting the same, they should express their own opinions as to the granting or withholding of leave, after having obtained full information on the subject. An officer in asking for leave must not content himself with stating urgent private affairs as the ground of his application, but must give good reason why such leave is absolutely necessary.

116. Any leave from continuous training (except in case of sickness) must be applied for previous to or on the first day of the assembly of the corps or regiment for such training.

117. An officer who applies for leave on account of sickness must forward a medical certificate as follows  
of the \_\_\_\_\_, of the \_\_\_\_\_ corps or regiment, having applied for a certificate on which to ground his application for leave of absence, I do hereby certify that I have carefully examined this officer, and find that [*the nature of the disease, &c., is to be here fully stated, and the period during which the officer has suffered under its effects*], and that in consequence thereof I conceive him to be incapable of military duty.

118. When the whole or any part of the Force is called out for continuous training, it shall be notified, when necessary by the post, through commanding officers of corps, to those concerned, when such training and exercise shall take place, and publication thereof shall also be made in one or more of the newspapers of the district. Any such notice so published shall be deemed a sufficient notice to every officer and Volunteer to whom the same applies, notwithstanding that he may not have received notice by post.

119. Any Volunteer who, without leave lawfully granted, or sickness certified, according to these Regulations, absents himself for a period of three months from the time and place appointed for training, or absents himself from the time and place appointed for the continuous training and exercise of his corps or regiment, or during the time of such training and exercise, shall be discharged, exception however being allowed when in the opinion of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force such circumstances may exist as to warrant a relaxation of such penalty.

120. Corps, battery, and company parade states, showing the total number on parade, with names of absentees, must be rendered to the commanding officer or adjutant of the regiment immediately before the parade is dismissed, and such officer is held strictly responsible for the correctness, as regards numbers present. Officers commanding corps, batteries and companies are responsible that a proper record is preserved, for entry in quarterly returns, of the names of

those present on parade, as no pleas of error will be entertained after such returns have been rendered to the Brigade Office.

121. It is competent to the senior officer on parade to direct any officer to assume command for the purpose of manœuvring a corps or regiment, although other officers senior to him be present.

122. It shall be competent for the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, or officers commanding corps and regiments, to detail an officer or non-commissioned officer of the Permanent Staff to assume command, on parade, of any corps or regiment for the purpose of exercise and instruction.

#### MUSKETRY INSTRUCTION.

123. The course of instruction for Volunteers will be as laid down in Brigade Orders from time to time.

124. With a view to stimulate individual exertion, and to reward the proficiency of Volunteers in the use and management of the rifle, a system of badges has been adopted, and the following rules for the award thereof are to be strictly adhered to:—

- 1st. To the best shot of a regiment, an embroidered badge of cross muskets and crown above and below on scarlet cloth ground.
- 2nd. To the best shot of a corps or company an embroidered badge of cross muskets and crown above on scarlet cloth ground.
- 3rd. To certain of the first class shots—(to be styled "marksmen") an embroidered badge of cross muskets on scarlet cloth ground. These badges are to be worn on the left arm, immediately above the point of the cuff, and retained for the period of one year from date of issue.

125. Every Volunteer must go through the course with his own corps or company: the only exceptions will be in the case of men who, having commenced the course, become ill and unable to go on, duly verified by medical certificate, or men who are absent on special leave granted by the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force previous to commencing the course.

#### PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

126. Pay and allowances shall be granted to the several ranks at such rates as may be sanctioned by the Government; but payment shall, under no circumstances, other than those noted in paragraphs 23 and 106, be made, except for performance of actual duty, and on the following system,—for example, in the case of gunners, sappers, and privates:—

- (a.) 10s. for each day of attendance during the period of continuous training.
- (b.) 5s. for each attendance at daylight drills.
- (c.) 2s. 6d. for each attendance at night drills.
- (d.) Balance unappropriated as above, and equalling one-fourth of annual rate, as bonus for efficiency.

The annual rates of pay of other ranks, other than command pay, will be proportionately distributed in like manner.

127. Recruits enrolled for the first time will be entitled to receive, on being passed into the ranks, a sum equal to that appropriated for efficiency, but such recruits will not be eligible to receive efficiency money on the 1st of January following. It shall also be competent for the Officer commanding the Volunteer Force to strike off the pay list any recruit who may have failed to go through a course of musketry when opportunity offers to complete efficiency in respect thereto.

128. No Officer or Volunteer shall be entitled to receive pay for any time during which he has been in arrest, or under suspension from duty, if adjudged to have been guilty of the matters alleged against him.

129. Any officer or Volunteer who absents himself either with or without leave, for any cause whatsoever, from the time and place appointed for attendances at drill, or does not appear at the time and place appointed for continuous training and exercise, or so absents himself during the time of such training and exercise, shall not be entitled to pay for the period of such absence; neither shall command pay be drawn by any officer who is absent from duty beyond one month, but the proportion of such pay for period of absence shall be paid to the officer in actual performance of his duties; nor shall forage or horse allowance be drawn by any Officer who is absent on leave beyond three and one month respectively, but the proportion of such allowance for period of absence shall be paid to the officer in actual performance of his duties.

130. An allowance to regimental messes may be charged at the daily rate of 5s. for every officer present during continuous training.

131. Officers to whom full forage allowance is granted will be required to keep and use a horse and appointments, which must be their own *bonâ fide* property, and suitable for military purposes. In default they will only be entitled to receive horse allowance for the provision of suitable horse and appointments.



132. Pay accounts will be rendered and settled quarterly.

133. No claim against the Government in respect of pay or allowances will be admitted for any year if not submitted to the Brigade Office for adjustment prior to the 1st day of March in the year following, in order that the performance of the public business may be facilitated, and the provisions of the Audit Act observed.

134. It shall be the duty of the Brigade Paymaster to see that all claims against individuals or Corps are closed annually, and not later than the 15th of March in every year.

135. An annual capitation allowance of £2 shall be granted for every efficient officer and Volunteer of a Reserve Corps, and the issue of such allowance shall be based upon the number of efficient shown in the annual returns; but no claim to this allowance shall be admitted at the commencement of any year if the number of efficient in any corps be less than three-fifths of the authorized establishment of such corps and the services of such corps shall be dispensed with.

136. These capitation allowances are to provide officers commanding corps with the means of supplying uniform and of meeting expenses other than those connected with the issue of arms, accoutrements, ammunition, musketry stores, and the provision of instruction; and should a surplus remain at the end of any year after deduction on account of above, the same will be handed over to officers commanding corps, for deposit in a Bank, and kept distinct from any private or other account.

137. In case of the disbandment of a corps any balance standing to the credit of the capitation fund with the Brigade Paymaster shall become the property of the Government, after payment of all expenses sanctioned under these regulations.

138. A committee shall be formed of the officers and the two senior non-commissioned officers of the corps, to audit the accounts and prepare an annual balance sheet of the funds accruing from these allowances; and such balance sheet shall be rendered to the Brigade Office not later than the 1st of March of every year, for the information of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force, and a copy thereof shall also be published by the commanding officer in corps orders. The account kept in the books of the Bank shall be subject only to the drafts of the commanding officer and two members, whom the committee may conjointly empower to draw cheques.

#### CLOTHING.

139. Uniforms will be supplied on the requisitions of commanding officers of corps, the cost of which will be defrayed by the public, and in the case of reserve corps out of the capitation grant, except as hereinafter provided.

140. The distinctions in uniform and appointments, which are prescribed in Her Majesty's Regulations, to denote the ranks of the wearers, are to be observed. Officers commanding corps and regiments are held responsible that the local rules regarding uniforms are strictly adhered to.

141. The several portions of a regiment must be clothed alike.

142. Clothing will be issued on the following scale for Volunteers :—

- 1 tunic every five years
- 1 jacket biennially
- 2 pairs trousers triennially
- 1 forage cap biennially
- Helmet every five years

There will be granted to Reserve Corps, on first formation the following articles :—

1 tunic, 1 pair of trousers, and 1 helmet to each Volunteer on fixed establishment.

143. Recruits will be entitled to clothing on having passed preliminary drill.

144. Volunteers will, for period of continuous training, provide themselves with kit, as follows :—

- 2 shirts
- 2 pair socks
- 1 towel
- 1 knife, fork, and spoon
- 1 comb and brush
- 2 brushes
- 1 box blacking
- 1 piece of soap
- 1 housewife
- 2 pairs boots, suitable to the Service.

145. It is required of officers commanding corps in all cases in which uniform has been damaged, rendered un-serviceable, or lost, prior to the expiration of the period during which it was required to last, to cause such individual to repair or renew such uniform at his own cost, or in default to proceed under penal clauses of Volunteer Act in the above respect.

146. Volunteers resigning or being discharged from the Force shall, in cases in which the uniform returned by them has not lasted the prescribed period, be liable to such stoppage from any pay which may be accruing to them at time of such resignation or discharge, as will represent the

proportionate value of such uniform, with reference to the unexpired portion of the period for which it was originally issued. After uniform has lasted the prescribed period, or has been paid for, it may be considered the property of the individual.

#### ARMS, ACCOUTREMENTS, AMMUNITION, AND STORES.

147. All arms, accoutrements, stores, &c., provided to a corps or regiment remain the property of the Government and the commanding officer for the time being is held responsible for their being at all times in a serviceable state, and for their being returned into store when required in good condition, fair wear and tear excepted.

148. Great attention should be paid to the proper cleaning and care of arms entrusted to Volunteers; and officers are to point out to those under their command that the barrel of the rifle is so delicately finished, that should rust be permitted to accumulate inside, it must inevitably destroy the integrity of the grooves, and consequently impair the accuracy of the weapon.

149. The establishment of officers and non-commissioned officers for corps and regiments is amply sufficient to ensure a proper supervision of the arms and accoutrements and other stores. Neglect must therefore always exist where the arms or accoutrements, &c., are in bad order, or where there is an absence of systematic issue and return.

150. The rifle must invariably be cleaned immediately after use.

151. Volunteers must not, under any circumstances, tamper with their rifles, or use other than the authorized ammunition; and any rifles which, on inspection, may be found to have had their locks or any other parts improperly altered or damaged, will be at once returned into store, and repaired at the expense of the corps, or individual.

152. As the commanding officer is responsible for the condition of the arms issued to his corps or regiment, it will be his duty to withdraw permission to Volunteers to keep their arms at their own houses, whenever such Volunteers fail to keep them in proper order, and he will cause the same to be deposited after drill in armouries, or places set apart for that purpose. In any case in which the arms are neglected, the discretionary power granted to the commanding officer in this respect will be withdrawn.

153. The repairs of all arms returned by commanding officers will be executed in the manner and to the extent laid down for the repair of arms in possession of the regular Army. In the case of the repair of a barrel, or supply of a new barrel, the complete arm, with its bayonet, should be sent in.

154. Commanding officers are to forward to Head Quarters any Government arms in the possession of their corps or regiment requiring repairs, accompanied by a certificate of the cause and extent of damage. The cost of repairing arms, if damaged wilfully, or by neglect, or want of due precaution, together with transmission to and fro, will be charged to the corps, or individual.

155. Ammunition will be issued at the discretion of the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force.

156. Every country corps is required to provide a secure place for the custody of its small arm ammunition.

157. When ammunition is provided by Government for the use of a corps, careful arrangements should be made by the commanding officer for its conveyance from the railway station or place to which it may have been transmitted.

158. The commanding officer of a corps or regiment is responsible to the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force for all stores which are supplied by Government for the use of the corps or regiment.

159. Targets and mooring-tackle are supplied to artillery corps.

160. The hire of boats to place and remove the targets is also allowed.

161. All surplus stores—such as empty powder-barrels, metal-lined cases, metal cylinders, or empty bursters—are to be forwarded to Head Quarters by the cheapest and most direct conveyance.

162. In case where ammunition is forwarded to a corps, for instructional purposes, the officer commanding such corps will be held responsible for any unexpended balance; and in case of such balance not being accounted for, the value of the same may be made a charge against such commanding officer, to be deducted from his pay and allowance, or, in case of a reserve corps, will be made good by deduction from capitation allowance.

163. A certificate must be rendered on the 1st January in each year, by officers commanding corps and regiments, that, subsequent to the Annual Inspection in the previous year, such arms as were not then seen by the inspecting officer had been duly seen by them or their regimental staff, and found complete and in good order, or otherwise, as the case may be.

164. It shall be the duty of officers commanding corps and regiments to require of officers relinquishing or assuming command of individual batteries or companies to sign a mutual certificate of transfer, according to form.



165. Any loss, damage, or destruction of arms, accoutrements, or stores, which may be traced to any officer or Volunteer will be required to be made good by stoppage from his pay, or, in default thereof, proceedings against him will be instituted under the Volunteer Act. In the case of reserve corps, any such loss, damage, or destruction will be made good by deduction from capitation allowance.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

166. All official correspondence from corps is to proceed from the officer commanding, or pass through him.

167. When a corps forms part of a regiment wholly or partially under an administrative system, the official correspondence of the officer commanding the corps is to pass through the field officer commanding.

168. Applications for leave of absence, returns, reports, and correspondence on military subjects are to be addressed to the Brigade-Major.

169. The Paymaster will correspond direct with the Treasury and Audit Office on matters connected with his financial duties.

170. Commanding officers of corps formed separately or regiments, and adjutants of such corps and regiments, will communicate direct with the Paymaster on matters of finance.

171. Applications for leave of absence for officers up to one month, and for Volunteers up to three months, must be made to the officers commanding corps. Beyond these periods, and in the cases referred to in paragraphs 108 and 115 of the Regulations, application must be made to the officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

172. Correspondence of artillery corps will be addressed to the Officer Commanding Artillery Forces.

173. As a general rule the system here laid down will be adhered to, but it will be competent for the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force to issue orders in variation thereof, from time to time, in view of facilitating the conduct of public and departmental business.

## BOOKS AND RETURNS.

174. It shall be competent for the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force to require such books to be kept up by corps or regiments, and such returns and states to be rendered from time to time as he may deem necessary.

## GUN-DRILL AND PRACTICE OF ARTILLERY VOLUNTEERS.

175. No gun practice of Artillery Volunteers is to be carried on, except under the superintendence of an officer of the Permanent Staff, unless a relaxation of this rule has been specially sanctioned by the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

176. Neither Volunteers not at exercise, nor other spectators, are to be allowed to congregate round barrels or cases containing powder which are being issued.

177. Bands of music must be prohibited from playing, either inside or in the immediate vicinity of batteries, during gun practice.

178. Whether in firing with or without shot, saturated cartridges are not to be used; they spoil ranges, and are apt to leave embers in the gun.

179. The practice of firing blank cartridges against time is forbidden.

180. Sword-bayonets are not to be used by artillerymen engaged in gun-drill or moving powder.

181. No smoking is on any account to be allowed in the vicinity of gun-carriages or waggons in which ammunition is being conveyed.

182. In all cases in which blank ammunition is fired from batteries in use by Volunteers, which consist of less than four guns, the intervals between the firing are, under no circumstances, to be less than 20 seconds, and especial care is to be taken in such cases in sponging out the gun and serving the vent, with the view of obviating as far as possible any chance of accident.

183. Magazines are to be kept strictly clean, and free from all gravel, sand, or grit; and no iron, light, lucifer match, or anything likely to cause combustion is to be permitted therein, nor is any one to enter a magazine with articles of a combustible nature on his person.

184. No smoking or fire is to be permitted near a magazine.

185. In moving powder-barrels about a magazine all friction is to be avoided as much as possible, and care to be taken that no powder is spilt on the floor, on which an old rug or blanket is to be placed; and all persons employed in a magazine must either wear list slippers or remove their boots or shoes. The magazine floor must be carefully swept after each transaction.

186. When a magazine is open for airing during fine weather, some one must be in charge on the spot, to warn persons from approaching it except on duty.

187. Cases or barrels of powder are not to be opened either inside a magazine or immediately outside the door. When brought out to supply batteries in action, they are to be deposited in rear and to windward thereof, under proper guard.

## PRECAUTIONS AT RIFLE PRACTICE.

188. In order to provide for the safety of the public, indiscriminate private practice at Volunteer Rifle Ranges is not to be permitted. All practice should be so regulated as to ensure the presence of an officer or non-commissioned officer, who will be in charge of the firing party, and held responsible for enforcing strict regularity and discipline.

189. None but experienced persons are to be employed as Markers at Rifle Ranges. The responsibility of employing boys in that capacity at private practice must rest with the members of the Force.

190. The officer or non-commissioned officer in charge of the firing point will see that the special Rules and Regulations bearing on the safety of Rifle Ranges are carried out.

191. Officers in charge of Rifle Ranges will afford facilities for target practice to cadet corps, subject to such orders as may be issued by the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force from time to time.

## CADET CORPS.

192. Cadet corps are formed of youths of twelve years of age and upwards.

193. The members of a cadet corps are not to be attested for service.

194. The commanding officer of a cadet corps receives only an honorary commission. He may appoint acting subalterns in the proportion of one for every fifty cadets.

195. No cadet corps shall be formed unless fifty members can be enrolled; and prior to the acceptance of service a guarantee must be given by the Head Master of the school wherein such corps is sought to be formed, that due care will be taken of such Government stores as shall be issued, and that payment will be made of such charges as may be assessed on behalf of the Government against such school, on account of loss, damage, or destruction.

196. Any cadet corps whose number of enrolled members falls below twenty-five shall *ipso facto* be deemed to have ceased to exist and commissions to have lapsed, and it shall thereupon be incumbent on the Head Master of the school to return forthwith all arms, stores, &c., the property of the Government.

197. The undermentioned paragraphs of these Regulations do not apply to the reserve:—87, 88, 89, 90, 115, 116, 118, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 144, and 146.

## SCHEDULE.

*Form of Certificate for Exemption from Jury List.\**

I certify that \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_ has served as an efficient Volunteer for two years, thereby claiming exemption from serving as a Juror, during the year \_\_\_\_\_, in accordance with clause 37 of 31 Victoria, No. 5, of the Volunteer Regulation Act of 1867.

Commanding Volunteer Force.

(Place and date.)

\* This Certificate to be renewed at the commencement of each year.

1883-4.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## VOLUNTEER FORCE REGULATION ACT OF 1867.

(AMENDED REGULATIONS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 31 Vic. No. 5, sec. 50.

Colonial Secretary's Office,  
Sydney, 25th September, 1884.

### VOLUNTEER FORCE.—AMENDED REGULATIONS.

His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased, under the power conferred by the 50th section of the Volunteer Force Regulation Act of 1867, to make the following Regulations for the Volunteer Force, in substitution of clauses 87, 104, 105, 107, and 127 of the Regulations published in a Supplementary Government Gazette of the 25th August, 1883.

ALEX. STUART.

87. The Officer Commanding Volunteer Force, Officers Commanding Corps, and during continuous training the Officers Commanding Administrative Regiments, in place of Officers Commanding Corps, shall have power to enforce the following fines:—

	s.	d.
(a.) For appearing on parade not in the order of the day, or with clothing, arms, accoutrements dirty, incomplete, or improperly put on.....	2	6
(b.) Talking in the ranks .....	2	6
(c.) Inattention, and other minor irregularities.....	2	6
(d.) Neglect of duty .....	5	0
(e.) Neglecting to notify to Officer Commanding Battery or Company change of address, within fourteen days of such change .....	7	6
(f.) Leaving the ranks without permission.....	7	6
(g.) Minor cases of insubordination and disobedience of orders .....	10	0
(h.) Drunkenness on parade or duty, or in camp, or elsewhere in uniform, will be visited with a fine of 20s. for the first offence, and a repetition of the offence within twelve months will invariably be punished by discharge.		

Fines inflicted under the above will be noted in the quarterly returns, and will be retained by Officers Commanding Regiments and Corps for the purpose of encouraging proficiency in the arm special to their respective branches of the service.

104. A recruit shall be entitled to classify as an efficient on the 1st of January of any year, provided during the previous year he has attended, subsequent to his being passed into the ranks, at least the proportion of one drill per month, including Annual Inspection, for the remaining part of such year, and also has attended such period of continuous training, shot practice, proportion of lectures, and musketry instruction, as may have been ordered during the remaining part of such year: Provided that no Reserve recruit shall be required to attend any period of continuous training.

105. No Officer or Volunteer under the system of partial payment shall, except as noted in paragraph 23, be entitled to classify as an efficient on the 1st January of any year unless during the previous year he has fulfilled the requirements hereunder specified: provided that Field Officers of the regimental staff will not be prejudiced as regards efficiency for non-attendance at night drills; but it is required that a general superintendence and occasional presence at such drills shall be given by them.

- (a.) Continuous training and exercise for six days at Easter or other convenient time, and at such place as the Governor may appoint.
- (b.) Twelve daylight attendances (including Annual Inspection) out of sixteen ordered for training, exercise, and instruction, at such times and places in any part of the district to which his Corps or Regiment belongs as the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force may appoint.
- (c.) Twelve night attendances out of sixteen ordered for training, exercise, and instruction, at such times and places in any part of the district to which his Corps or Regiment belongs, as the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force may appoint.
- (d.) Shot practice for Artillery Volunteers; attendance at two lectures in the case of Volunteers of the Engineer and Torpedo Corps; and a course of Musketry for Infantry Volunteers will be required annually, for which attendances as follows will be allowed:—

Shot practice.—Two attendances under sub-section (c.)

Lectures.—Two attendances under sub-section (c.)

Musketry.—Three attendances under sub-section (c) for Volunteers who may qualify for 1st Class. Two attendances under sub-section (c) for Volunteers who may qualify for 2nd Class.

- (e.) If absent from Annual Inspection with leave of the Commanding Officer, or through sickness duly certified, one attendance will be required in addition to those enumerated in (b).

No Officer or Volunteer of the Reserve shall, except as notified in paragraph 23, be entitled to classify as an efficient on the 1st of January of any year unless during the previous year he has fulfilled the requirements hereunder specified.

- (a.) Eight daylight attendances (including Annual Inspection) out of twelve ordered for training, exercise, and instruction, at such times and places in any part of the district to which his Corps or Regiment belongs, as the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force may appoint.
- (b.) Twelve night attendances out of sixteen ordered for training, exercise, and instruction, at such times and places in any part of the district to which his Corps or Regiment belongs, as the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force may appoint.
- (c.) Shot practice for Artillery Volunteers—Attendance at one lecture in the case of Volunteers of the Engineer and Torpedo Corps will be required annually, and a course of Musketry for Infantry Volunteers will be required biennially, for which attendances as follows will be allowed:—

Shot Practice.—Two attendances under sub-section (b).

Lecture.—One attendance under sub-section (b).

Musketry.—Three attendances under sub-section (b) for Volunteers who may qualify for 1st Class. Two attendances under sub-section (b) for Volunteers who may qualify for 2nd Class.

- (d.) *If absent from Annual Inspection* with leave of the Commanding Officer, or through sickness duly certified, one attendance will be required in addition to those enumerated in (a).

Nevertheless the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force shall have power to direct any Volunteer to be classed as a non-efficient for want of proficiency, whether in drill, musketry instruction, or a knowledge of the special duties of his position.

107. For the purpose of efficiency, the duration of parades shall be at least an hour and a half, by day, and an hour by night; but should Corps or Regiments having assembled be dismissed through inclement weather or other cause before the time specified be passed, such parade may be returned under the authority of the Officer Commanding Volunteer Force.

127. Recruits enrolled for the first time will be entitled to receive, on being passed into the ranks, a sum equal to that appropriated for efficiency, but no recruit will be eligible to receive efficiency money on the 1st of January following. It shall also be competent for the Officer Commanding the Volunteer Force to strike off the pay list any recruit who may have failed to go through shot practice, proportion of lectures, or musketry instruction when opportunity offered to complete efficiency in respect thereto.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

CHARGES AGAINST THE OFFICERS OF THE "WOLVERENE."  
(CORRESPONDENCE, &c.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 25 September, 1884.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 26th August, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all charges made by Mr. F. H. Rowe against the Officers of the ‘Wolverene,’ and all correspondence and documents bearing upon the same subject.”

(*Mr. A. G. Taylor.*)

SCHEDULE.

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[765 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £4 1s. 6d.]

## CHARGES AGAINST THE OFFICERS OF THE "WOLVERENE."

### No. 1.

Mr. T. H. Rowe to The Lieutenant Commanding H.M.C.S. "Wolverene."

Sir,

H.M.C.S. "Wolverene," 26 April, 1884.

I am extremely sorry to have to make such a serious charge against one of your officers, and only for your sake I should have made it public on the quarter-deck to-day, as I have known it a long time, and I am now placing it in your hands to do as you see fit with it, and for you to be on the safe side and its consequence. Mr. Thomas has, one time and the other, been taking a very large quantity of ship's gear to his own house,—to wit, he has taken dozens of knives and forks, spoons, glasses, cruet-stands, and other stores; in fact, he has taken everything that is any good. Only this last week all, or nearly all, the fancy fruit dishes has gone to his place this week. Not only this, I have five other distinct charges to make against him, far more serious, which you, quite innocently, would be involved in. What I have just told you is the lightest charge of all,—the others are far more serious. Sir, this is no idle talk of mine; when you have read this send for me in your cabin, and I will tell you what you ought to know and how you would be involved in it. Sir, by me writing to you like this, I hope you will not think I am doing it out of any ill-will towards you, as it is not so—the fact is I don't want you to be mixed up in it.

P.S.—When you have read this send for me in your cabin, I will then come and tell you what I know.

P.S.—I know the consequences if what I say is not true.

I remain, &c.,

T. H. ROWE.

### No. 2.

Statement by Thomas Rowe.

H.M.C.S. "Wolverene," Sydney, 27 April, 1884.

I, Thomas Rowe (painter), do here testify that I have no other charges against any officer, man, or boy, in this ship except those this day laid before the Captain.

T. H. ROWE.

Witnessed by FRANCIS P. TAYLOR, Lieutenant Commander.

#### *Charges.*

1. Taking mess gear ashore, and keeping it at his own house for private purposes.
2. Splicing main brace without orders from Commanding Officer on different occasions.
3. Tampering with stores (gold-leaf, &c.)
4. Falsifications on pay-sheet.

### No. 3.

Mr. T. H. Rowe to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

H.M.C.S. "Wolverene," Sydney, 28 April, 1884.

I beg to inform you that I am about to make some very serious charges against Mr. Thomas, M.A.A.; and knowing that if I do not prove them the result will be very serious for me, I wish to have an independent inquiry into the matter. Sir, they formed a Court on board, to which I objected to, on the grounds that I would not have got an impartial hearing; there would have been no evidence taken down, and his own judges he would require as his witnesses. I wanted to ask him two or three questions before I stated my charges, and it was not allowed.

The charges:—

- 1st. Gross neglect of duty.
- 2nd. Taking stores and fitting, &c.
- 3rd. Putting down and receiving goods not service.
- 4th. Issuing ship's beer without orders.
- 5th. Receiving presents from contractors; and other charges.

I remain, &c.,

T. H. ROWE,

They have detained me on board, and the accused is at large.

Painter and storekeeper.

Referred to Captain Taylor for inquiry and report by direction of the Colonial Secretary.—B.C.; 28/4/84. C.W.

### No. 4.

The Lieutenant Commanding H.M.C.S. "Wolverene" to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

1 May, 1884.

As directed in your B.C. of the 28th ultimo, I have now the honor to enclose herewith, for your information, the result of the inquiry held on board this ship, on charges made by T. H. Rowe, ship's painter, against Mr. E. Thomas, Master-at-arms and Paymaster, also report on the same.

I have, &c.,

FRANCIS P. TAYLOR.

I understand the Attorney-General will see the Colonial Secretary on this matter.—C.W., 30/8/84.

I understand that these papers have been called for in Parliament, meanwhile that Rowe has left the Service.—A.S.

[Enclosures.]

## [Enclosures.]

## 1.

REPORT of inquiry into charges brought by T. Rowe, painter, against Mr. E. Thomas, Master-at-Arms and Paymaster, held on board H.M.C.S. "Wolverene," 29th April, 1884.

*1st charge—Gross neglect of duty.*

This charge was not entertained.

*2nd charge—Taking stores and fittings, &c.*

(a.) Taking casks of beer to his own house from the ship.

*Ans.* Mr. Thomas admitted taking beer to his house on different occasions, but stated that it was paid for privately, being supplied in 5-gallon casks, whereas the ship's beer is always supplied in 10-gallon casks.

Mr. Kidman being called as a witness, backed up Mr. Thomas's statement in refuting the charge.

(b.) Taking mess knives and forks on shore.

The accuser called boy M'Kinley as a witness, who, on being questioned, stated that he remembered knives and forks being taken ashore, and knew nothing of their being returned.

*Ans.*—Mr. Thomas admitted taking them on shore, but stated that he borrowed them from Isaac Rowe (the then Captain's steward) from Saturday till Monday, for a special purpose.

The accuser here called boy Holliday as a witness, who, on being asked if he had seen any stores go out of the ship, stated that he had seen nothing but the casks of beer as above-mentioned in (a) of this charge.

(c.) Taking writing-table used in office (before re-furnishing) ashore for private purposes.

*Ans.*—Admitted by Mr. Thomas, who stated that the writing-table in question had been the private property of Captain Symons, who presented it to him on leaving the ship, and that he (Mr. Thomas) had received special permission to remove it ashore by the Captain of the ship.

(d.) Taking condemned meat-safe ashore, and having it repaired at Government expense.

The accuser called as a witness boy Holliday in support of the charge.

*Ans.*—Mr. Thomas admitted having taken the meat-safe ashore by permission of the Captain, but denied having it repaired with Government stores, and stating that ship's carpenter repaired it for him out of working hours.

An entry in Mr. Lassetter's books on the date referred to, *re* wire-netting for meat-safe paid for privately by Mr. Thomas, as well as the evidence given by Mr. Lewington (Mitchell & Co.), as to a ring supplied for said meat-safe, completely refuted this charge.

(e.) Taking dessert service on shore belonging to commissioned officer's mess for private use.

*Ans.* Mr. Thomas admits to this, and called as a witness Scott (ship's steward). Scott, on being questioned, stated that Mr. Thomas informed him that he intended to borrow the said service for a few days, and to return them the early part of the following week.

He further stated that the full number of pieces borrowed had been since returned.

f. Taking large box containing crockery out of the ship.

The accuser called as witnesses to the contents of the box boys McKinlay and Reedy, who had no information to give.

*Ans.* Mr. Thomas admitted taking the box, which was not Government property, ashore, stating 1st that it was given him by the commanding officer, who had previously ordered it to be burned, 2nd. that it contained only a case of beer, his private property.

Mr. Thomas here called as a witness to contents of box, Mr. Beaney, who upheld Mr. Thomas's evidence in a conclusive way.

*3rd charge—Receiving stores in addition to those demanded.*

(a.) T. Rowe stated that the accused in the month of August, 1883 (in the painter's demand for stores) two bottles of liquid gold, value 4s. 6d., and that he only lately discovered the same through picking up by chance in the steerage the said demand.

The accuser, however, on being asked to produce the paper in question, was unable to do so, saying he had dropped it where he found it.

*Ans.* Mr. Thomas admits obtaining the two bottles of gold privately, and on examination of his store books, proved that no liquid gold was ever supplied for ship's use.

(b.) Adding a bottle of Eau de Cologne to a private account of the Captain's, and applying the same to his own use.

*Ans.* Mr. Thomas referred this to the Captain, who refuted the charge.

*4th charge—Issuing extra beer to ship's company without orders.*

*Ans.* Mr. Thomas admitted that on three occasions he had served out extra beer to the ship's company.

The accuser further stated that on the 31st of March (the ship being thrown open to visitors on account of the "Woolloomooloo Regatta") a ten-gallon cask was emptied; this, however, included the allowance for the day to both officers and ship's company.

Mr. Thomas here stated that for some months during his time on board H.M.C.S. "Wolverene," he had not taken up his allowance of beer, but used cocoa instead.

The accuser then called Mr. P. M'Carthy (boatswain), and S. Swancott (warrant officers' servant) *re* the above statement.

Mr. M'Carthy on being called was asked if he had known Mr. Thomas to have been a teetotaler for the few months he had been in the ship. He stated in answer that he was not aware of it.

S. Swancott on being called verified Mr. Thomas's statements as to not taking up his allowance of beer for considerably over a month; beyond that he could not remember.

*5th charge—Receiving presents from contractors.*

The accuser stated that in December, 1882, a case of spirits and beer came on board with the ordinary ship's provisions, that he (T. Rowe) assisted Mr. Thomas to open the case and asked the accused what it contained, and was told it was a Christmas box from Mr. Kidman's.

*Ans.*—Mr. Thomas stated he had ordered the case, but expected it would be a present, from what he was told by the man in Kidman's store at the time; but shortly afterwards the account came in to him and was paid as a private bill.

Mr. Kidman on being questioned substantiated Mr. Thomas's statement.

*6th charge—Having spirits on board.*

This charge the accuser withdrew, on being informed by the Captain that a certain amount of spirits was allowed to the officers.

The accuser having expressed himself as satisfied, the investigation here closed.

FRANCIS P. TAYLOR,  
Lieutenant-Commander.

## 2.

REPORT on investigation *re* charges brought against Mr. E. Thomas, Master-at-Arms and Paymaster, by T. H. Rowe, painter.

The first charge, of gross neglect of duty, was not taken into consideration, as I don't consider any seaman belonging to this ship competent to judge whether his superior officer is doing his duty satisfactorily or no.

In the second charge, of taking stores and fittings out of the ship, I cannot find any proof of embezzlement.

In the third charge, of receiving stores in addition to those demanded, I can find no proof whatever.

The fourth charge, of issuing beer without orders on three different occasions, is, I consider, a matter which should lie within the province of the Captain of the ship for report to the Colonial Secretary if necessary.

In the fifth charge, "receiving presents from contractors," I find that no proof has been adduced to prove bribery, which the charge implies.

The

The sixth charge, of having a supply of spirits on board, fell through, as leave has always been granted by myself for a small supply of beer and spirits at my discretion.

The above charges show me that a cruel and malignant disposition to blacken an officer's character has been most persistently carried out for months past by T. H. Rowe; but beyond a certain amount of uncalled for self-assurance and presumption, as well as in one or two cases gross carelessness if not actual disobedience of existing orders, on the part of Mr. Thomas, I can find no proof of either embezzlement or bribery, which the accuser evidently wishes to imply.

The inquiry was conducted by myself, assisted by Lieut. Drake, and both accuser and accused were at liberty to call and examine their witnesses before us. At the expiration of the inquiry the accuser expressed himself perfectly satisfied, and stated that he had no further charge to make.

No legal advice was allowed from the shore, although both accuser and accused had provided themselves with lawyers to watch their case.

I may mention that, before leaving the ship, each of the lawyers entered a protest against being prohibited from watching the case on behalf of their respective clients.

30/4/84. F.P.T.

#### No. 5.

### The Lieutenant Commanding H.M.C.S. "Wolverene" to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

H.M.C.S. "Wolverene," 1 May, 1884.

I have the honor to request that I be allowed to discharge to the shore, T. Rowe, seaman, belonging to this ship:—

- 1st. For direct disobedience of orders given by myself in presence of the 1st. Lieutenant of the ship.
- 2nd. For highly insubordinate conduct towards the 1st Lieutenant on several occasions.
- 3rd. For inciting others of the crew to blacken the character of an officer, and by so doing causing a feeling of disaffection throughout, which tends to overthrow all discipline.

I would most strongly urge that my request be complied with, as the longer he remains on board the worse will it be for the general good order and discipline of the ship under my command.

I have, &c.,

FRANCIS P. TAYLOR.

Submitted, 2/5/84.

#### No. 6.

### Minute by Colonial Secretary.

I will be obliged by my Hon. Colleague the Attorney-General advising in this matter. It appears to me doubtful whether this man can be discharged ashore, which may be more simply expressed, dismissed, before the expiry of his time, unless under sentence either of a Court-martial or of a Water Police Magistrate in the event of its being held that he has jurisdiction over the articles of agreement in regard to the ship.—A.S., 9th May, 1884. The Secretary to the Attorney-General, B.C., 10 May, 1884.—C.W. Submitted.—W.W.S., 16 May, 1884. On these papers I shall see the Colonial Secretary.—W.B.D., 20/6/84. The Principal Under Secretary.—W.W.S., 27 June, 1884. Submitted, 1/7/84.

#### No. 7.

### Mr. T. H. Rowe to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

77, Botany-street, Surry Hills, May 12th.

Hearing that the charges I brought on behalf of the Government against Mr. Thomas, M.A.A. of H.M.C.S. "Wolverene" are still under consideration, in my first letter to you I stated I had five charges, and several others, nine altogether. At the inquiry held on board, on the 30th of April, Captain Taylor would only hear the second, third, fourth, and fifth, all of which I clearly proved Mr. Thomas himself acknowledged; the other charges are far more serious. As I wish to get the matter settled, and to clear myself in this most serious matter, I am strongly advised to take it to the Hon. Member for Mudgee, Mr. A. G. Taylor, but as it would be more public than I should wish, and I am sure you are not acquainted with the true facts of the case, if you will kindly allow me to state my case before yourself or any other gentleman of the Ministry, I shall be only too happy to wait your pleasure at any hour you may think fit to appoint. I am extremely sorry to have to waste your valuable time, knowing it is fully occupied with other important matters.

I remain, &c.,

THOMAS H. ROWE,

Late Painter and Storekeeper, H.M.C.S. "Wolverene."

List of charges:—

- 1st. Gross neglect of duty in regard to boys' messing, &c.
- 2nd. Taking Government stores to his own house, &c.
- 3rd. Putting down for stores not for the use of the Service.
- 4th. Issuing ship's beer without permission three times.
- 5th. Receiving presents from the contractors.
- 6th. Selling Government gear.
- 7th. Puts down for too much stores.
- 8th. Using Naval Volunteer Artillery stores.
- 9th. Making false pay-sheets.

P.S.—What I state above I am able to prove. I would not have been in a hurry, only my witnesses are being threatened and are being discharged.—T. H. ROWE.

## No. 8.

## Mr. T. H. Rowe to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

77 Botany-street, Surry Hills, 24 June, 1884.

On the 26th of April I, T. H. Rowe, painter and storekeeper, made some very serious charges against Mr. Thomas, clerk on board of H.M.C.S. "Wolverene;" at the same time Mr. Drake, the commanding officer, instead of assisting me in doing both his own and my duty he did all in his power against me. He tried to intimidate my witnesses; he made a false statement in the ship's log, and made a prisoner of me, whilst the man I accused was at large and in constant company with Mr. Drake, and who is also connected with some of these charges. I believe that Captain Taylor was greatly influenced in this matter by Mr. Drake. On the 1st of May, about 10 a.m., I was first brought up and disrated to an A.B.; an hour afterwards again up and discharged (for writing the letter on the 28th April to you) with a very bad and untruthful discharge, made out by this same Mr. Thomas. I have been on board of the "Wolverene" ever since she left England, having fitted her out in 1876. I took my discharge; time expired April 18, 1881, and joined at the request of Captain Symonds, 20 January 1882, where I have been since until discharged. On the 8th of May I wrote to you; I received no answer. I came to your office and saw Mr. Walker, who told me the case had been settled, and that Captain Taylor had satisfactorily explained everything. Not having heard the charges, Captain Taylor could not, with truth, explain them to you. I have since tried a dozen times to get an interview with you, but failed. The Court was held on board, on the 29th of April; Mr. M'Culloch, barrister, and Mr. Carruthers, solicitor, appeared for me, but they were not allowed. I then brought my charges; the Captain said it was your orders to only hear the second, third, fourth, and fifth, all of which I clearly proved; the first, sixth, seventh, eighth, and ninth, were not heard.

The charges are:—

- 1st. Gross neglect of duty in regard to boys' messing, schooling, &c.
- 2nd. With taking Government gear ashore amounting to some hundreds of pounds.
- 3rd. Putting down for stores not used by the Government.
- 4th. Issuing ship's beer three times.
- 5th. Receiving presents from contractors.
- 6th. Selling Government gear.
- 7th. Putting down for too much stores.
- 8th. Using Naval Volunteer Artillery stores.
- 9th. Making out false pay-sheets.

Mr. Thomas is still on board. Sir, I thank you if you will grant an impartial inquiry into these charges. In bringing them to light I had no other motive than doing my duty.

I remain, &amp;c.,

THOMAS HUGH ROWE.

I understand the Attorney-General will see the Colonial Secretary on this matter.—C.W., 30/8/84.

I understand that these papers have been called for in Parliament. Meanwhile that Rowe has left the Service.—A.S.





1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**HOSPITAL MANAGEMENT.**

(PETITION FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF CENTRAL BOARD—RESIDENTS OF WINDSOR, RICHMOND,  
AND HAWKESBURY.)

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*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 4 April, 1884.*

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned residents of Windsor, Richmond, and the Hawkesbury Valley,—

**RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—**

That your Petitioners have heard with great delight that it is the intention of your Honorable House to take into consideration the subject of the subsidized Hospital Charities of the Colony.

Your Petitioners desire to represent that, through want of technical acquaintance with hospital organization and management among residents in the country, many districts are absolutely destitute of the advantages of cottage hospitals, and hence sustain serious trouble and often even irreparable injury, which could be avoided if there existed in Sydney a central Hospital Board to which the philanthropically disposed could apply for guidance and advice in starting and maintaining local hospitals.

Your Petitioners also find that, in consequence of the want of the same useful offices, existing country hospitals, matters of household arrangements, medical treatment, and other details are not in satisfactory condition, which unhappy state of things it is believed could be remedied if local managing committees were afforded such assistance as a well-informed central committee could afford them.

Your Petitioners respectfully submit that, in obscure medical cases, and in surgical cases of great difficulty, it is highly desirable that the medical officers in small local hospitals should be afforded such well selected advice and assistance as a central Board could supply from the greater centres of population, which would enable such cases to be treated in the pure air of the country instead of in Sydney, as so frequently at present happens.

Your Petitioners desire humbly to submit that, if a central Board, consisting partly of medical men familiar with hospital organization, and partly of philanthropic gentlemen of enlarged views and known charitable instincts, were to be appointed to inspect hospitals, advise the committees of management, and audit expenditure, great public benefit would result; and your Petitioners believe that the services of such a central Board would be generally acceptable to local committees, the subscribing public, and particularly to the poor; and further, that the services of such a Board would conduce to greater usefulness and economy, and the more so if the sphere of operations of the Board were to comprise hospitals entirely supported by voluntary contributions as well as those subsidized by the State.

Your Petitioners being much impressed with the importance of their views on these matters, humbly pray that their respectful representations be taken into consideration by your Honorable House.

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

*[Here follow 21 signatures.]*

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1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION AND POSITION FOR THE CITY OF SYDNEY.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 9 October, 1883.*

## SCHEDULE.

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### No. 1.

#### Minute of Colonial Secretary.

Subject :—Hospital accommodation and position for the city of Sydney.

Colonial Secretary's Office, 2 August, 1883.

A. REQUEST to receive a Deputation from the Sydney Hospital for the purpose of asking the further sum of £50,000 towards the new building, and the conviction held by me for many years that the Macquarie-street site was not suited for a large general Hospital of approved modern type has forced the whole subject of hospital accommodation for the city of Sydney and its vicinity upon my anxious consideration.

I am most strongly of opinion (seeing that nearly every hospital receives large aid from Government, either directly in money grants both for building and maintenance, or in liberal payments for what are termed "Government patients") that the whole administration of our city hospitals should be placed under one Board, and that the present system of Government aiding institutions which are to a certain extent rival if not antagonistic, should be stopped and diverted through one channel into directions best suited for the urgent and beneficial requirements of the people.

The first step appears to me is to ascertain what number of beds may be deemed the reasonable requirement; and then to consider how these should be apportioned. I mean as to the different classes of service for which they should be available, and which may perhaps be roughly classed thus—

1. Emergency or accident cases.
2. Cases of ordinary hospital treatment.
3. Cases of fever or other malignant and infectious disease.
4. Syphilitic diseases of females.
5. Convalescent cases.
6. Chronic cases, such as are administered in the asylums.
7. Lying-in or maternity cases.

One advantage of a single Board or controlling power would be that the patient would be sent to the hospital specially suited for the complaint, and thus ensure for the patient the ready application of the best means of treatment. Another great advantage would be in the saving of expense consequent on combined and yet uniform action and management: for example, a patient is suffering from some acute ailment requiring much nursing and very careful medical treatment and diet, and has to be placed in a hospital costing probably from 30s. to 25s. per bed per week. As he gets health he may be sent to the convalescent hospital, where the expense per bed is not one half, owing to the lessened nursing staff and to the degree of self-help which exists on the part of the patient.

\* 74—A

The

The next point which presents itself for consideration is where ought the various hospitals to be situated, and what ought to be the accommodation provided.

On this latter point I would like to be favoured with the opinions of the Medical Adviser to the Government, of Sir Alfred Roberts, Dr. James Cox, Mr. George Fortescue, and Dr. McLaurin. Until I receive such I will assume that a fever hospital of 60 beds would be probably required; lock hospital, 30; ophthalmic hospital, 30; accident hospital, 60; convalescent, 100—together 280, and if the whole hospital accommodation necessary be assumed at 800, then general hospital accommodation for about 520 would be required. Of this St. Vincent's (unaided by Government) provides 100, leaving 420 to be provided by the general public or Government.

For providing this accommodation two institutions are at present competitors, viz., the Sydney Hospital, with at present 200 beds or when completed proposing to accommodate about 240, and the Prince Alfred Hospital, at present affording accommodation for about 140, and when completed proposing a total accommodation of about 450.

In point of position for the good of the patients the advantage seems to me to be altogether on the side of the Prince Alfred Hospital, which possesses an area of ground much in excess of the Sydney Hospital, and indeed largely beyond for its 450 beds (when completed) that laid down in 1864 by the Chirurgical Society of Paris as indispensable.

The administrative part of that hospital is all provided for, although not all internally fitted, so that the expense of completing it would be only for the actual pavilion accommodation necessary.

The Sydney Hospital would require a very much larger sum to finish it, and is I understand of the very objectionable plan of three stories of wards, which on limited area increases the risk of spread of disease to an alarming extent.

In absence of opinions to the contrary my opinion therefore is, that it would be better to cease further aid to the erection of the Sydney Hospital, and that the Government should resume it and expend its present value in completing the Prince Alfred and in proceeding with some of the other hospitals alluded to.

That a Hospital Board (to embrace all) should be appointed, each Board nominating to it a certain number of its members, and that such Board should have the management of the whole of the Government-aided hospital arrangements of the city.

In this paper I need not discuss the object to which the Sydney Hospital site when resumed may be devoted; suffice it to say that there are several for which the present work, although perhaps more elaborate and expensive than necessary, may yet be put without much actual loss.

By the adoption of the plan thus roughly sketched out, I am sure that a large saving would be effected and a much greater efficiency be secured.

A copy of this minute may be sent to the medical gentlemen indicated, with a request that they would favour me with their views.

ALEX. STUART.

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## No. 2.

### The Principal Under-Secretary to The Medical Adviser to the Government.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 3 August, 1883.

I am directed to forward to you a copy of a minute which has been written by the Colonial Secretary, on the subject of hospital accommodation for the city of Sydney and its neighbourhood, and to request that you will kindly favour Mr. Stuart with your views on the subject.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

[Similar letters addressed to Sir Alfred Roberts, Knt.; James C. Cox, Esquire, M.D.; H. N. MacLaurin, Esquire, M.D., and G. Fortescue, Esquire, M.B.]

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## No. 3.

### Dr. MacLaurin to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Macquarie-street, Sydney, 16 August, 1883.

I have the honor to submit to the Honorable the Colonial Secretary my remarks on his minute regarding hospital accommodation and position for the city of Sydney. These may be conveniently arranged under three heads, viz., administration, provision, and situation.

1. As to administration, it is clear to me that great gain would result to the public from bringing the medical charitable institutions of the city and suburbs under one controlling Board. The service would be carried out with greater economy, there would be an absence of competition between different institutions, and patients could be sent at once to the particular hospitals for which their cases were suited. In order that the responsibility of the Directors should be real and not merely nominal, I should suggest that their number should be not less than five nor more than nine. Of these the Chairman should be the principal executive officer of the charitable administration. He ought, I think, to be a salaried officer appointed by the Government, and should be expected to devote a large portion of his time to this duty. Besides presiding at the meetings of the Board, he would have to exercise a general superintendence over the various institutions in question, to see that the directions of the Board were carried out by the officials of the different institutions, and to act in such emergencies as might from time to time arise in the intervals between the meetings of the Board.

For this office, which would be of a very responsible character, there are at least three gentlemen in Sydney, any one of whom possesses the requisite qualifications in a very high degree. They are, the present Medical Adviser, Sir Alfred Roberts, and Dr. Arthur Renwick. Any one of these gentlemen would, I am convinced, discharge the duties of the office in a manner which would leave nothing to be desired.

As for the other members of the General Board, they might very well be appointed, at all events at first, in the manner proposed by the Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

2. As for accommodation, the plan proposed in the minute seems to me to be on the whole fairly adequate, so far as it goes, to the requirements of the town.

I have no doubt that the Prince Alfred Hospital when finished will, with the assistance of St. Vincent's Hospital, provide a sufficiency of beds for our general hospital requirements.

To the list of subsidiary hospitals or institutions given in the minute I should be inclined to make one or two additions.

There ought in my opinion to be a central office in some part of the city, where information could be given and applications for admission received. This establishment should be connected with the other hospital buildings, wherever situate, by telephone; consequently any one who wished a patient to be admitted could arrange for it at once by application to the central office. Here also the principal ambulance service might have its head quarters, and in this way the inconvenience arising from the distant situation of the Prince Alfred Hospital would be greatly obviated.

For the emergency hospital it would seem that the number of beds originally estimated (forty) has been increased to sixty. This number is not at all too high; for this institution would have to receive not merely accidents, but also almost all the police cases, as well as cases of poisoning and attempted suicide, and such cases of very acute illness as would not bear transport. It would therefore require to be divided into several wards (both male and female) according to the class of cases admitted, and it would be necessary that in each ward there should be always a few vacant beds.

I observe no notice in the minute of any provision for a dispensary service. This has been a very useful feature of the Sydney Infirmary service, and it ought not, in my opinion to be omitted.

As for the lying-in-hospital (No. 7 of the list in the minute) that might I think be kept separate with advantage, from the management of the other institutions.

3. The question of situation is very much simplified by the decision of the Hon. Colonial Secretary, in the propriety of which I quite concur, to rely for general hospital accommodation on the Prince Alfred Hospital (when finished) and St. Vincent's Hospital. I have only to consider what are the departments of the medical charitable service which could not with justice to the public interests be conducted at these institutions.

It is evident that the central office for inquiries, &c., ought to be in town. The inconvenience which would arise from constant journeys to Newtown, if arrangements had to be made for the reception of a patient or inquiries as to his state, is obvious enough to any one. Moreover, there ought to be an ambulance service at the central office. It is clear also that the emergency hospital, as I have described it, must be in town, and it might with great propriety be under the same roof with the central office and the ambulance service.

The dispensary department should also in my opinion be in town. It is really intended for the benefit of persons belonging to a class but little removed from pauperism, and its site should not be too far from the dwellings of those who are expected to take advantage of it. Now this class of persons are to be found mainly in the thickly peopled portions of Sydney and its immediate neighbourhood, and certainly not in such suburbs as Newtown or Camperdown. I am credibly informed that the out-door department of the Prince Alfred Hospital is to a great extent made use of by persons who are perfectly well able to pay for their own medical attendance. It is unjust to the rest of the community that such patients should receive medicines and medical attendance at the public expense.

Provision must also be made for the out-door patients of the ophthalmic department. Most of them come from the country and live in boarding-houses in Sydney. They attend the ophthalmic out-door department on an average twice a week. It would be manifestly improper to require these people suffering from the different forms of ophthalmia and other ophthalmic complaints to travel through the dust and wind which generally prevail in summer so far as Newtown, if reasonable accommodation could be provided in town. As for the beds for ophthalmic in-patients, there are various grounds on which I might recommend that they should be attached to the dispensary. These are, however, rather matters of convenience and economy in working than of absolute medical necessity.

For the fever hospital there are only two principal conditions,—first, that it should be isolated, and secondly, that it should be within moderately easy reach of the different parts of the town.

The situation of the female lock hospital would depend more on considerations of convenience than on any special medical requirements.

There seems to me to be at present no necessity to incur any large expense for a convalescent hospital. The admirable Government Asylum at Liverpool might be very readily turned to account for that purpose. The same statement applies to the treatment of chronic cases.

The Children's Hospital in Glebe Road is, I understand, a very useful institution. It might be associated with the hospital scheme for the city, by being brought under the authority of the General Hospital Board.

The maternity hospital should, I think, be kept separate from the others; its Board of Management ought in my opinion to consist principally of ladies.

It will be seen from the foregoing remarks that there are certain institutions connected with the charitable medical service which ought without doubt to be situated in the city of Sydney. These are—the central office, with an ambulance head-quarters, the emergency hospital, the dispensary, the ophthalmic dispensary, and possibly the beds for in-patients of the ophthalmic department. All of these might with great propriety be assembled under the same roof, and it will be necessary to find a situation for them.

Now the site of the Sydney Hospital in Macquarie-street is undoubtedly very well adapted for this purpose; but there are certainly many other situations in the city which would be equally suitable; the question therefore whether the site in Macquarie-street should continue to be devoted to the hospital service must be answered in accordance with considerations which are no longer purely medical. In settling it the Hon. Colonial Secretary should in my opinion have regard, first, to the relative expense of the various sites proposed, and secondly, to the importance of the public departments for which the Macquarie street site might be employed if it were no longer devoted to hospital purposes.

I have, &c.,

H. N. MACLAURIN, M.D

## No. 4.

## The President of the Board of Health and Medical Adviser to Government to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Board of Health Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 22 August, 1883.

In compliance with the desire of the Colonial Secretary, I have the honor to give an epitome of my views upon the question of hospitals for the Metropolitan District; and in doing so, would observe that after very careful deliberation I have been forced to the conclusion that a correct estimate of the amount and nature of the accommodation which is necessary for the treatment of the sick poor can only be formed by taking into consideration the circumstances of the people of the country districts and the country hospitals as well as those of the city.

The subject may be conveniently divided into four sections:—

1. The amount and nature of the accommodation which is necessary.
2. The number of hospital beds at present available.
3. The additional accommodation which should be provided.
4. The manner in which the whole of the hospitals of the Metropolitan District subsidized by the Government should be governed.

In nothing is the disposition to centralization in this Colony more visible than in the way in which the sick poor are made to gravitate towards the metropolis, where their presence tends to swell our charitable institutions to an abnormal extent; and for this reason it is impossible to accept, without considerable reserve, estimates which are based upon a set of conditions wholly different.

In some of the counties of England the whole hospital accommodation, exclusive of Union Infirmaries, amounts to only one bed per 1,000 of the inhabitants; for instance, Cumberland, with a population of 220,000, has only 222 hospital beds, including general, fever, and convalescent institutions; and Leicester, with a population of 270,000, has 226 beds; but here one cannot doubt that the duty of providing for the sick poor must be diverted to some other channel; for according to Oppert, who is one of the best English authorities, there should be provided in the large town districts four hospital beds for every thousand of the inhabitants, including Union Infirmary beds, which are calculated to be one-fourth of the whole.

Were we to accept the first estimate, we would be already in possession of numbers far in excess of our requirements; and were we to accept the latter, we would find ourselves very far short of the requisite number.

I think that a safe and fair estimate, considering the circumstances of our labouring population, which is vastly better off than the same class in the mother country, would be three hospital beds per 1,000, and that one-fourth of these should be in the hospitals of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, which are equivalent to the Union Infirmaries of England.

This calculation would give for the Colony, estimating our population to be 800,000, no less than 2,400 hospital beds, which I think should be divided as follows:—

General hospitals...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,600
Convalescent hospitals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Lock	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Lying-in and women's diseases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Asylums' hospitals for chronic and incurable cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500
								2,400

At the present time there are under treatment at the Government Asylums' hospitals at Parramatta, Hyde Park, and Liverpool, no less than 500 patients, most of whom belong to the chronic or incurable class; but I am informed by Dr. Rowling, the Visiting Surgeon to the Parramatta Asylums, that a large number are suffering from acute diseases, and would be more properly treated in a general hospital.

There are also available for general hospital purposes 54 small hospitals scattered over the country districts, containing no less than 900 beds, which number added to those of the asylums, would make a total of 1,400, leaving 1,000 to be accounted for in the metropolitan hospitals.

At present Sydney is provided with 640 beds, of which there are in the—

Sydney Hospital and branch at Moorecliffe	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268
Prince Alfred Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
Sick Children's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
St. Vincent's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Lying-in and General Hospital at Benevolent Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
								640

And there can be no doubt that this list should be without delay supplemented by a fever hospital of 80 beds, a hospital for venereal diseases in women to contain 40, and one for convalescents to contain 100.

The question of the propriety of completing the new Sydney Hospital in Macquarie-street in its present form is quite as much a financial as a medical one. To my mind the objection which has been made to its erection on the score that the area is too confined is not of great weight, as practically the Outer Domain is almost as much available as if it were a part of the hospital grounds, but that the building should be erected four stories in height is a contravention of the best principles of modern hospital construction; moreover, that it should be built of polished freestone, which is notoriously the most expensive method of construction, is from a medical point of view both unnecessary and undesirable. I think that the cost of the whole construction when completed may fairly be put down at £300,000, while the value of the land on which the buildings stand is certainly not less than £100,000. Altogether, this calculated at £5 per cent. interest would give £20,000 per annum, equal to £80 per bed, which added to the cost of maintenance, which last year was £53 per bed, would make the whole cost £133 per patient per annum.

A very large portion of the Sydney Hospital is utilized for the purpose of the treatment of accidents and cases of urgency, for which its situation is well adapted; and were it determined to discontinue the erection, I would point out the absolute necessity for the establishment of an accident hospital, which should not consist of less than 100 beds, at some convenient site. This might, I think, be built for about £25,000 to £30,000.

The propriety of maintaining large hospitals in towns is a point which has been warmly contested for many years past, but it is now pretty well agreed that such institutions, which are absolutely necessary for the purpose of clinical teaching, are only tolerable when constructed on the pavilion principle, or as nearly as possible approximating the condition of so many distinct hospitals, communication between which may be at any time entirely cut off. This necessity has been amply provided for in the construction of the Prince Alfred Hospital, which is built with a view to the total isolation of the wards, and in my opinion it may therefore be with safety enlarged to its full size as originally designed, which would afford the necessary facilities for clinical teaching at our medical school.

A fever hospital is an absolute necessity for the well-being of the people of the city: at present typhoid fever is treated in the general hospitals, which is a questionable practice when carried to a great extent; while measles and scarlet fever are wholly unprovided for, the authorities of all the hospitals declining to treat such cases.

I would strongly recommend that, in the neighbourhood of Petersham or Leichhardt, a site for a fever hospital should be at once acquired, and that this should contain about 10 acres, which would afford ample room for erection of suitable buildings and at the same time perfect security to the neighbourhood. Pending the erection of this hospital the Sanatorium at Little Bay might be used as a fever hospital, for which purpose it is admirably adapted, and might be permanently occupied for that purpose but for its great distance from town, which to a certain extent militates against its usefulness. The position at Petersham, on the other hand, while equally capable of isolation, is situated in a position extremely accessible to the class of people who may be expected to avail themselves of a fever hospital.

Should the Government determine to carry out the alterations to the coast hospital which I have already proposed, by removing a portion of the buildings to a site (say) a thousand feet further south of their present situation, there to be enclosed by a high galvanized iron fence and kept wholly for the isolation of patients suffering from cholera, small-pox, or other virulently infectious disease which may unhappily at some future time invade our shores, I think that the remaining portion, which would accommodate (say) 100 patients and a complete staff, might be utilized for the purpose of a convalescent hospital; and I would point out that this would not materially impair its usefulness for the purpose for which it was originally intended, as it could be evacuated by the convalescents on very short notice if urgently required. I attach Appendix A. a plan of the coast hospital, with the proposed alterations marked in blue ink.

I would further point out the necessity for the establishment of a hospital for venereal diseases in females. This I believe to be of paramount importance for the preservation of the health of the community. Every year thousands of our population are being polluted by syphilitic poison, and these in turn transmit the loathsome disease to their children, causing an amount of social misery too horrible to contemplate. I am so firmly impressed with the magnitude of this evil that, failing the establishment of a hospital for the treatment of such cases, I see no alternative but that the State should undertake the regulation of prostitution; but I wish to observe that I believe that all the benefit which is possibly derivable from such a measure would be equally well if not better obtained by carrying out the voluntary system in a humane way.

The lock hospital should be conducted solely by Government officers, and every facility should be offered for the skilful and kind treatment of the unfortunate females, without submitting them to the prying curiosity of irresponsible persons. It should be in the city, in a cheerful situation, where it would be easily accessible. It should be placed so that the inmates would be free from the gaze of passers-by, and at the same time it should have a cheerful and pleasant outlook, and above all things it should not be surrounded by high walls, or the inmates will not unnaturally conclude that they were in a sort of gaol, and the entire system would inevitably result in failure. The whole of these conditions which I have sketched out as requisite are possessed in an eminent degree by the Moorecliffe Hospital, and I would recommend in the strongest way that it be without delay acquired for the purpose indicated.

In a city of such magnitude as Sydney it is absolutely necessary that there should be some provision for the accommodation of parturient women who cannot be attended at their own homes, such as domestic servants, single women, and females deserted by their husbands, and I think that a fair proportion of beds would be about 8 per 100,000 inhabitants. This institution should be made available for training midwives, and in it a course of lectures upon elementary obstetrics should be given, and at its close an examination held and a certificate granted, without which no midwife should be allowed to practise her calling.

The lying-in hospital at the Benevolent Asylum seems to answer the above purpose well, and the success which has hitherto attended its management is, from a medical point of view, remarkable.

Should the Government determine to resume the Macquarie-street site, I think that the accident hospital, to contain 100 beds, should be built upon the Flagstaff Hill, and that the Prince Alfred Hospital should be enlarged to 350 beds (its full complement as 450). This number, with the

Accident Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
St. Vincent's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Fever Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Lock Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
Lying-in Hospital, Benevolent Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90
Convalescent Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
Sick Children's Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40

A total of ... .. 900

capable of expansion to 1,000, as occasion required; which number, with the 1,400 already enumerated, complete the accommodation proposed for the whole Colony, viz., 2,400.

The present system of payment by the State for the maintenance of what are called Government patients is exceedingly faulty, and in my opinion not only well calculated to extinguish every spark of self-reliance on the part of the labouring classes, but also to discourage benevolence on the part of the rich.

The



The ease with which a so-called "Colonial Secretary's order" is obtained for maintenance at the Government expense in the large hospitals will inevitably have a material influence in pauperizing the whole of the poorer classes in the course of time.

In Scotland, in a large number of the great works, it is the custom to deduct a small sum (say a penny) every week from each man's wages, as a works subscription to the hospital. This sum in a large factory amounts to a very considerable amount at the end of a year, and every man subscribing feels that he is laying up money in case of accident or grievous illness; and when such unhappily does befall him, and he is obliged to seek the aid of the institution, he does so as "his right," and without any feeling of pauperism. I have, during a considerable residence in a large Scottish hospital, often tested this feeling on the part of mechanics and others who were patients, and I have frequently been met with an indignant assurance that the patient did not enter as a pauper, because he had subscribed at the works since he was a boy.

Some such system should be fostered in connection with all our great works in the city.

With regard to the discouragement of benevolence on the part of the rich, the collector for the Sydney Hospital informs me that when seeking subscriptions he is frequently told by persons that the hospital is a Government institution, and that they in consequence decline to subscribe.

The custom of granting Government aid to metropolitan hospitals, which are wholly unconnected with each other and governed by totally distinct Boards, is also, in my opinion, fallacious, and calculated to be followed by extravagant expenditure, because of the rivalry which is almost certain to be engendered, and which in itself would, under other circumstances, give a healthy and perhaps beneficial tone to the management.

The establishment of a General Metropolitan Hospital Board would obviate this danger, and moreover, would be conducive to economical management of the whole, as it would afford facility for entering into larger and more favourable contracts for the supply of provisions and hospital necessaries. Further, it would absolutely prevent the imposition which is practised by a large class of impostors who may be said to live upon the hospitals, who always, on being dismissed from one institution, seek and often obtain admission to another.

It is hardly necessary to point out the advantages which would accrue to the general public from the establishment of a central office connected by telephone with all the hospitals of the city, where information as to accommodation available in each could be immediately obtained; this office might be in the same building as the dispensary and the General Board of Management, and perhaps the whole might with advantage be attached to the proposed accident and emergency hospital.

I have not hitherto alluded to the manner in which the out-patient dispensaries should be conducted, but I must observe that I consider these a very important part of the hospital system. There should be several of them in the city where the sick could easily reach them, and this is especially necessary for those who need the aid of the ophthalmic hospital surgeons, but I would point out that the ophthalmic hospital should be in the suburbs, attached to the general hospital for clinical teaching, and in connection with the medical school.

The only other point to which I would wish to refer is the desirableness of fostering the small country hospitals. English experience has clearly shown that the success of such institutions has been as great, and in some aspects greater than the success of the large hospitals of the towns. The presence of one of these institutions secures to the district the services of a practised medical attendant, and he, from his constantly having a variety of cases of emergency and accident under his care in the hospital, must acquire a habit of self-reliance that can only be maintained by hospital practice, and which is manifestly an advantage not only to himself but to the community in which he is located.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,

President of the Board of Health, and Medical Adviser to the Government.

## No. 5.

Dr. J. C. Cox to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Hunter-street, Sydney, 22 August, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 3rd instant, enclosing a copy of a minute written by the Colonial Secretary, on the subject of hospital accommodation for the city of Sydney and its neighbourhood, and requesting my views in the matter.

In reply, I beg to state that I am of the opinion that the following hospital accommodation is necessary for the city and its neighbourhood, viz. :—

1. A large general hospital, such as the Prince Alfred Hospital.
2. An emergency hospital in a central and elevated part of the city, and of easy access.
3. An ophthalmic hospital, in an appropriate situation.
4. A maternity or lying-in hospital.
5. A lock hospital for females.
6. A fever and affection diseases hospital, such as is built at Little Bay.
7. A children's hospital.

The number of beds required for these several hospitals should, in my opinion, be as follows :—

General hospital	...	...	...	...	450
Emergency hospital	...	...	...	...	150
Ophthalmic hospital	...	...	...	...	50
Lying-in hospital	...	...	...	...	30
Female lock hospital	...	...	...	...	30
Fever hospital	...	...	...	...	50
Children's hospital	...	...	...	...	50

Total number of beds required at present... 810

These

These seven hospitals should in my opinion, if receiving pecuniary assistance from Government, be placed under one Board of Management.

Possibly it would be advisable to place under the same Board a large convalescent hospital, but this should not be within the neighbourhood of the city.

Hospital accommodation for incurable cases and for the paupers of the Colony should be managed by a separate and distinct Board, the convalescent hospital being placed under either of these Boards, whichever may be found advisable.

Hitherto our city dispensaries have been amalgamated with the city hospital, and have been managed by the Hospital Board and worked in the Macquarie-street buildings.

I am of opinion that the dispensary should no longer be connected with the central emergency hospital; and I may point out that the buildings now in the course of erection in Macquarie-street, for hospital accommodation, are so constructed as still to combine these two important sources of public relief, and must have considerably added to the expense of those buildings.

It is only just to the Board of Management of the Sydney Hospital to invite your attention to the large amount of relief that has been given to the poor of this city by the dispensary medical officers. No less than 8,421 patients were prescribed for last year at the Macquarie-street institution and its branches; of these 880 were visited at their own homes.

It is not enough to have one general dispensary, with small branch establishments; there should be a distinct dispensary for the different quarters of the city. I should prefer to see the dispensary department, with the home visiting of the sick, placed under a separate Board of Management.

The central emergency hospital should be for the reception of accidents, self-inflicted wounds, for burns, scalds, loss of blood from rupture of blood-vessels, cases of poisoning, sudden seizure of fits, difficulty in passing water, &c., &c.

In advising that the dispensary should be separated from the emergency hospital, I do not advocate there not being an out-door department at the emergency hospital for the immediate treatment of minor cases of emergency not requiring admission into a hospital.

In recommending that 150 beds would be ample for the central emergency hospital, I think that would only meet the demands that at present exist. The city is growing rapidly, the use of machinery is increasing, our streets are narrow and the traffic becoming daily greater, all of which circumstances tend to increase the number of accidents, and the future should be looked to in building an emergency hospital.

The present site of the Sydney Hospital is as good as could possibly be desired. It is central, easy of access, and stands in a healthy locality, but I regret that it was decided to build it facing Macquarie-street, as I had always advocated that it should have been built fronting the Domain, and having it separated from Macquarie-street by a well laid out garden. The only objection I can see to the present site is the great value of the land on which it is built.

I consider the material of which the new hospital is being built is objectionable and of an unnecessary costly character, and that the third story is not required.

This hospital built without a third story, and without the dispensary accommodation, would have been ample as an emergency hospital for some time to come.

As far as I can ascertain, the only reason assigned for building this third story was to have it recognized as a teaching School of Medicine by the University of this city, and by the various Schools of Medicine in Europe and elsewhere, bringing the number of beds up to the standard required.

As this has, I believe, influenced the determination to build this new hospital three stories high and establish it as a separate clinical School of Medicine, I would like to state that I am of opinion that the various hospitals enumerated by me should be combined, both for efficiency and economic purposes, as one teaching School under the direction of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Sydney.

The present fever hospital at Little Bay might be made I think available to meet the present wants of this class of cases, if it were connected with the city by means of a tramway.

The female lock hospital accommodation which has for years been carried on in Macquarie-street should, I think, be created into a distinct establishment. Whether the ophthalmic hospital should be a distinct establishment or combined with the other hospitals is a matter of opinion—I should prefer to see it a distinct establishment in an appropriate position—but it is absolutely essential, judging from the present demand, that there should be a well established out-door relief dispensary for eye diseases.

I have, &c.,

JAMES C. COX, M.D.

## No. 6.

### Sir Alfred Roberts to The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

76, Bridge-street, Sydney, 25 August, 1883.

In accordance with the wish of the Colonial Secretary, I have the honor to enclose herewith an expression of my opinion upon the points submitted in his memorandum upon "the hospital accommodation required by the Metropolitan District," and forwarded to me in your covering letter of the 3rd instant.

In thus submitting the results of my experience for Mr. Stuart's consideration, I desire to remark that I have purposely refrained from entering into any details upon the important questions raised, feeling that such a course would have made the report voluminous and tended rather to embarrass the Colonial Secretary at the present stage than otherwise, and that it could be dealt with after a settlement more effectually of the main question.

I have, &c.,

ALFRED ROBERTS.

[Enclosure.]

Memorandum.

76, Bridge-street, Sydney, 17 August, 1883.

In dealing with the important minute of the Colonial Secretary, it will be convenient to consider in the first place the character and requirements of the district for which medical relief is required; secondly, the nature and amount of such relief; and finally, the organization by which it should be conducted and distributed.

I

Population in  
middle of 1882  
287,908.

I will presume that Sydney with its suburbs contains a mixed population of about 240,000 persons, the increase of which having been very rapid within the last few years, will probably continue in a less degree for some time to come. It contains a large and increasing shipping port, and is already the seat of considerable manufacturing industry.

For the extent of its population it is scattered over a considerable area, and owing to its physical features it is well ventilated, and can never contain the dense masses of population common to the large cities of most countries.

The labouring classes, and those immediately above them, are, considering the climate, wages, and cost of food and clothing, better off than those of most other communities, and to a very considerable extent they provide for their own attendance by means of respectable medical clubs.

In addition, however, to the local requirements of the metropolitan area, provision has to be made for a certain proportion of cases of serious illness which steadily flow in from the sparsely populated country districts and the neighbouring islands.

The medical relief required to meet this demand consists of—

- 1st. Hospital accommodation.
- 2nd. Dispensary or outdoor attendance.

The patients for whom the hospital accommodation is required may be classified as follows :—

- 1st. Cases of serious accident and emergency.
- 2nd. Cases of general illness of a non-infectious character.
- 3rd. Cases of general non-infectious illness during the convalescing stage.
- 4th. Cases of general non-infectious illness of a chronic nature.
- 5th. Cases of incurable disease.
- 6th. Cases of venereal disease in women.
- 7th. Cases of infectious fevers, and
- 8th. Cases of lying-in.

Cases of ophthalmic disease and of venereal disease in men have not been mentioned, because they can advantageously be received into the general hospital.

The accommodation provided for the above should also be available for the purposes of medical education in connection with the University, and of training nurses and midwives.

The general principles upon which the accommodation should be provided and conducted may be said to be efficiency, economy, freedom of injury to the health of the surrounding locality, morality, and convenience.

The proportion in which it should be provided and the details of its organization may be gathered from the past average proportion of accidents and serious illness, and the experience of the present system of management, its successes and failures, guided by a firm and charitable determination to offer relief to every necessitous case of suffering without undermining the independence of the recipients.

Accepting the acknowledged general principle that the number of separate "special" hospitals should be kept at a minimum, it appears that the hospitals and proportionate number of beds required are as follows :—

- 1st.—One general hospital, with present accommodation for beds and an expansive power to reach 500 beds.
- 2nd.—One emergency hospital, having a fixed accommodation for eighty beds.
- 3rd.—One country hospital for convalescent patients with cases of chronic and incurable disease. It should contain present accommodation for about 120 beds and have free expansive capacity.
- 4th.—One fever hospital, with present accommodation for fifty beds and expansive capacity of a total of 150.
- 5th.—One lying-in hospital, with present accommodation for fifty cases and expansive power to the extent of 100.
- 6th.—One female lock hospital, capable of receiving at once thirty patients, and of being increased to a total of fifty beds.

The general hospital should be situated within the proximate suburbs, and should be adapted to receive all varieties of cases except those of infectious fever, female venereal patients, and lying-in women.

The emergency hospital should be situated in a convenient healthy spot, as nearly as possible central to that part of the city which, being beyond easy and quick access to the general hospital, is at the present time most productive of accidents and emergency cases. As its utility will depend upon its proximity to the neighbourhood in which accidents incapable of removal to the general hospital are of frequent occurrence, its work will be of a local character, and its accommodation should not exceed the prospective requirements of the neighbourhood immediately surrounding it.

Its site will necessarily be valuable; and being in a locality where it is important to mass together as few cases of serious disease as possible, its administration should be carefully guarded, in order that no patients may be received into it who can be treated equally well in the general hospital.

With the growth of manufacturing industry it will probably be necessary to establish at some future time other emergency hospitals in the neighbourhood where the trades are developed.

In construction and management the general and emergency hospitals should be replete with every means suggested by modern science for the cure of disease and imparting sound medical education.

The country branch hospital should be built upon the isolated pavilion principle, and adapted to receive every variety of case which does not require active treatment or high nursing. The inmates would consist of patients recovering from acute illness or severe accidents, cases of a confirmed chronic character and of incurable disease.

The site should be essentially healthy, and situated upon a railway line a few miles from Sydney. The construction should be as economical as possible.

The management should also be inexpensive, the services of patients capable of rendering them being utilized equally for the benefit of the hospital, and to afford them occupation calculated to prepare them for home duties and labour.

The female lock hospital should for many reasons be a separate isolated building, and situated not far from the city. The site, besides being healthy and cheerful, should possess grounds for exercise and recreation.

The fever hospital should be well isolated, but not too far removed from the centre of population. It should be so constructed and managed as to be capable of being worked economically with a small number of patients, as a general rule, but capable of having its powers of admission rapidly extended upon the occurrence of an epidemic.

The lying-in hospital should also be situated a short distance from town, to ensure healthfulness and quietude. It should however be sufficiently near to render its practice accessible to the students of the University, and to work in association with the clinique of diseases of women. It should also afford accommodation for probationers in training for the position of accouchement nurses. Arrangements should also be made in connection with the general and emergency hospitals for training nurses to provide for vacancies in the staffs of the metropolitan hospitals, to supply efficient matrons and nurses to the numerous country hospitals, and to provide also a sufficient number to meet the demands for trained nurses in private families.

Having thus briefly epitomized my views in respect to the character, location, and amount of hospital accommodation required, I will proceed to consider the question of organization.

The opinions so ably expressed in the Colonial Secretary's minute appear to me to nearly cover the subject. I concur in the opinion "that the administration of all the hospitals should be controlled by one Board of direction," and I consider that the time has arrived when the inauguration of such a step should be undertaken without delay.

I believe that only by some arrangement such as that suggested can medical relief be restricted to suitable applicants and administered with full efficiency, strict economy, and in a manner calculated to raise rather than depress the independence of the recipients.

I can see no other practical way in which the arrangements necessary for the due classification of cases economically and otherwise are likely to be made and adhered to, or any other mode by which the public is so likely to be satisfied that the expenditure of their funds will be carefully considered and judiciously conducted.

One instance will suffice to explain my meaning. "I find upon calculations upon which I can rely, that every bed in the general and emergency hospitals will cost fully from £65 to £70 per annum for interest upon the original expenditure for construction and current cost of maintenance; and that a country hospital for convalescing, chronic, and incurable cases can be provided for from £25 to £30 per annum. It is clear, therefore, that patients capable of removal from the expensive to the economical establishment should be transferred at the earliest date compatible with the benefit of their condition. It cannot however, be expected that this would be done systematically unless the officers in the different hospitals worked in harmony under one direction.

I venture to suggest, as the best mode of carrying out the views of the Colonial Secretary upon this subject, that each hospital should be placed under the charge of a house committee, of whom a certain proportion should be elected by the subscribers and a certain proportion appointed by the Government, that the chairman, treasurer, honorary secretary, and one Government member of each committee should together form a Board of control, the chairman of which might if desirable be appointed by the Government.

In reference to the important point which gave rise to the minute of the Colonial Secretary, viz., the substitution of a small emergency hospital for the large and expensive institution the erection of which has been commenced in Macquarie-street, and the completion of the Prince Alfred Hospital as the general hospital of the metropolis, I am of opinion that the existence of two general hospitals will be quite unnecessary for many years to come, and would undoubtedly lead to unnecessary expenditure and confusion of interests.

The site in Macquarie-street would be a suitable one for an emergency hospital of from seventy to eighty beds, but whether so large and valuable a site can be spared for this purpose is a question upon which I cannot offer an opinion.

The Prince Alfred Hospital has been planned as a complete general hospital and medical school. It includes departments for the diseases of the eye, diseases of women, &c., &c., and when completed will accommodate 520 beds. The whole of the administration as well as ward accommodation for 230 patients will be completed about the end of this year.

I must finally allude to one important branch of medical relief not referred to in the minute, in which the Colonial Secretary has confined himself to hospital accommodation only.

In Sydney as in all large communities the outdoor relief given through the dispensary branches is very considerable, and reaches the most destitute class of persons.

I submit that this relief should be more fully organized and taken as near the homes of recipients as possible, by establishing branch dispensaries in densely populated centres, and should include a special ophthalmic branch within the city. It should however be strictly confined to the poorest and most deserving class.

The department should be conducted by a separate committee represented at the central Board of control, in the same manner as those of the hospitals.

ALFRED ROBERTS.

### No. 7.

George Fortescue, Esquire, M.B., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

25 August, 1883.

I have to apologize for some unavoidable delay in replying to the questions upon which you have done me the honor to ask my opinion, and I take the first opportunity of leisure which has occurred to me to convey my views upon the subject. This might well be done by expressing my entire concurrence with the opinions advanced in your minute, and with the reasons by which they are justified; nor do I think that, even in matters of detail, I have anything material to add to your conclusions. That the general hospital for Sydney should be built somewhere in the suburbs is, I think, incontestable, and equally that the erection of a hospital of 250 beds upon the limited site in Macquarie-street is opposed to all the teachings of modern science in this direction, and would be an inevitable source of danger to the city and disappointment in the working results of the institution.

As the State cannot reasonably be expected to subsidize a third general hospital, it seems to me that without doubt the best course to take on all grounds of propriety as well as of economy is to finish the Prince Alfred Hospital up to its full capacity of 450 beds, to resume the site of the Infirmary, so valuable for other public purposes and so necessary to the future architectural embellishment of the city, and to secure another site, either by the removal of the Observatory, or by the resumption of land east of Upper Fort-street, for a hospital of 100 beds, in a situation very healthy and central, and which will meet the local requirements for urgent cases and accidents.

An ophthalmic hospital as a separate institution is, I think, not at all necessary, and the speciality will indeed be better worked as a department of the general hospital.

A lock hospital is no doubt urgently required, and I know of no better place for it than that proposed at Miller's Point; probably the number of beds suggested (thirty) will be sufficient to begin with, but will need before long to be considerably increased.

A provision for convalescents is highly desirable, and I suppose that arrangements can be made for their accommodation at Little Bay; but I think that the number of beds proposed can be reduced by one-half.

I would wish to point out that the probable introduction of the compulsory registration of infectious disease—a regulation much to be desired—and the necessity for providing for the isolation of the subjects of the various forms of contagious fever, makes the establishment of two or three detached pavilions necessary, and will increase the number of beds to be held available in periods of epidemic emergencies, beyond the calculations of your minute, to probably 100 or 120 beds in all. These pavilions should of course be of the simplest construction, preferably of wood, and will have to be placed upon a somewhat extended area at a considerable distance from the city.

It would, I feel, be quite out of place for me to go beyond the letter of your inquiries into minute or general considerations upon this very important subject which has been so sufficiently treated in your paper; but you will allow me to hope that this proposed settlement of a somewhat unsettled matter will be successful and will be *final*, and that the present demoralizing interference with the duties of individual benevolence will be allowed to cease; that these practically State institutions, if they are to remain under their present conditions, may remain subject to Government supervision as models of efficiency and good management; and that the future needs of the city in the way of hospital relief which an increasing population will bring may be left, as elsewhere, to be met by the efforts of private liberality and the organized charity of the public.

I have, &c.,

G. FORTESCUE.

### No. 8.

The Principal Under-Secretary to The President of the Board of Directors of the Sydney Hospital.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 10 September, 1883.

I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary, after communicating his views to the deputation of the Board of Directors of the Sydney Hospital which waited on him on the 3rd ultimo for further aid to the new building of the institution, invited the opinions of the Medical Adviser to the Government

Government and of four other leading members of the profession; and as their views, though differing in details, coincide in the main with those held by the Colonial Secretary, he laid the matter before the Cabinet, and the Government has determined that it will not advise Parliament to grant any more money for the building now in progress.

2. I am desired to assure you that it is not from want of appreciation of the large benefits which for a long period of years have been given by your institution, but from a conviction that the building of a large and expensive hospital in that particular situation is in the highest degree inexpedient, and that the Government shall not be the main supplier of funds to build up rival institutions.

3. If you decide upon abandoning the hospital, the Government will be ready to entertain the resumption of the ground and buildings and the expending of the value thereof in such other hospital accommodation as the needs of Sydney or the Colony require, so that the funds subscribed as well as the grants given by the Government will continue to be applied for the purposes originally intended by the donors, with the one exception of the change in the *locus in quo*.

I have, &c.,  
CRITCHETT WALKER.

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APPENDIX A.

REFERENCE TO MAP.

Hospital Ground.

Sanatorium or Healthy Ground.

WW. WW. Neutral Ground and Watershed.

HOSPITAL BUILDINGS.

- P 1 P 1 Ward Pavilions, each containing 8 patients.  
 P 2 P 2 Do do do 14 do  
 P 3 P 3 Do do do 6 do  
 P 4 P 4 Do do do 6 rooms for private paying patients.  
 P 5 Two Ward Pavilions for Dark Races, containing 20 beds.  
 L Laundry.  
 V Quarters for Laundresses, Special Attendants, or Constables.  
 A Quarters for Medical Superintendent.  
 B Quarters for Assistant Medical Officer, Dispensary, and Drug Store.  
 C Telegraph Operator's quarters.  
 D Quarters for Matron.  
 E Quarters for Nurses.  
 F Quarters for Servants.  
 G Kitchen Block, containing—Kitchen, Scullery, General Baths, and Pantry.  
 J Hospital Store.  
 K Space reserved for Poultry Yard, to receive poultry from infected premises.  
 YY Spaces reserved for Kitchen Gardens.  
 M Ambulance Quarters.  
 N Ambulance Men's Kitchen.  
 O Stables.  
 P Carriage Shed.  
 Q Disinfecting House.  
 R Stockyard—Kennel for Cattle and Dogs from infected premises.  
 T Entrance Lodge.  
 U Dam for Water Supply.  
 XX Windmill Pumps.

SANATORIUM.

- 1 1 Quarters for Married Couples.  
 2 Quarters for Single Men.  
 3 Quarters for Single Women.  
 4 Kitchen and Quarters for Servants.  
 5 Laundry and Bath-house.  
 6 General Store.  
 7 Bath-house for bathing persons before entering Sanatorium.  
 8 Windmill Pump.



83/21  
**BLOCK PLAN**

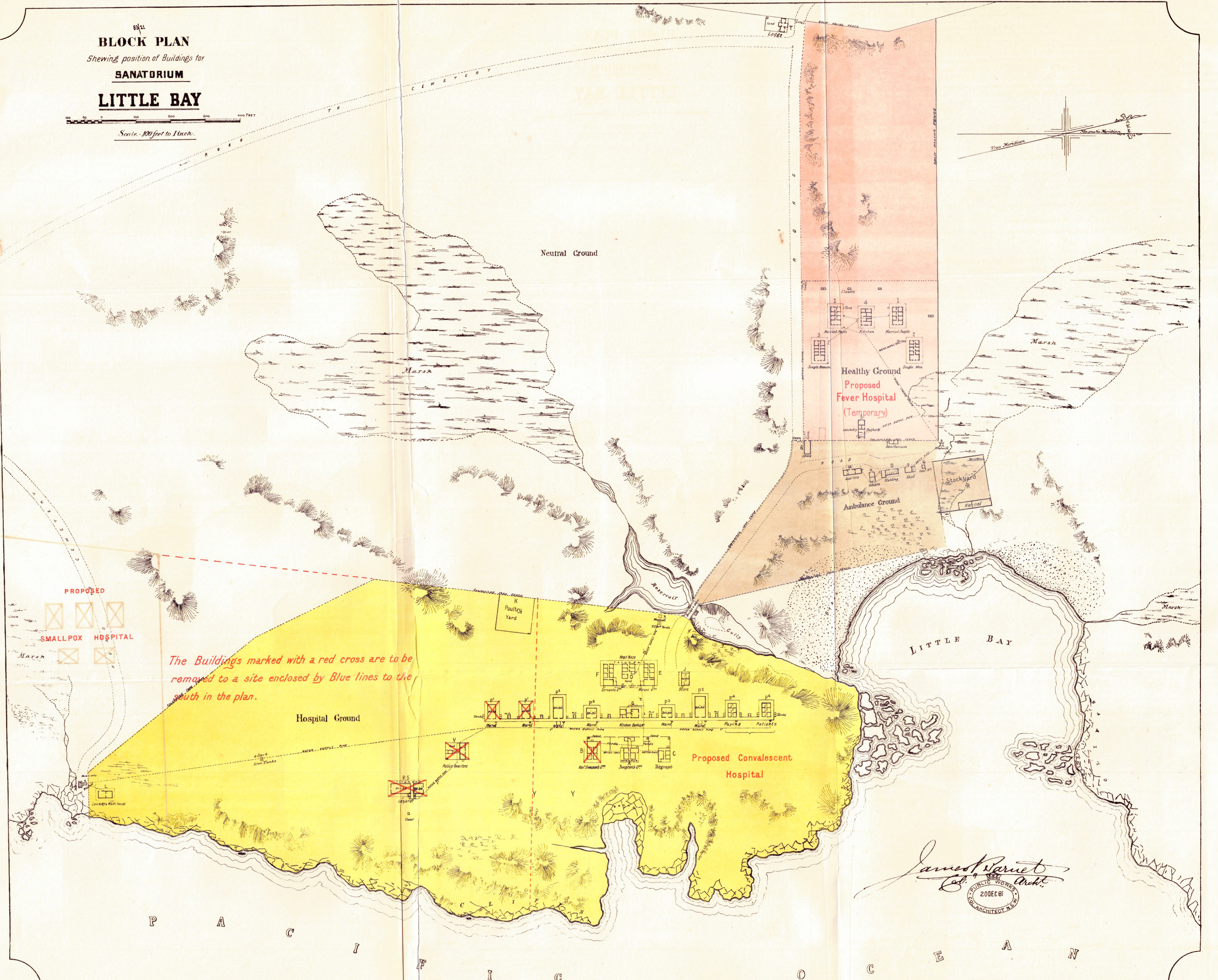
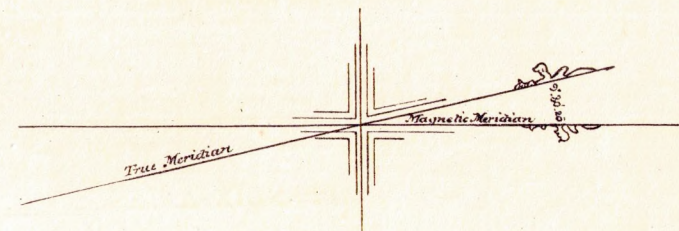
Shewing position of Buildings for

**SANATORIUM**

**LITTLE BAY**



Scale - 100 feet to 1 inch.



The Buildings marked with a red cross are to be removed to a site enclosed by Blue lines to the south in the plan.

LITTLE BAY

James Barret  
Archit.  
PUBLIC WORKS  
20DEC91  
GOVERNMENT ARCHITECT, N.S.W.



1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**PRINCE ALFRED AND SYDNEY HOSPITALS.**  
(COST, ACCOMMODATION, &c.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 March, 1884.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 18th January, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing:—

- “(1.) The estimated value of the land attached to Prince Alfred Hospital.  
“(2.) The cost of buildings up to the present time.  
“(3.) Cost of fixtures and furniture.  
“(4.) The estimated amount still required to complete and furnish the other portions of the building.  
“(5.) The total amount paid by the Government towards the above.  
“(6.) The number of beds that will be available when the buildings are completed.  
“(7.) The same information in regard to the Sydney Hospital.”

(Mr. Abigail.)

THE following information has been supplied by the authorities of the Hospitals respectively. The valuations of land do not appear to have been made by skilled appraisers, but only estimated by the Hospital authorities.

No. of Question.	Prince Alfred Hospital.	Sydney Hospital.
1	£ 20,000 0 0	£50,000.
2	142,463 5 8	£59,516 15s., exclusive of the amount now due to the contractor and architect.
3	7,011 2 4	£5,000 (about).
4	48,000 0 0	According to alternative plan, lately submitted to the Government by the Directors, £50,000. According to the original plan of the architect, £140,000.
5	112,500 0 0	£45,000.
6	500 0 0	According to original scheme, about 300. According to modified scheme, about 150.





1883-4.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR HOSPITAL AT FORBES).

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

NOTIFICATION OF RESUMPTION OF LAND UNDER  
44 VICTORIA, No. 16.

NEW SOUTH WALES, ) By His Excellency the Right Honorable  
to wit. ) Sir AUGUSTUS WILLIAM FREDERICK  
SPENCER LOFTUS (commonly called  
Lord AUGUSTUS LOFTUS), Knight Grand  
Cross of the Most Honorable Order of  
the Bath, a Member of Her Majesty's  
(L.S.) Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor  
AUGUSTUS LOFTUS, and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony  
Governor. of New South Wales and its Depen-  
dencies.

WHEREAS Parliament has duly appropriated a sum of money out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund for or towards the construction of a Hospital at Forbes, in the said Colony, and the lands hereinafter described are required for the purpose of the erection thereon of the said Hospital or in connection therewith: Now, I, the Governor aforesaid, with the advice of the Executive Council of the said Colony, in pursuance of the powers in this behalf given to or vested in me by the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act," do, by this notification published in the Gazette and in a newspaper, that is to say, in the "Forbes Times" circulated in the Police District wherein the said lands are situated, declare that the lands hereinafter described have been resumed for the public purposes hereinafter mentioned, that is to say for and in connection with the Reserve for the Hospital at Forbes, to the intent that upon the publication of this notification in the Gazette the legal estate in the said lands shall forthwith be vested in the Minister for Public Works and his successors, on behalf of Her Majesty, for the purposes of the said last-mentioned Act, for an estate of inheritance in fee simple in possession, freed and discharged from all trusts, obligations, estates, interests, contracts, charges, rights-of-way, or other easements whatsoever, and to the intent further that the legal estate therein, together with all powers incident thereto or conferred by the said Act, shall be vested in the said Minister as a trustee with the powers stated in the said last-mentioned Act. And I declare that the following are the descriptions of the lands hereinbefore referred to, that is to say:—

County of Ashburnham, parish of Forbes, town of Forbes: Commencing on the southern side of Elgin-street, at a point bearing south 78 degrees 30 minutes west and distant 3 chains 27 links from a point where the southern side of that street meets the western side of Flint-street; and bounded thence on

the north by Elgin-street, bearing south 78 degrees 30 minutes west 2 chains and 3 links; on the west by a line bearing south 11 degrees 30 minutes east 2 chains; on the south by a line bearing north 78 degrees 30 minutes east 2 chains and 3 links; and on the east by a line bearing north 11 degrees 30 minutes west 2 chains to the point of commencement,—containing 1 rood 24½ perches, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Agnes Low.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land situated in the town, parish, county, and Colony aforesaid: Commencing on the northern side of Berkley-street, at a point bearing south 78 degrees 30 minutes west, and distant 3 chains 27 links from a point where the northern side of that street meets the western side of Flint-street; and bounded thence on the south by Berkley-street, bearing south 78 degrees 30 minutes west 2 chains and 3 links; on the west by a line bearing north 11 degrees 30 minutes west 2 chains; on the north by a line bearing north 78 degrees 30 minutes east 2 chains and 3 links; and on the east by a line bearing south 11 degrees 30 minutes east 2 chains to the point of commencement,—containing 1 rood 24½ perches, and said to be in the possession and occupation of Charles A. Low.

Also, all that piece or parcel of land situated in the town, parish, county, and Colony aforesaid: Commencing on the southern side of Elgin-street, at a point bearing north 78 degrees 30 minutes east, and distant 3 chains 25 links from a point where the southern side of that street meets the eastern side of Church-street; and bounded thence on the north by Elgin-street, bearing north 78 degrees 30 minutes east 2 chains and 5 links; on the east by a line bearing south 11 degrees 30 minutes east 4 chains to Berkley-street; on the south by that street bearing south 78 degrees 30 minutes west 2 chains and 5 links; and on the west by a line bearing north 11 degrees 30 minutes west 4 chains to the point of commencement,—containing 3 roods 11 perches, and said to be in the possession and occupation of M. M'Glynn.

Given under my Hand and Seal, at Government House, Sydney, this thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and in the forty-seventh year of Her Majesty's Reign.

By His Excellency's Command,

F. A. WRIGHT.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!



1883-4.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LANDS FOR PUBLIC PURPOSES ACQUISITION ACT.

(RESUMPTION OF LAND FOR HOSPITAL AT FORBES.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 44 Vic. No. 16, sec. 6.

ABSTRACT of Resumption under the provisions of the "Lands for Public Purposes Acquisition Act."

County.	Parish.	Town.	Area.	Purpose of Resumption.	Date of Gazette in which Proclamation of resumption appeared.	Remarks.
			r. p.		1884.	
Ashburnham..	Forbes..	Forbes..	1 24½	In connection with the reserve for the hospital.	29 January.	Said to be in the possession and occupation of Agnes Low.
Do ...	do	do	1 24½	do ...	do ...	Said to be in the possession and occupation of Charles A. Low.
Do ...	do	do	3 11	do ...	do ...	Said to be in the possession and occupation of M. M'Glynn.



1883.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MASTER IN LUNACY.

(REPORT FOR 1882.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

## The Master in Lunacy to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Department of Lunacy, Supreme Court, 25 October, 1883.

I have the honor to submit for your information a Report for the past year (1882), of the working of that part of the "Lunacy Act of 1878," which comes under my supervision as Master in Lunacy.

During the past year inquiries have been instituted into about 350 cases of patients who were admitted into the several Hospitals for the Insane, and who it was supposed had property which might be applied to their maintenance, or who had friends and relations likely to be in a position to contribute towards their support. I have during the past year received 453 letters, and have despatched 673 during the same period, in reference to lunacy matters. Summonses have been issued requesting persons to attend before me, in order that I might inquire into their circumstances, and settle what amount I considered fair and reasonable for them to contribute towards the support of their insane relatives, in order that the necessity to apply to the Police Court, under the 147th section of the Act, might be avoided. In almost every case so brought before me, I have ascertained that this is the best method to adopt; but there are, I regret to say, a few cases in which I find that it will be necessary for me to proceed at law against persons who are liable, and who I am convinced are well able to contribute towards their relatives' maintenance. In one case, just as I had all the papers ready, and was about to take legal proceedings against the husband of a patient who was an inmate of the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, the patient had so far recovered that she was discharged; though the husband of the patient no doubt knew, when the application was made to him under the 147th section of the Act, that he would be compelled to contribute towards his wife's support. By this means the Hospital was relieved of a patient who might have remained an inmate thereof for a much longer period.

Contributions for the maintenance of patients, from their estates and from their relatives and friends, have been collected and paid into the Treasury during 1882, to the amount of £5,863 7s. 9d., viz. :—

	£	s.	d.
For patients in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville ... ..	4,365	8	11
"                                    "          Parramatta ... ..	537	5	3
"                                    "          Callan Park ... ..	337	3	2
"                                    "          Newcastle ... ..	353	6	2
"                                    "          Cooma ... ..	18	2	2
Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River ... ..	252	2	1
	<u>£5,863</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>9</u>

This sum is irrespective of a sum of more than £700 payable by the Imperial Treasury towards the support of convict patients who still remain in the Hospitals for the Insane, at Parramatta and Newcastle, and which sum does not pass through my hands, but is paid direct to the Treasury. The amount collected last year for maintenance of patients, viz., £5,863 7s. 9d., shows an increase over the receipts for the year 1880, of £112—(Fees)?

During the past year there has been collected, on behalf of insane patients, the sum of £7,372 9s. 4d., and the sum of £6,772 17s. 3d. has been disbursed in investments upon deposit, maintenance of patients, allowances to their families, and refunds to themselves upon discharge. I also held, on the 31st December, 1882, fixed deposits representing a sum of £4,635, which I had invested on behalf of patients, bearing interest at current rates, and the sum of £600 in Government debentures.

During the same period 331 patients have had various weekly sums contributed towards their maintenance, and on the 31st December, there remained on the pay-sheet patients to the number of 258, viz. :—

	Total number of patients for whom maintenance was paid during 1882.	Number of patients on pay list on 31st December, 1882.
In Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville ... ..	224	174
” ” Parramatta ... ..	34	26
” ” Callan Park ... ..	24	14
” ” Newcastle ... ..	27	25
” ” Cooma... ..	2	1
In Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River ... ..	20	18
	331	258

Eight applications have been made to the Court for declarations of insanity. In seven of these applications Committees were appointed to manage the estates of the patients who were declared to be of unsound mind. In the eighth case no order was made, and the patient was discharged. The number of patients in the Institutions for the Insane, on the 31st December, 1882, was as follows, viz. :—

At the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville ... ..	870
” ” Parramatta, free and convict ... ..	797
” ” ” criminal ... ..	51
” ” Callan Park ... ..	146
” ” Newcastle ... ..	239
” ” Cooma ... ..	60
” Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River ... ..	144
Absent on leave on 31st December, from Gladesville, 16 ; Parramatta, 2 ; Newcastle, 2 ; Cook's River, 1 ... ..	21
Amounting in all to ... ..	2,328

remaining on the books of the Hospitals for the Insane, as against 2,218 on the 31st December, 1881, which shows an increase in admissions over discharges, deaths, &c., of 110 patients.

Eighty-nine pay patients, representing annual contributions amounting to £1,854 8s., were discharged or died during 1882, and seventy-seven new pay patients were placed upon the pay-sheet, representing an annual income of £2,165. 110 patients were admitted into the Hospitals without the addresses of friends and relatives, and I was unable to obtain any information about them. In every case in which I had the slightest information as to an address I endeavoured to follow up and find out such person, and obtain all the information I could obtain as to patient's circumstances and properties. As such a variety of novel and interesting cases of patients, whose estates have to be administered, are constantly brought under my notice, I shall enumerate a few which have come under my investigation and management during the past year :—

1. In this case the patient was admitted into the criminal division of the Hospital for the Insane at Parramatta, he having been (during the interval between arrest and trial) found to be insane. The Sheriff reported the matter to me, and I caused inquiry to be made as to whether the patient was possessed of property, and found that he was the owner of two cottages and a piece of vacant land, and that no one was looking after the patient's interest; the tenants had refused to atorn, and the deeds were in the possession of the patient's brother-in-law, who had advanced funds to obtain possession of them. I accordingly, in compliance with the 107th section of the Act, reported the matter to the Court, and His Honor the Primary Judge made an order authorizing the patient's brother-in-law to enter into possession thereof, do the necessary repairs, collect the rents, pay himself so far as they would go, and when he had repaid himself, the income was to be applied to the patient's maintenance, should he still remain a patient in the Hospital.
2. In this case the patient was admitted into the Hospital for the Insane at Gladesville, on the 28th December, 1857, and on the 25th March, 1876, her husband died, leaving property in trust for her, yielding a rental of about £2 4s. per week. Early in the year 1882 it was represented to me that the trustee had not paid any sum towards the maintenance of the patient. I at once instituted inquiry, and it transpired that the trustee had retained the proceeds of the said property from the death of the husband to the time of my inquiry, a period of nearly six years. I immediately took possession of the property on behalf of the patient, and commenced to receive the rents, and which I still continue to do. After many conferences with the trustee, and if possible to avoid legal proceedings, I offered to compromise the matter, and made, I thought, a fair offer considering the circumstances of the case. My offer to compromise was rejected, and there was no other course left open to me but to proceed in establishing my claim in Equity. I accordingly presented a petition to the Court, praying for declaration of insanity and appointment of guardian to sue. A statement of claim was filed against this trustee and her husband (she having during these proceedings married). His Honor the Primary Judge made a decree for an account against both husband and wife. The accounts were taken, and a sum of £467 was found to be due to the patient, and upon the motion confirmation of the report His Honor said, “that the Master in Lunacy had offered liberal terms to the female defendant in offering to accept £300, terms which were better than she had a right to expect, but this offer was refused, and the case had to be brought into Court. It was from this time that he would date the misconduct. He would make the order for payment of costs by defendants as between party and party.” When the above amount of £467 is received, the Consolidated Revenue will benefit to a very large extent out of the said sum for arrears of maintenance, and this patient's estate is now contributing the sum of 25s. per week towards her support. 3.

3. A patient who was admitted into the Gladesville Hospital on the 3rd January, 1877, had a small piece of ground and a cottage thereon at Balmain, which was mortgaged, and the rent barely paid the interest. After having ascertained that the patient was likely to remain an inmate of the institution probably for life, I requested the mortgagee to sell and pay over to me the balance after deducting his claim, and I am now applying the sum so received towards patient's support in the hospital.
4. This was the case of a patient who was a gold-miner at Temora, and who was admitted into the Asylum on 27th February, 1882, as an insane patient. It was reported to me that the patient had an interest in a claim at Temora. I at once communicated with his mates, and was informed that the claim was worked out and all the wash-dirt stacked, and they were waiting for rain to wash. I obtained information that patient's mates were trustworthy men, and would act honorably in the matter. When rain came the dirt was washed. Patient's share of the proceeds, which amounted to the sum of £1,538 3s. 7d., had been deposited in the Australian Joint Stock Bank there, and was afterwards forwarded to me. When the patient was admitted into the hospital he had but £315 to his credit in the Bank, the remainder was made up by his share in the proceeds of the said wash-dirt, which sum I invested upon fixed deposit, and applied a portion of the interest to his support in the hospital until his death, which occurred on the 6th November, 1882. The patient has a father living in Ireland, and he is now taking steps to obtain the money, which still remains to his son's credit in the books of my office.
5. In this case patient before his admission rented 2 acres of land at North Shore, under a ninety-nine years lease, with a view to making a home for his wife and children, but after losing a Government situation through a sunstroke he was obliged to mortgage the land to enable him to live until he got better and was again able to work, but his mind gave way and he had to be sent to the Asylum. His wife, in order to pay off the mortgage and keep her little cottage over her head, was advised to sell an acre of the land. This she could legally do. In pursuance of the powers conferred upon me under the Lunacy Act I caused one acre of the land to be sold, and the proceeds after paying the mortgage to be handed to the patient's wife, towards the support of herself and family. Had I been unable to act in this matter the property would no doubt have been lost to the estate, and this poor woman with five young children depending upon her for support would have lost their home.
6. This was the case of a patient who was a carrier and owned a waggon and ten horses, with harness, which I, after having ascertained that he was likely to remain a considerable period in the Asylum, caused to be sold and the proceeds thereof forwarded to me, and which I now hold for his benefit. This occurred in the latter end of 1879, and I looked upon the matter as finally settled, but in October last a person called upon me and stated that he could put me in the way of recovering a sum of £56 14s. 9d. due to the above estate, and gave me such information that I was enabled to recover the said sum, which was paid over to me so soon as I made application for it; but it most likely would never have been paid had I not received information as to the fact of its being due to the estate, more especially as the patient had no relatives or friends in the Colony.

The above are only a few instances taken out of some 100 or more cases which have been dealt with by me during the past year, and they certainly go a long way to prove the usefulness of such an Act as the "Lunacy Act of 1878," and show how necessary it is that the officer charged with its administration should be vested with such powers as the Master in Lunacy possesses under the Act. Were his powers limited, he would in many cases be unable to protect property, and collect funds belonging to "insane patients," and to act with that promptness which the nature of many cases demand, were he compelled to apply to the Court on every occasion.

Cases not unfrequently occur where married women whose husbands have been admitted into the Asylum have been unable to obtain any or portion of a sum of money deposited by them in a Savings' Bank previous to their insanity, although the support of their wives and families required such an application, under the 144th section of the Act; the object of which is, to provide in a summary and inexpensive manner the means of making available the estates of those insane patients whose property, being of a small amount, could not bear the more expensive proceeding by declaration under the 92nd section of the Act. The Master is empowered to take such steps for the management, care, and disposal, and for the management of the estate of an insane patient as to the Master may seem expedient.

Immediately upon its being reported to me that a patient has funds, and his wife and family without means, I cause the funds to be at once collected, and allow what I consider a fair and reasonable sum for the wife's support so long as the money lasts. This is done without expense to the estate, and every shilling of the patient's money is devoted to the support of himself and family. It often becomes necessary for me to sell horses, cattle, live stock, &c., belonging to patients who have been apprehended as insane in different parts of the Colony. So soon as I become aware that a patient has a horse, team, &c., I at once cause the same to be sold, in order to save expense of agistment, and then if the patient recovers he has a little money coming to him upon discharge, instead of finding that his property was sold to defray expenses. In one case in which a patient had a quantity of furniture in a house in which he lodged, I, after having ascertained from the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital in which he was a patient, that his case was likely to be a protracted one, caused the furniture, in order to save expense of storage, to be sold, paid his landlady what was due to her, and placed the balance to his credit, so that when he obtains his discharge he will receive the balance instead of finding that his goods had been sold to pay for rent due.

The reports furnished by the police through their Inspector-General, to the number of fifty-six, have been most carefully prepared, and much zeal and energy has been devoted to these reports. In one case in particular I was much gratified in perusing the report. It was made in that of a patient who, on admission, possessed amongst other things sixteen horses, eleven pigs, and a growing crop. The property was sold, and realized £93 odd. The debts were paid, amounting to some £50, and the balance (viz., £43 11s. 8d.) forwarded to me on behalf of patient. None of the debts were paid until the claimants had made declarations of debt, and the senior-constable who had charge of the matter had fully satisfied himself as to the correctness of the said accounts.

Had

Had this matter been placed in the hands of an agent, I am convinced, from perusal of the papers, which show such a large amount of work performed, that very little, if anything, would have been left for the benefit of the patient.

In Victoria no insane seaman is permitted by the Custom-house officer to be landed, unless the captain either enters into a bond for, or deposits, £100 towards his maintenance. In this Colony no such law is in force; but in order to prevent as far as possible seamen who become insane from becoming a burden upon the public funds of the Colony, I communicated with the Shipping Master in reference to this matter, and find that the instructions issued by the Board of Trade on the subject are as follows:—

The officer (or Shipping Master) will have to decide what is just (1) between the master and the seaman; (2) between the masters and owners and the public. It is manifestly unjust that the public should have to pay for the consequences of a master engaging an unprofitable servant, or for an arrangement made for the convenience of either party.

If, therefore, it is to be feared that a seaman is left behind without some provision made for him by the master, will fall into distress and become a burden upon public funds, the officer will be justified in refusing his sanction or certificate until the master, either by procuring the seaman other employment of a permanent character, or providing for his conveyance home, or in some other way, has made such provision for him as the officer thinks is required by the justice of the case.

I am glad to report that the Shipping Master has rendered me every assistance in reference to this matter, by refusing to give the necessary certificate to the master of a ship who has sent any of his crew to a Hospital for the Insane until he has made satisfactory arrangements with me as to the maintenance of the patient he leaves behind.

The result of this arrangement has been to increase the Revenue in several cases during the past year, which, but for the assistance so afforded to me by the Shipping Master, would have resulted in a loss to the Public Revenue of the Colony. I take this opportunity to state that the Imperial Government have always made provision for the payment of maintenance for any patient forwarded to a Hospital for the Insane from any of their ships of war, so long as the patient remains an inmate of the institution.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ARTHUR T. HOLROYD,

Master in Lunacy.



1883-4.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

**MASTER IN LUNACY.**

(REPORT FOR 1883.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

**The Master in Lunacy to The Colonial Secretary.**

Sir,

Department of Lunacy, Supreme Court, 5 August, 1884.

I have the honor to transmit for your information a report of the administration and management of the estates of insane persons and patients in my Department as Master in Lunacy for the year 1883. I have during the past year instituted inquiries into 323 cases of patients who were admitted into the several Hospitals for the Insane, both as to their property and relationship, in order to obtain payment for the maintenance of such patients, either out of their own funds, or from their relatives when no funds of their own could be obtained for that purpose.

Contributions towards the maintenance of patients from their estates, and from their relatives and friends, have been collected and paid into the Consolidated Revenue, amounting to the sum of £5,995 18s. 3d., from the following sources:—

	£	s.	d.
For patients in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville ... ..	4,433	11	4
” ” ” Parramatta ... ..	600	8	5
” ” ” Callan Park ... ..	337	18	2
” ” ” Newcastle... ..	447	4	8
” ” ” Cooma ... ..	5	18	0
” Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River ... ..	170	17	8
Total ... ..	£5,995	18	3

which shows an increase over the receipts for the year 1882 of £121 10s. 5d. The above collections do not include an amount of £700, or thereabouts, payable by the Imperial Government towards the support of convict patients, who still remain in the Hospitals for the Insane at Parramatta and Newcastle. This sum does not come into my hands, but is paid direct to the Treasury. Court fees, amounting to the sum of £68 11s. 6d., have also been received and paid into the Treasury. I may here state that since the coming into force of the Lunacy Act in 1879 to the 31st December last I have collected and paid altogether into the Consolidated Revenue the sum of £23,192 15s. 11d. for the maintenance of patients, and Court fees to the amount of £246 13s. 2d., making together a total sum of £23,439 9s. 2d.

During the past year funds to the amount of £9,849 15s. 11d. have been collected on behalf of patients and placed to the credit of a “Trust Fund”; and the sum of £7,654 13s. 5d. has been disbursed in investments upon deposit, maintenance of patients, allowances to patients' families, and refunds to themselves upon discharge. I also held, on the 31st December last, fixed deposits representing a sum of £9,316 9s. 9d., which have been invested on behalf of patients, and bear interest at current rates, and I hold £600 in Government debentures.

During the same period 292 patients have had various weekly sums contributed towards their maintenance; and on the 31st December last there remained in the maintenance ledger open accounts on behalf of pay patients to the number of 250, viz. :—

Name of Institution.	Total number of Patients for whom maintenance was paid during 1883.	Total number of Patients on Register on 31 December, 1883.
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville ... ..	197	157
” ” Parramatta ... ..	34	35
” ” Callan Park ... ..	20	14
” ” Newcastle ... ..	29	29
” ” Cooma ... ..	1	1
Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River ... ..	11	14
	292	250

Only three applications for declarations of insanity have been made to the Court during the past year, as against eight made during the year 1882.

One application was made to the Court, under the 81st section of the Act, for liberty to take a patient out of the jurisdiction of the Court; but as it was not proved to the satisfaction of the Judge who heard the application that it would be for the benefit of the patient to be removed, no order was made. The number of patients in Institutions for the Insane on 31st December, 1883, was as follows, viz. :—

At the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville ... ..	801
"    "    Parramatta ... ..	1,000
"    "    Callan Park ... ..	150
"    "    Newcastle ... ..	246
"    "    Cooma ... ..	60
At the Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River ... ..	146
Absent on leave, &c. ... ..	21
	2,424

being the total number of patients remaining on the register on that date, as against 2,328 remaining on the register on the 31st December, 1882. This shows an increase in admissions over discharges, deaths, &c., of 96, and an increase, since the coming into force of the Lunacy Act, on the 1st April, 1879, to the 31st December, 1883, of 508 patients. In thirty-four cases I have had the assistance of the Inspector-General of Police, who has caused inquiry to be made by the police. The reports furnished by them have contained much valuable information, and have been of great assistance to me in dealing with matters connected with the insane. In many instances the information supplied by the relatives of patients has been found to be correct, but in others, I am sorry to say, it is not so. In one case the daughter of a patient, who resides in the country, was written to and requested to state her father's position and circumstances before his admission to the hospital. She, in reply, stated that her father had done nothing for the last three years, and that what little means he had were exhausted, and she and her sisters had been compelled to go into service. This letter I referred to the police for inquiry, the result of which was that the patient was possessed of a house and land, from which he received, previous to his admission, an annual rental of £75; that the house the daughter written to resided in was his property, and that he had a considerable sum in a bank upon fixed deposit; and, further, that the statement as to this young woman and her sisters having had to go into service was without foundation. On three occasions I have been compelled to apply to the Court for authority to sell real estate which I discovered, and which belonged to patients, in order that a portion thereof should be applied towards their maintenance. In one case I have taken proceedings in Equity to obtain possession of property belonging to a patient, and to obtain a decree for an account.

Many persons who are in arrear with contributions towards the maintenance of their relatives have been threatened with legal proceedings, and I fear that such proceedings will have to be resorted to before the amounts so in arrear are recovered.

I have been compelled to put in force the 147th section of the Act by taking proceedings against the father of a patient who was, I had ascertained, well able to contribute to his son's support, although he refused to do so. The result of these proceedings was that an order was made against him, by the presiding Stipendiary Magistrate, to pay the sum of 12s. 6d. per week towards his son's maintenance. From the above account it will appear that the business of the Lunacy Department has very largely increased since its establishment in 1879, and this is confirmed by the fact of a steady annual increase of patients, at the rate of 100 patients a year. With my present staff I cannot prevent arrears of work in the office, and I feel satisfied that an additional clerk would have the effect of increasing the maintenance contribution and add considerably to the Treasury receipts.

ARTHUR T. HOLROYD,  
Master in Lunacy.

1883.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE INSANE.

(ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1882.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 42 Vict. No. 7, sec. 73.

## The Inspector-General of the Insane to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Lunacy Department, Inspector-General's Office, Gladesville, 31 March, 1883.

In accordance with the 73rd section of the Lunacy Act of 1878, I do myself the honor to submit for your information a Report on the state and condition of the Hospitals and other Institutions in this Department, for the year ending 31st December, 1882.

And have, &c.,  
F. NORTON MANNING,  
Inspector-General.

On December 31st, 1881, the number of insane persons in this Colony, exclusive of unreported cases maintained in private dwellings, was 2,218; and of these, 2,080 were on the registers of the Hospitals for the Insane, and 138 were in the Licensed House for the Insane at Cook's River.

On December 31st, 1882, the number of insane persons on the registers was 2,307, and their distribution was as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville ... ..	447	423	870
Do Parramatta (Free and Convict) ... ..	593	204	797
Do do (Criminal) ... ..	45	6	51
Do Callan Park ... ..	146	.....	146
Do Newcastle ... ..	130	109	239
Do Cooma ... ..	60	.....	60
In the Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River ... ..	9	135	144
	1,430	877	2,307

Sixteen patients were absent on leave from Gladesville, two from Parramatta, two from Newcastle, and one from Cook's River, at the close of the year.

The increase during the year was eighty-nine; and this, though less than the increase during 1881, was somewhat above the average for the last ten years, as will be seen from the following return:—

Year.	Increase.
1873.....	86
1874.....	62
1875.....	109
1876.....	43
1877.....	89
1878.....	87
1879.....	95
1880.....	88
1881.....	119
1882.....	89
	867

No new Institution has been opened, and at the close of the year there was an increase of 62 patients at Gladesville, 19 at Parramatta (Free), 6 at Callan Park, 4 at Newcastle, and 6 at Cook's River, whilst there was a decrease of 6 at Parramatta (Criminal) and 2 at Cooma, as compared with the numbers at the close of the preceding year.

The number of insane persons to population on 31st December, 1882, was one in 354, or 2.82 per thousand; and this is nearly identical with the proportion in England, which at the close of 1881 was one in 352, or 2.84 per thousand.

The proportion of insane to population is increasing only very slowly, as will be seen in the following return, showing the proportion of insane persons to population in this Colony and in England for the last ten years:—

Year.	Population of New South Wales.	Total Number of Insane in New South Wales on 31 December.	Proportion of Insane to Population in New South Wales.	Proportion of Insane to Population in England.
			Per M.	Per M.
1873	560,275	1,526	1 in 367 or 2·72	1 in 381 or 2·62
1874	584,278	1,588	1 in 367 or 2·72	1 in 375 or 2·66
1875	606,652	1,697	1 in 357 or 2·80	1 in 373 or 2·68
1876	629,776	1,740	1 in 361 or 2·77	1 in 368 or 2·71
1877	662,212	1,829	1 in 362 or 2·76	1 in 363 or 2·75
1878	693,743	1,916	1 in 362 or 2·76	1 in 360 or 2·77
1879	734,282	2,011	1 in 365 or 2·74	1 in 357 or 2·80
1880	770,524	2,099	1 in 367 or 2·72	1 in 353 or 2·83
1881	781,265	2,218	1 in 352 or 2·84	1 in 352 or 2·84
1882	817,468	2,307	1 in 354 or 2·82	.....

The following tables show the number of admissions, discharges, and deaths; the proportion of recoveries; the rate of mortality; the causes of insanity in those admitted; the causes of death; the length of residence in those who recovered and those who died; as well as the ages, condition as to marriage, religious profession, and native countries of those admitted and under care in all the Institutions for the Insane during the year 1882.

TABLE 1.

SHOWING the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane, during the year 1882.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December.....	1,360	858	2,218
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the year .....	286	142	428
Re-admitted during the year .....	20	25	45
Transferred during the year.....	38	14	52
Total under care during the year .....	1,704	1,039	2,743
Discharged or removed—			
Recovered .....	118	84	202
Relieved .....	20	15	35
Not improved.....	2	1	3
Transferred.....	38	14	52
Escaped (and not re-captured) .....	3	0	3
Died.....	93	48	141
Total discharged or died during the year .....	274	162	436
Remaining .....	1,430	877	2,307
Average number resident during the year.....	1,391	854	2,245
* Persons under care during the year † .....	1,700	1,037	2,737
* Persons admitted .....	340	179	519
* Persons recovered .....	116	83	199

\* Persons, i.e. separate persons, in contradistinction to "cases" which may include the same individual more than once.  
 † Total cases, minus re-admission of patients discharged during the current year.

TABLE 2.

SHOWING the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality, and the proportion of Recoveries, &c., per cent., in the Hospitals for the Insane, for the years 1876 to 1882 inclusive, and including the Licensed House for the year 1882.

Year.	Admitted.			Transferred from other Hospitals, &c.			Discharged.			Transferred to other Hospitals, &c.			Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days.			Died.	Remain- ing in Hospital, 31st December in each year			Average number resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions and Re-admissions.			Percentage of Patients re- lieved on Admissions and Re-admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on average numbers resident.																			
	Admitted for the first time.		Re-ad- mitted.	M.		F.	Re- covered.		Re- lieved.	M.		F.	M.		F.		M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.																	
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.																	
1876	182	111	293	33	27	60	101	12	118	88	70	158	17	19	36	100	45	145	.....	78	29	107	1072	533	1605	1052	536	1588	40	90	50	72	44	75	7	90	13	76	10	19	7	41	5	41	6	73		
1877	262	100	362	62	24	86	138	14	152	147	137	64	201	17	18	35	130	21	151	.....	97	20	117	1147	548	1695	1130	529	1659	42	28	51	61	44	86	4	97	14	51	7	81	3	58	3	78	7	05	
1878	212	126	338	40	38	78	112	36	148	108	46	154	17	20	37	113	45	158	.....	99	28	127	1174	609	1783	1175	579	1754	42	35	28	05	37	01	6	75	12	19	8	39	8	42	4	83	7	24		
1879	241	128	369	40	26	66	98	12	110	112	58	170	21	28	49	97	17	114	.....	91	26	117	1232	646	1878	1188	620	1808	39	36	37	66	39	08	7	47	18	18	11	26	7	66	4	19	7	10		
1880	267	145	412	28	30	58	42	24	66	133	63	196	21	19	40	40	35	75	3	.....	3	96	40	136	1276	688	1964	1249	665	1914	45	08	36	00	41	70	7	11	10	85	8	51	7	68	6	01	7	10
1881	284	134	418	35	27	62	31	9	40	133	73	206	16	14	30	34	19	53	5	.....	5	84	26	110	1354	726	2080	1314	700	2014	41	69	45	34	42	91	5	01	8	69	6	25	6	39	3	71	5	46
1882	286	142	428	20	25	45	38	14	52	118	84	202	22	16	38	38	14	52	3	.....	3	98	48	141	1430	877	2307	1392	854	2246	38	56	50	29	42	70	7	18	9	58	8	03	6	68	5	02	6	27

TABLE 3.

SHOWING the Causes of Insanity, apparent or assigned, in the Admissions in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane, during the year 1882.

	Male	Female	Total
<b>MORAL—</b>			
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends) . . . . .	1	16	17
Adverse circumstances (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties) . . . . .	6	1	7
Mental anxiety and "worry" (not included under above two heads) and overwork . . . . .	10	9	19
Religious excitement . . . . .	7	6	13
Love affairs (including seduction) . . . . .	...	...	...
Fright and nervous shock . . . . .	...	4	4
Isolation . . . . .	5	...	5
Nostalgia . . . . .	...	...	...
<b>PHYSICAL—</b>			
Intemperance in drink . . . . .	47	20	67
Do (sexual) . . . . .	1	...	1
Venereal disease . . . . .	...	...	...
Self-abuse (sexual) . . . . .	9	...	9
Sunstroke . . . . .	12	4	16
Accident or injury . . . . .	9	1	10
Pregnancy . . . . .	...	1	1
Parturition and the puerperal state . . . . .	...	17	17
Lactation . . . . .	...	...	...
Uterine and ovarian disorders . . . . .	...	1	1
Puberty . . . . .	...	...	...
Change of life . . . . .	...	2	2
Fevers . . . . .	4	1	5
Privation and overwork . . . . .	9	...	9
Phthisis . . . . .	1	...	1
Epilepsy . . . . .	3	6	9
Disease of skull and brain . . . . .	7	...	7
Other bodily diseases and disorders and chronic ill-health . . . . .	5	...	5
Old age . . . . .	7	...	7
Excess of opium . . . . .	1	...	1
Do. tobacco . . . . .	1	...	1
PREVIOUS ATTACKS . . . . .	20	13	33
HEREDITARY INFLUENCE ASCERTAINED . . . . .	20	17	37
CONGENITAL DEFECT ASCERTAINED . . . . .	18	6	24
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES . . . . .	6	3	9
UNKNOWN . . . . .	97	39	136
Total . . . . .	306	167	473

TABLE 4.

SHOWING the Causes of Death in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane, during the year 1882.

	Male	Female	Total
<b>CEREBRAL DISEASE—</b>			
Apoplexy and paralysis . . . . .	4	3	7
Epilepsy and convulsions . . . . .	9	5	14
General paralysis . . . . .	17	1	18
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay . . . . .	7	9	16
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c. . . . .	5	2	7
<b>THORACIC DISEASE—</b>			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi . . . . .	10	1	11
Pulmonary consumption . . . . .	4	4	8
Disease of heart and blood-vessels . . . . .	7	5	12
Cancer of throat . . . . .	...	1	1
<b>ABDOMINAL DISEASE—</b>			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritoneum . . . . .	4	2	6
Dysentery and diarrhoea . . . . .	2	2	4
Albuminuria . . . . .	...	1	1
Disease of bladder and prostate . . . . .	...	...	...
Disease of liver . . . . .	2	1	3
Diarrhoea . . . . .	2	...	2
ERYSIPELAS . . . . .	...	1	1
TYPHOID FEVER . . . . .	2	3	5
GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE . . . . .	16	7	23
GANGRENE . . . . .	1	...	1
ACCIDENT . . . . .	...	...	...
SUICIDE . . . . .	1	...	1
Total . . . . .	93	48	141

TABLE 5.  
SHOWING the length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and those who have Died in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane, during the year 1882.

	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month .....	8	4	12	5	3	8
From 1 to 3 months .....	37	20	57	11	2	13
From 3 to 6 months .....	26	22	48	9	4	13
From 6 to 9 months .....	18	7	25	8	2	10
From 9 to 12 months .....	8	10	18	11	.....	11
From 1 to 2 years .....	8	8	16	16	7	23
From 2 to 3 years .....	6	6	12	9	2	11
From 3 to 5 years .....	3	6	9	9	6	15
From 5 to 7 years .....	2	1	3	5	1	6
From 7 to 10 years .....	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7
From 10 to 12 years .....	.....	.....	.....	3	4	7
From 12 to 15 years .....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5
Over 15 years.....	2	.....	2	2	10	12
Total.....	118	84	202	93	48	141

TABLE 6.  
SHOWING the Ages of the Admissions and Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, and also the Ages of all Patients under care, during the year 1882, in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane.

	Admitted and Re-admitted.			Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, &c.			Died.			Patients under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 to 5 years .....	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4
5 to 10 years .....	5	1	6	...	...	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	18	12	30
10 to 15 years .....	6	1	7	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	3	29	13	42
15 to 20 years .....	12	6	18	5	5	10	5	...	5	1	2	3	55	40	95
20 to 30 years .....	82	45	127	28	23	51	8	4	12	4	8	12	250	147	397
30 to 40 years .....	71	51	122	35	21	56	20	13	33	24	8	32	397	246	643
40 to 50 years .....	60	33	93	26	21	47	11	6	17	14	8	22	435	257	693
50 to 60 years .....	36	22	58	17	9	26	9	7	16	22	11	33	296	179	475
60 to 70 years .....	25	4	29	4	4	8	8	...	8	16	6	22	154	102	256
70 to 80 years .....	6	1	7	2	1	3	...	...	...	6	3	9	59	34	93
80 to 90 years .....	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	8	7	15
90 and upwards .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total.....	306	167	473	118	84	202	63	30	93	93	48	141	1,704	1,039	2,743

TABLE 7.  
CONDITIONS as to Marriage in those admitted and those under care in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane, during the year 1882.

	Admissions and Re-admissions.			Under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single .....	184	48	232	1,016	361	1,377
Married .....	89	100	189	354	435	789
Widowed .....	20	18	38	64	118	182
Unascertained .....	13	1	14	270	125	395
Total.....	306	167	473	1,704	1,039	2,743

TABLE 8.  
SHOWING the Religious Profession of those admitted and those under care in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane, during the year 1882.

Religious Profession.	Admissions and Re-admissions.			Under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestant—						
Church of England .....	140	73	213	765	426	1,191
Presbyterian .....	23	12	35	88	55	143
Wesleyan .....	15	3	18	51	19	70
Lutheran .....	6	.....	6	46	4	50
Other Protestant Denominations .....	7	3	10	32	15	47
Roman Catholic .....	102	73	175	563	482	1,045
Pagan .....	7	.....	7	66	1	67
Hebrew .....	2	2	4	13	6	19
Mahomedan .....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5
Unascertained .....	4	1	5	75	31	106
Total.....	306	167	473	1,704	1,039	2,743

TABLE 9.

SHOWING the Native Countries of those Admitted and Re-admitted, and those under care in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane, during the year 1882.

Native Countries.	Admitted and Re-admitted during 1882.			Under care during 1882.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
British Colonies { New South Wales .....	95	55	150	416	295	711
{ Other Colonies.....	8	6	14	34	21	55
Great Britain..... { England .....	89	40	129	496	227	723
{ Scotland .....	17	8	25	94	51	145
{ Ireland .....	63	53	121	416	401	817
France .....	.....	1	1	12	6	18
Germany .....	5	2	7	48	13	61
China .....	7	.....	7	69	.....	69
Other Countries .....	17	2	19	119	25	144
Total.....	306	167	473	1,704	1,039	2,743

#### Admissions.

The number of patients admitted for the first time during the year was 428—286 males and 142 females; and the number re-admitted—having been at some previous time under care and treatment—was 45—20 males and 25 females; the numbers together making a total of 473. Of the total number of admissions and re-admissions, 264 were received by order of Magistrates under section 6 of the Lunacy Act; 170 at the request of friends, relatives, or official guardians, under section 8, and 11 under order from the Colonial Secretary under sec. 3 of the Lunacy Act Amendment Act. The remainder (28) were received into the Hospital for the Criminal Insane, under the provisions of the sections of the Act relating to insane criminals.

The admissions were less by 4, and the re-admissions less by 17, than during the year 1881, but were somewhat over the average for the last five years, which was 461. The re-admissions form a percentage of 9.51 on the total admissions.

The ratio of admissions to the population of the Colony is for the last ten years shown in the following return :—

TABLE showing the ratio of Admissions to the population of the Colony, from 1873 to 1882 inclusive.

Year.	Admission.	Population.	Proportion of Population.
1873	342	560,275	1 in 1,638
1874	330	584,278	1 in 1,770
1875	356	606,652	1 in 1,704
1876	360	629,776	1 in 1,749
1877	457	662,212	1 in 1,449
1878	424	693,743	1 in 1,636
1879	440	734,282	1 in 1,668
1880	476	770,524	1 in 1,618
1881	494	781,265	1 in 1,581
1882	473	817,468	1 in 1,728

The average is 1 in 1,654 for this period, and the figures go to show that there has been no marked increase of "occurring" insanity during that period.

In my Report for the year 1881, and in several former Reports, I deemed it necessary to direct attention to the number of cases admitted direct from ships or immediately after arrival in the Colony; and though the number so received during the year 1882 was not so large as in some former years, I think it necessary again to advert to this subject. The closure, under special enactments, of most of the ports of other Colonies to insane persons brought by ships, unless an undertaking is given for their maintenance, throws on this Colony an undue proportion of these patients, and the failure of the French authorities to provide an asylum in New Caledonia brings a number of cases from that Colony. "The person before the Court is my wife—I have just arrived from Noumea for the purpose of putting her in an asylum—there are no asylums in Noumea or I should not have brought her up" was part of the evidence given in one case during the last year, and the Consul at Noumea has during this and former years applied for admission for "distressed British subjects" found in New Caledonia.

The deportation of these cases is the more unfair because all French subjects found insane in New South Wales, including convicts on ticket-of-leave from New Caledonia, are kept in the Institutions for the Insane in this Colony at the expense of the New South Wales Government.

All the medical certificates received with patients during the year have passed through my hands; and though signed by no less than 190 medical practitioners, have, as a rule, been full and satisfactory. I found it necessary, however, to object to six certificates as defective and containing imperfect evidence of insanity. In four of these the certificates were amended by the persons who signed them, and the amendments were approved by the Colonial Secretary under section 13 of the Lunacy Act; in the remaining two cases the medical practitioners declined to amend the certificates, and the patients were discharged. One of these patients was demented and childish, but more fit for a Benevolent Asylum than an Institution for the Insane, and the other was a case of temporary insanity from drink.

In one case admitted to the Reception House one of the medical certificates was found to be signed by an unqualified practitioner. The patient was undoubtedly insane, and a certificate by a qualified practitioner was obtained in accordance with the provisions of the Lunacy Act before the patient was admitted in the Hospital at Gladesville.

*Admissions*

*Admissions by Transfer.*

The number of patients transferred from one Institution to another during the year was 52. Nearly half of these transfers were from the Hospital for the Criminal Insane to other Institutions, on expiry of sentence or other change of status; and the remainder were either for purposes of classification, or because it was considered that a change would be beneficial to either the mental or bodily health of the patient.

*Discharges.*

There were 240 patients—140 males and 100 females—discharged during the year, and of these 202 were discharged recovered, 35 relieved, and 3 not improved.

The discharges of the recovered, calculated on the admissions and re-admissions, give a percentage of 42·70, and the discharges of the relieved a percentage of 8·03, making together a percentage of 50·73 so benefited by treatment as to be able to return to their work in the world, or to live with friends.

The percentage of recoveries, as will be seen by Table 2, is nearly the same as during the year 1881, and taken with the fact that 24 patients under certificate were discharged recovered after treatment in the Reception House, may be regarded as satisfactory. The percentages in Hospitals for the Insane, excluding Newcastle, was 45·34; in the Hospital for the Criminal Insane, 28·57; and in the Licensed House at Cook's River, 36·36.

The percentage for all Institutions, excluding the Hospital specially set apart for Idiots and Imbeciles at Newcastle, into which curable cases are rarely admitted, and from which no case was discharged during the year, was 44·10, and this compares favourably with the recoveries in English Asylums, where (establishments for Idiots also being excluded) the recoveries have averaged 39·44 during the last ten years.

The patients discharged relieved were in all cases taken under the care of friends, in some cases after a preliminary period of absence on trial.

*Escapes.*

The number of escapes during the year was 30, and of these 8 were brought back within an hour, 8 within twenty-four hours, 9 within seven days, 2 within fourteen days, and 3 remained absent at the close of twenty-eight days, the statutory period within which they could be received again in Hospital. All of these patients were afterwards heard of, one was re-admitted under a fresh order and certificates, one was taken care of by his brother, and the third obtained work up the country, and was reported on by his master as well conducted though still weak in mind. The number of escapes is greater than last year, but is small compared with the escapes from the Asylums in Great Britain. In Scotland, where the Asylums are known to be among the best conducted in the world, the Commissioners in Lunacy report 310 escapes out of an average of 10,206 patients resident during the year 1881, and an average of 36 escapes per thousand patients in Asylums during the last ten years.

In all Institutions for the Insane conducted on modern principles a large measure of liberty is granted to convalescent patients, with the best results, and the escapes as a rule are from this class who become tired of the restraint of Hospital life before the Medical Superintendent considers them quite recovered. I am unaware of any serious damage done by an escaped patient in this Colony during the last fifteen years.

*Deaths.*

141 patients died during the year, and the mortality on the average number resident was 6·27 per cent. This percentage is higher than last year, but still below the average rate in Institutions for the Insane in this Colony, and much below the death-rate in Great Britain, which averaged over 7 per cent. in Scotland, and over 9 per cent. in England, during the quinquennial period ending December 31, 1881. The causes of death are shown in Table 4. In 62 cases death was due to cerebral disease, in 32 to disease affecting the lungs, heart, or larger blood-vessels, in 16 to abdominal lesions, in 1 to erysipelas, in 5 to typhoid fever, in 23 to general debility and old age, in 1 to gangrene, and in 1 to suicide. The latter occurred in the case of a patient who was on leave of absence, had been living with friends for four months, and in whom no change was observed prior to his taking his life by hanging.

*Leave of Absence.*

The number remaining on leave on 31st December, 1881, was 17, 6 males and 11 females, and in the course of 1882 leave was granted for various periods to 50 patients, making a total of 67. Of these 21 were discharged; 23 were returned to hospital, some during and others at the close of the probationary period; 2 died; and 21 remained on leave at the close of the year.

THE numbers granted leave of absence from the different Institutions are shown in the following return:—

Institution.	On leave 31st December, 1881.			Granted leave, 1882.			Discharged recovered.			Returned to Hospital.			Died whilst on leave.			Remaining on leave, 31st Dec., 1882.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	2	10	12	7	28	35	...	13	13	4	12	16	1	1	2	4	12	16
Do. Parramatta	1	1	2	3	1	4	2	1	3	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	2	2
Do. Callan Park	2	..	2	4	...	4	4	..	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Newcastle.	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Licensed House, Cook's River.....	...	...	...	1	3	4	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total .....	6	11	17	18	32	50	6	15	21	10	13	23	1	1	2	7	14	21

The total number of probationary removals since this course was rendered legal by the provisions of the Lunacy Act of 1878, has been,—in 1879, 2; in 1880, 27; in 1881, 29; in 1882, 50.

The system has so far worked satisfactorily, but has not yet been so frequently resorted to as appears advisable. The cases in which it may be with advantage adopted are those in which the progress towards recovery is not complete, and the patient is fretted and kept back by the restraints of hospital life; those in which an entire change in surroundings is necessary for complete restoration; those in which some curb



curb or check is required to prevent the patient falling into evil ways ; and those in which, as pointed out by the Scotch Commissioners in Lunacy, " there is difficulty in deciding whether an improvement in the mental condition of a patient is dependent on his removal from the conditions of ordinary life, or whether he has regained sufficient soundness of mind to enable him to suit himself to them." Besides these cases, leave of absence and a return to home life is attended in some chronic cases with the happiest results, and the patient is rendered much more contented in hospital by the knowledge that he may occasionally spend a few days at home.

*Total number under care.*

The total number under care and treatment during the year was 2,743—1,704 males and 1,039 females ; an increase of 99 on the number under care during 1881. The daily average number under care was 2,245, or 94 in excess of the average number for the preceding year.

The native countries, ages, condition as to marriage, and religious profession of the patients admitted and those under care during the year are given in tables 6, 7, 8, and 9. Except in the general increase in numbers, the figures do not present any marked difference from those furnished in former years.

The particulars as to nationality and age, ascertained by the Census of 1881, were not published until the beginning of the present year ; and the following three tables showing the nationality and age of the insane under care in 1881 in relation to the Census returns could not be previously given :—

TABLE 1.

Birth-places.	Population.			Percentage of Population.			Proportion of Sexes.			Number of Insane under care.			Proportion of Insane per 1,000 of Population.		
	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Proportion of Males in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females in 100 persons.	Proportion of Females to 100 Males.	Persons.	Males.	Females.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
All Nationalities .....	751,468	411,149	340,319	100·00	100·00	100·00	54·71	45·29	82·77	2,644	1,638	1,006	3·51	3·98	2·95
New South Wales .....	465,559	233,515	232,044	61·96	56·79	68·18	50·15	49·85	99·37	653	370	283	1·40	1·58	1·22
Other Australian Colonies ..	44,708	24,780	19,928	5·94	6·03	5·87	55·42	44·58	80·46	55	33	22	1·23	1·35	1·15
Aborigines.....	1,643	938	705	0·22	0·23	0·20	57·09	42·91	75·16	3	1	2	1·82	1·06	2·83
Great Britain, Ireland, and other British possessions.	208,512	125,668	82,844	27·74	30·56	24·34	60·26	39·74	65·92	1,663	997	666	7·97	7·93	8·03
Total British subjects..	720,422	384,901	335,521	95·86	93·61	98·59	53·42	46·58	87·17	2,374	1,401	973	3·29	3·64	2·89
Foreign Countries .....	28,516	24,698	3,818	3·80	6·01	1·12	86·61	13·74	15·45	270	237	33	8·69	9·02	6·87
Unspecified and born at sea..	2,530	1,550	980	0·34	0·38	0·29	61·26	39·13	63·22						

TABLE 2.

Birth-places.	Population, 1881.			Number of Insane patients under care.			Proportion of Insane per 1,000 of Population.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
New South Wales .....	233,515	232,044	465,559	371	235	656	1·58	1·23	1·40
Other British Colonies and possessions .....	27,339	26,936	48,275	33	22	55	1·20	1·09	1·13
England and Wales .....	70,787	39,887	110,674	478	226	704	6·75	5·66	6·36
Scotland .....	15,828	9,251	25,079	105	50	155	6·59	5·40	6·18
Ireland.....	36,494	32,698	69,192	414	390	804	11·37	11·92	11·63
France .....	1,205	292	1,492	14	4	18	11·61	17·12	12·06
Germany .....	5,367	2,154	7,521	49	14	63	9·13	6·03	8·37
China .....	10,141	64	10,205	66	...	66	6·50	...	6·46
Other Countries .....	9,535	2,288	11,823	108	15	123	11·32	6·55	10·40

TABLE 3.

Ages.	Population, 1881.			Number of Insane Patients under care.			Proportion of Insane per 1,000 of Population.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 to 5 years .....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....
5 to 10 .....	49,877	49,141	99,018	14	11	25	0·28	0·22	0·25
10 to 15 .....	45,071	43,408	88,479	27	16	43	0·59	0·36	0·48
15 to 20 .....	38,169	37,565	75,734	49	42	91	1·28	1·11	1·21
20 to 30 .....	75,106	59,969	135,075	227	155	382	3·02	2·61	2·82
30 to 40 .....	56,699	40,345	97,044	396	241	637	6·98	5·97	6·56
40 to 50 .....	43,668	27,189	70,857	447	239	686	10·23	8·79	9·68
50 to 60 .....	24,735	14,758	39,493	270	163	433	10·91	11·04	10·96
60 to 70 .....	13,484	8,676	22,160	142	101	243	10·53	11·64	10·96
70 to 80 .....	5,106	3,049	8,155	56	32	88	10·96	10·49	10·79
10 to 100 .....	1,260	628	1,888	10	6	16	7·93	9·55	8·47

The first point of interest (see Table 1) is that the proportion of insane men under care in 1881 to every 1,000 of population was 3·98, whilst the proportion of insane women was only 2·95, whereas in England the proportion of insane men was during the year 1881 2·38, and of women 2·52 to the population. The difference may be accounted for partly by the fact that for many years the proportion of males in this Colony was largely in excess of the females, and during all these years contributed a larger annual quota to the number of insane now accumulated as chronic cases in the Asylums, and partly from the stress of climate and of occupation falling more heavily on the male than on the female population. The drinking habits of a large part of the male population may also account in part for the difference. The proportion of insane to population born in New South Wales is only 1·40, and in other Australian Colonies 1·23 per 1,000, whilst the proportion born in Great Britain is 7·97 per 1,000, and in foreign countries 8·69 per 1,000 of the population. On examining Table 2, it appears that the number of insane born in England and Wales is 6·36 per 1,000 of population; in Scotland, 6·18 per 1,000; in Ireland, 11·63 per 1,000; in France, 12·06; in Germany, 8·37; in China, 6·46; and in other countries, 10·40.

The very small percentage of Australian-born population is to be accounted for by the fact that, as shown in Table 3, insanity is a disease most common in middle and old age, and is rare in childhood and youth, to which period of life one-third of the population mainly, if not entirely, of Australian birth belong. The high proportion of Foreign-born patients appears due partly to the admission of the waifs and strays of all nations to our hospitals, the ports of other Australian Colonies being to a large extent closed to them, as noticed in a former part of this Report, and partly to the peculiar isolation of foreigners in an English-speaking community, an isolation which tends to mental disturbance. The very large proportion of persons born in Ireland, which is twice as large as the proportion born in England and Scotland, is perhaps the most remarkable fact shown by these returns. The total number of insane persons of Irish birth under care in 1881 was 804, or nearly one-third of the total number, whilst the proportion of persons of Irish birth to the general population was only about one-eleventh.

#### *Numbers remaining at close of year and Accommodation.*

The number of patients at the close of 1882 was 2,307—1,430 males and 877 females; and of these, 144 (9 males and 135 females) were in the Licensed House at Cook's River, 125 of this number being at the charge of the Government. The number in Hospitals was 2,163—1,421 males and 742 females; and the accommodation in these Hospitals on the standard of cubic feet fixed by the English Commissioners in Lunacy as the lowest compatible with health is (the new buildings at Parramatta having been opened) sufficient for 2,025—1,361 males and 604 females. So that there are at present 138 patients—60 males and 78 females—in excess of the number for whom there is room, and by the close of the year, at the usual rate of increase, this number will have increased to about 230.

The new Hospital at Callan Park, which will accommodate 660 patients, and was designed to meet the increasing number of insane persons, will, it is hoped, be ready for occupation early in next year; but its commencement was so long delayed, and the time occupied in its construction has been so great, that its wards will be filled almost as soon as opened. With 230 patients in excess of the accommodation—125 under private care at Cook's River, 60 in buildings borrowed from the Department of Prisons at Cooma, 146 in the old buildings at Callan Park which are to be removed, and 78 in temporary structures at Gladesville, making altogether 639 now awaiting proper accommodation—there will be little or no spare space to meet the increase of future years; and unless some further provision is made, the overcrowding which has so long existed, and the resort to temporary expedients which have so militated against the successful management of the Institutions, must again commence.

Of the existing accommodation, nearly one-third—or rooms for 651 patients—consists of wooden buildings, the remainder being of brick or stone. The number of single or separate rooms is 337, or about 1 to every 8 male and 1 to every 5 female patients; and considering the proportion of noisy, dangerous, and dirty cases, the number, especially for the male patients, is too small for successful administration.

The wooden buildings, which have been erected at a much less cost than those of stone or brick, are still found to answer remarkably well for chronic and quiet cases, though they are a constant anxiety from their liability to fire. I have already reported that they should not form more than one-third of the total accommodation, as only special classes of patients can be treated in them, and they are quite unfit for the noisy, violent, and demonstrative.

With regard to future buildings, I have nothing to add to the recommendations on this head contained in my Report for the year 1881. There are now 200 patients in the Hospitals, from Goulburn and its immediate neighbourhood and from the Southern Districts, which have direct communication with Goulburn by rail or road; so that if a new hospital is built on the Kenmore Estate, purchased for hospital purposes, these patients can be removed thither, and will be nearer their friends and homes.

#### *Accidents.*

The number of accidents has not been large, considering the number of patients under treatment, but it has exceeded that for the preceding year, and has included a considerable proportion of serious cases, most of which occurred at Gladesville. Happily no accident has been attended with fatal result. The number of fractures was 7; fractures of the tibia, fibia, and radius were purely accidental, and were caused by falls, and fractures of the radius, metacarpal bone and nasal bone occurred during quarrels with fellow-patients. In one case of fracture of the arm, the exact mode in which the injury was received could not be ascertained, the patient being too demented to afford any information, but the evidence pointed to a fall in the dormitory during the early part of the night. The other accidents were two cases of sprained ankle, a scalp wound, and cuts in the face and scrotum, and a dislocation of the patella from a fall. As usual, a large proportion of the accidents occurred in epileptics. The most serious occurrence during the year was the wounding of two attendants by a patient in the Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Parramatta, by means of a long sharpened nail. One attendant received a penetrating wound of the chest which might have proved fatal, and the other a severe cut on the face. This attack formed the subject of a long investigation, and a special report to you. The attendant who was most severely injured was in charge of the ward, and his negligence and breach of orders nearly cost him his life. I have held special inquiries in all cases of accident or injury when such a course appeared to me necessary.

*Changes*

*Changes among Officers, Attendants, and Servants.*

The only changes among officers during the year have occurred through the resignations of the Rev. Julian Rowsell, Church of England Chaplain at Gladesville, and of the Rev. J. Dillon, Roman Catholic Chaplain at Callan Park, in whose places the Rev. William Lumsdaine and the Rev. J. J. Carroll were appointed. The changes among attendants and nurses numbered 45, and among servants, 22, during the year, and of the total number who left the service of the department 44 were men and 23 women.

The following were the causes of leaving:—Left voluntarily or through ill health, 43, of whom 16 were attendants or artisans, 11 nurses, 8 male and 8 female servants; absconded, 1 nurse; dismissed for ill treatment of patients, or on account of complaints made by them, attendants, 2; for drunkenness, attendants, 6, male servant, 1; for incompetence or unsuitableness, attendants, 3, nurse, 1, male servants, 3; for insubordination, attendant, 1, nurse, 1, male servant, 1, female servant, 1, for neglect of duty, attendants, 3; total, 23.

The following table shows the changes at each Institution:—

Institution.	Dismissed.	Resigned or absconded.	Total.
Gladesville.....	9	17	26
Parramatta .....	7	5	12
Callan Park .....	3	4	7
Newcastle .....	1	2	3
Cooma.....	.....	4	4
Reception House .....	1	2	3
Cook's River.....	2	10	12
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>67</b>

The changes have been more numerous than during the year 1881, but the number who left by resignation was exactly the same, and of the 19 nurses and female servants who left in this way the greater number left to be married.

There was no death among either officers or attendants during their term of service.

*Cost of Maintenance.*

The receipts of the Department have amounted to £6,767 15s. 6d., or £136 2s. 1d. more than in 1881, and the details are shown in the following table:—

TABLE showing total receipts on account of Institutions for the Insane, during the year 1882.

Name of Institution.	Collected for Maintenance of Patients.	Paid from Imperial Treasury for Maintenance of Patients.	Sale of Fat and old Stores.	Rent of Land.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville .....	4,365 8 11	.....	109 19 7	.....	4,475 8 6
Do. Parramatta .....	537 5 3	606 15 0	35 15 10	.....	1,179 16 1
Do. Callan Park.....	337 3 2	.....	12 12 3	.....	349 15 5
Do. Newcastle.....	353 6 2	60 13 6	10 2 4	.....	424 2 0
Temporary Hospital for the Insane, Cooma .....	18 2 2	.....	1 1 0	.....	19 3 2
Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River .....	252 2 1	.....	.....	.....	252 2 1
Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst.....	43 14 3	.....	.....	.....	43 14 3
Inspector-General's Office .....	.....	.....	.....	23 14 0	23 14 0
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>£ 5,907 2 0</b>	<b>667 8 6</b>	<b>169 11 0</b>	<b>23 14 0</b>	<b>6,767 15 6</b>

The collections made by the Master in Lunacy for the maintenance of patients amounted to £5,097 2s., being £128 14s. 3d. more than in the preceding year.

The total expenditure for the year was £83,386 14s. 4d., and the amount is made up as follows:—General expenses, including cost of Inspector-General's Office, allowance to official visitors, &c., £2,395 1s. 7d.; maintenance in Hospitals for the Insane, £72,286 17s. 8d.; maintenance of Government patients in the Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River, £7,334 13s.; maintenance in the Reception House, £1,370 2s. 1d.

The cost for 1883 exceeds that of the preceding year by the sum of £10,172 6s. 7d., and of this increased amount £9,991 12s. was expended for maintenance in Hospitals, in which the average daily number of patients resident was ninety-one more than during the preceding year.

The following tables give particulars of expenditure:—

TABLE showing Annual Cost of Patients in Hospitals for the Insane, during the year 1882.

Institution.	Total number under care.	Average number resident.	Total Cost.	Amount of Collections.	Total Annual Cost per Patient without deducting Collections.	Annual Cost per Patient, deducting Collections.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gladesville .....	1,113	817	27,673 2 5	4,475 8 6	33 17 5	28 7 10½
Parramatta .....	962	847	28,788 16 8	1,179 16 1	33 17 7	32 9 9½
Callan Park .....	188	144	5,681 18 8	349 15 5	39 9 2½	37 0 6½
Newcastle .....	257	237	7,103 16 5	424 2 0	29 19 4	28 3 8½
Cooma .....	62	60	3,039 3 6	19 3 2	50 13 0½	50 6 8½
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,743</b>	<b>2,105</b>	<b>£72,286 17 8</b>	<b>£6,448 5 2</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>.....</b>

Average cost per head without deducting collections, £34 6s. 9½d., or, deducting collections, £31 5s. 6½d.

TABLE showing Weekly Cost of Patients in Hospitals for the Insane, during the year 1882.

Institution.	Total number under care.	Average number resident	Total Annual Cost.	Calculated on average number resident.							
				Salaries and Allowances.	Provisions &c., &c.	Amusements, Books, and Periodicals.	Incidental Expenses and minor repairs.	Materials for employment of Patients.	Stores, Bedding, &c.	Total weekly Cost without deducting Collections.	Weekly Cost deducting Collections.
Hospital for the Insane—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gladesville .....	1,113	817	27,673 2 5	0 3 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 5 8	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 2 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 13 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 11
Parramatta .....	962	847	28,788 16 8	0 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 2	0 0 1	0 3 4	0 13 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 12 6
Callan Park .....	188	144	5,681 13 8	0 6 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 5	0 0 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 14 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Newcastle .....	257	237	7,103 16 5	0 3 9 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 5 3	0 0 1 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 1 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 10
Ditto (temporary), Cooma..	62	60	3,039 3 6	0 6 9 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 9 4	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 0 5	0 2 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 19 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 19 4 $\frac{1}{2}$

Average weekly cost without deducting collections, 13s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., or, deducting collections, 12s. 0 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

On an examination of the expenditure and a comparison of the details with those for the preceding year, it appears that the increase has been mainly due to the general increase in the cost of provisions which has been experienced throughout the Colony. Almost all the contractors threw up their contracts early in the year, and new ones were taken at greatly increased rates. The increased cost of provisions was—at Gladesville 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Parramatta 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., Callan Park 1s. 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., Newcastle 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., Cooma 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ d., per patient per week. The total cost of provisions and necessaries during 1882 was £30,918 6s. 11d., as against £24,796 10s. 3d. paid in the preceding year, the dietaries remaining the same and only a daily average number of ninety-one more patients being provided for.

The cost of salaries shows a slight increase at Gladesville, where the opening of the new wing involved an increase of the staff. The only other marked increase is in the cost of clothing and stores at Parramatta, which has risen from 2s. 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. to 3s. 4d., or 1s. 0 $\frac{3}{4}$ d., per week per patient; and this is due to the purchase of an extra stock of clothing, bedding, &c., in anticipation of the opening of new buildings for 350 patients, which should properly have taken place in 1882, but was delayed until the beginning of the current year.

The following table shows the cost of maintenance in Hospitals from 1870 to 1882, both years included:—

TABLE showing weekly cost of Maintenance at Hospitals for the Insane, during the years 1870 to 1882 inclusive.

Year.	Gladesville.		Parramatta.		Newcastle.		Cooma.		Callan Park.	
	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.
1870 .....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871 .....	0 12 6	0 12 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872 .....	0 11 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 12 4	0 9 0	0 9 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873 .....	0 12 8	0 13 2	0 9 3	0 9 4	0 16 11	0 16 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874 .....	0 12 7	0 13 0	0 11 4 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 12 5	0 16 0	0 16 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875 .....	0 12 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 12 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 12 3	0 12 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 13 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 13 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876 .....	0 12 2	0 12 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11 10 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 11 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 14 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877 .....	0 12 5	0 13 1	0 10 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 14 1	0 14 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878 .....	0 12 5	0 13 1	0 11 8 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 11 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 14 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 14 7	*1 17 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	*1 17 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....
1879 .....	0 11 2	0 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 12 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 12 10 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 13 3 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 13 6 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 2 7	1 2 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....
1880 .....	0 11 2	0 12 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 11 7	0 12 8 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 13 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 2 2	1 2 2	*1 2 11 $\frac{3}{4}$	*1 3 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
1881 .....	0 9 5	0 11 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 11 5	0 12 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 0 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 13 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 13 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
1882 .....	0 10 1 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 12 2 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 10 2 $\frac{3}{4}$	0 10 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 10 9 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 11 8	0 18 5	0 18 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 12 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 13 8 $\frac{3}{4}$
1882 .....	0 10 11	0 13 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 12 6	0 13 0 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 10 10	0 11 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 19 4 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 19 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 14 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 15 2 $\frac{1}{2}$

\* First year, and including cost of stores and outfit.

The cost of Government patients at Cook's River was at the rate of £1 2s. 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per week without deducting collections, or £1 1s. 9 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per week collections being deducted.

Each patient admitted into the Reception-house cost the sum of £2 10s. 9d. for his care and treatment therein.

The rate of maintenance for the year has, compared with former years, been exceptionally high, and there is reason to fear that for 1883, and possibly for succeeding years, the cost will not much diminish. The price of provisions still continues high, the current rate of wages has necessitated a considerable increase in the salaries of attendants and servants, and the spirit of the times has tended and is still tending to an increased expenditure and to the multiplication of comforts in life generally, and, as a consequence, in what is expected by patients and their friends in Hospitals and other Institutions for the Insane. In addition to this, the establishments at Parramatta and Gladesville, owing to the rapid increase in the number of patients and the delay in completing new establishments, have grown beyond the size at which institutions of this character can be most economically managed, and are both of them without the area of land which would allow the keeping of cows to supply the large amount of milk necessary, and the employment of the patients in the most profitable manner in the growth of forage and other farm produce.

*Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst.*

The Lunacy Act Amendment Act, which was assented to in December, 1881, opened the doors of this Institution to the many doubtful cases of insanity which are taken before the Police Magistrates sitting

sitting in Sydney, and remanded for medical treatment and further inquiry, and the patients now admitted to this Institution are of two classes—

1st. Those for whom either one or two medical certificates have been signed, and who are awaiting transfer to a Hospital for the Insane, and

2nd. Those who are under remand under section 1 of the Amending Lunacy Act.

Of the first class, three patients remained on 31st December, 1881, and 310 were admitted during the year; making a total of 313 under care and treatment. Of these, 24 recovered and were discharged; 285 were sent on to Hospital, and 1 died, and 3 remained on 31st December, 1882. Of the patients forwarded to Hospital, 246 went to Gladesville, 37 to Callan Park, and 1 to Newcastle.

Of the second class, 227 were admitted, and of these 153 were found, after treatment varying from seven to twenty-eight days in duration, fit to be at large; 61 were certified as insane, and returned to the Reception House, for transfer to Hospital; 4 died, and 9 remained at the close of the year.

Taking the two classes together, and deducting the 61 patients who appear in both classes, first under remand and second under certificate, the number of cases treated has been 479, and of these 177 were discharged recovered.

The work done by the Institution has therefore been large and important. It enables scientific treatment to be applied under favourable conditions at an early stage of the malady, and so stops a number of cases from passing into a more advanced stage, and affords a temporary refuge of the most fitting kind for cases which from their nature must go on to Hospital for further and more lengthened treatment.

At present this Institution is all but unique; the only similar Institution of which I am aware being at Paris, near the large Asylum of St. Anne, and receiving all the cases from the Department of the Seine. In England the wards of the poor-houses have, up to this time, done part of the work carried out here by this Institution, but the want of a separate Institution is much felt, and Sir H. W. Gordon, a Justice of the Peace for the County of Middlesex and Visiting Magistrate for one of the largest County Asylums, in a letter published in the *Lancet* of the 21st October, 1882, recommends the establishment of a Receiving House for the County, and urges that all lunatics should first be sent to this Institution and detained there under supervision until each individual case has developed itself, when the patient would be either discharged or drafted to such Asylum as the Medical Officer might consider best suited for the particular case; and the *Lancet*, in commenting on this letter, points out that this is identical with a proposal made by the *Lancet* Commission on Lunatic Asylums, in 1876-7, as "likely to effect a solution of the difficulty of dealing with doubtful cases."

This Colony is in this particular very decidedly in advance of the Mother Country; and the establishment at Darlinghurst, as well as the work done in it, may be viewed with satisfaction. I have had particular pleasure, both during the past and former years, in showing the Institution to visitors from other Colonies interested in the treatment of insanity.

My visits of inspection during the year have numbered twelve, and I have on several other occasions visited the Institution to make special inquiries or to see individual patients.

I have invariably found the Institution in excellent order, and the patients well and properly cared for. At none of my visits did I find any patients in restraint, and the arrangements of the establishment are now such that it has not been found necessary to resort to it, except in special cases and at rare intervals.

There has been no serious accident, and the whole management of the Institution has been satisfactory.

The increased number of patients has rendered some increase of the staff necessary, and the Medical Officer has required assistance in dispensing medicines, which has under the authority of the Colonial Secretary been afforded by the Dispenser of the Gaol.

The Chaplains of the Gaol have as in former years visited the Institution whenever their services have been required.

Some alterations to the windows have greatly improved the ventilation, and the whole building is in good repair.

The following tables give the Statistics of the Reception House for the year:—

TABLE 1.

SHOWING the number of Patients under certificate received at the Reception House for the Insane, during the year 1882, and their disposal.

Year.	Remaining.			Received.			Sent to Gladesville.			Sent to Parramatta.			Sent to Callan Park.			Sent to Newcastle.			Discharged of sound mind.			Discharged to Police Court.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
1882 ...	2	1	3	196	114	310	145	101	246	...	...	...	37	...	37	...	1	1	12	12	24	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	...	3

TABLE 2.

SHOWING the number of Patients received at the Reception House for the Insane, during the year 1882, under section 1 of the Lunacy Act Amendment Act.

Year.	Remaining.			Received.			Sent to Police Court and discharged.			Sent to Police Court, certified as insane and returned to Reception House.			Died.			Remaining		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1882.....	...	...	...	175	52	227	121	32	153	43	18	61	4	...	4	7	2	9



Some change is certainly desirable, and should, I think, be in the direction of building a separate central ward for these cases at one of the Police Courts or in connection with the Reception House. The law as it at present stands does not permit of their admission to the Reception House before being seen by a Magistrate, even if the present accommodation at the Institution were sufficient.

Whilst insane patients in and near Sydney have now the advantage of care and treatment in the Reception House in the early stage of their malady, those living in country districts have still no other refuge than the prisons; and the arrangements in all these which I have had an opportunity of seeing, including those at Bathurst, Goulburn, Maitland, Mudgee, Albury, and Armidale, are very ill adapted for the reception and care of insane persons.

The number of patients admitted into some of these prisons or passing through them on their way to Hospital is now large. For instance, 16 were admitted for treatment and 13 were lodged for a day or two at Maitland; 11 were admitted for treatment and 21 received temporary shelter at Bathurst; and 9 were admitted for treatment and 18 were lodged for a day or two *en route* to Hospital at Goulburn.

I think it much to be regretted that at these important centres at least, some movement to provide special wards for the insane in connection with the general Hospitals has not been commenced. The 48th section of the Lunacy Act provides for the establishment of these wards, but leaves the initiative to the Committees of the Hospitals. In the neighbouring Colony of Victoria such wards have been built at five of the Country Hospitals, and the Committee are repaid by the Government all expenses incurred in the treatment of patients in them.

In the more remote and sparsely populated districts of this large Colony the prisons must no doubt remain, for some time to come, the temporary refuge for the few cases of insanity requiring care; but the gradual extension of the railway has rendered the transfer of these cases to Hospital much more rapid and easy, and the limit of fourteen days' residence has only been exceeded in two cases during the year.

I am indebted to the courtesy of the Comptroller-General of Prisons for the following return,— from which it appears that 340 persons were under observation or treatment in prison for symptoms of insanity during the year 1882. Of these, 114 were forwarded to Hospitals for the Insane, for treatment, 21 were forwarded to other gaols, being under sentence or subject to legal disability; 97 were sent to Police Court and thence discharged; 98 were discharged cured; 4 died, and 6 remained at the close of the year.

RETURN showing number of persons under treatment in Prisons, for symptoms of insanity, during the year 1882.

Name of Gaol.	Under treatment and not certified as Insane.	Certified as Insane in Gaol.	How disposed of.						Received in transit.
			Discharged to Hospital for Insane or Receiving House.	Discharged to Darlinghurst or other Gaols.	Discharged to Police Court.	Discharged—cured.	Died.	Remaining	
Parramatta .....	22	6	6	.....	15	5	.....	2	.....
Berrima .....	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maitland .....	16	16	16	1	5	8	.....	2	13
Bathurst .....	11	6	6	5	.....	5	1	.....	21
Goulburn .....	9	11	10	2	8	.....	.....	.....	18
Young .....	4	3	3	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	2
Mudgee .....	2	6	6	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Albury .....	12	3	2	.....	.....	12	1	.....	.....
Armidale .....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	4
Deniliquin .....	13	1	.....	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grafton .....	6	4	4	.....	5	.....	.....	1	.....
Hay .....	3	12	12	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3
Tamworth .....	4	4	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	2
Wagga Wagga .....	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	7
Yass .....	11	5	5	.....	4	7	.....	.....	.....
Walgett .....	4	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Forbes .....	1	4	.....	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Braidwood .....	4	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wilcannia .....	8	4	4	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
Windsor .....	.....	4	2	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Coonabarabran .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Wentworth .....	5	.....	.....	.....	3	2	.....	.....	.....
Coonamble .....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Casino .....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Port Macquarie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Warialda .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Bega .....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Wollongong .....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Singleton .....	4	2	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bourke .....	4	2	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orange .....	6	3	3	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	4
Campbelltown .....	5	1	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Muswellbrook .....	2	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narrabri .....	9	3	3	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	1
Queanbeyan .....	1	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Tenterfield .....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....
Murrurundi .....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cooma .....	4	1	1	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glen Innes .....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Dubbo .....	11	13	13	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....
Gunnedah .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Wellington .....	2	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....	1
Gundagai .....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
	218	122	114	21	97	98	4	6	80



*Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville.*

At the close of the year 1881 the number of patients in this Hospital was 808, and during the year 301 were admitted direct, and 4 received from other Hospitals, making together 1,113 under care and treatment. Of these, 162 were discharged, 135 recovered, 24 relieved, and 3 not improved, 19 were transferred to other Institutions, 2 escaped and were not retaken, and 60 died. At the close of the year there were 870 on the register, of whom 16 were absent on leave. The daily average number resident was 817. The recoveries show a percentage of 44.81 on the admissions, and the deaths a percentage of 7.34 on the average number resident.

I paid visits of inspection to the Hospital on March 1st and 2nd, April 18th and 19th, May 25th, July 4th and 5th, August 22nd and 23rd, September 21st, October 19th, and December 7th, and the following are extracts from my entries in the Inspector's book, at three of these:—

April 18th and 19th.—I have spent a large part of these two days in an inspection of this Hospital, during which I examined all the buildings occupied by patients, as well as the kitchen, store, laundry, and out-buildings, and saw all the patients.

In visiting the wards, out-buildings, and grounds, I spoke to a considerable number of the patients, and gave all an opportunity of speaking to me. I heard no complaints of harsh or unkind treatment, and in every instance in which complaint was made of detention, I made such inquiries as satisfied me that this was not continued without due and sufficient cause. I found one man, B., with a fractured radius, but as the Medical Superintendent has made a full inquiry (detailed in the Medical Journal) and satisfied himself that this was the result of an accident—a conclusion confirmed by the man's own statement—I did not consider any further inquiry necessary. In the male division I found 12 patients in bed, 9 from bodily ailments and general debility, 2 from severe mental excitement, and 1 owing to the desirability of avoiding excitement at the morning medical visit. In this case, and in several of the feeble patients, the confinement to bed is only deemed necessary during the morning hours. In the female division there was not a single patient in bed,—a condition which, considering the number of patients, must be considered as indicating a most favourable condition of health.

There was very little noise or excitement in any part of the Hospital, except No. 5 in the male division, and the condition of the wards except in No. 2 male division was very satisfactory, the patients being well and properly dressed, and the day-rooms, dormitories, and yards in good order. In No. 2 male—always a difficult yard to manage, and involving some peculiar embarrassments from which other wards are free—the general condition, is I think, capable of improvement. The yard itself is capable of improvements; and the patients, whose boots were uncleaned and their dresses somewhat untidy, did not look as neat and well-cared for as usual. I found the kitchen, laundry, and stores, clean and in good order. The laundry is now too small for the immense amount of work now necessary, and it is only by care and management that it can be properly done. The laundress in charge pointed out the necessity for a sorting-room, and steps should, I consider be taken to provide this. The patients in the out-buildings and artisans' shops appeared to be working well and contentedly, and I was glad to observe a larger number than usual with the tailor.

The stores supplied by the contractor were of good quality, but the Medical Superintendent has found it necessary to complain of some negligence with regard to the times of supply. The milk under the new contract is thoroughly satisfactory. Some delay has been experienced in supplying boots from the Prisons Department, and the attention of the Superintendent of Stores has been drawn to this irregularity.

The contractor for attendants' clothing having failed to supply within contract period, and having by the delay occasioned much dissatisfaction to the staff and difficulty to the officers, I have deemed it necessary to report his conduct to the Treasurer and advise the cancelling of his contract. At the Hill Branch I found every part in excellent order and thoroughly clean. The attendants and nurses seem to have spared no labour to make this division thoroughly comfortable, and the general arrangement of the buildings has been found well suited to the requirements of the inmates.

I saw and signed the statutory books, and found them in good order. I checked the admissions with the papers authorizing detention and found all correct, but my attention was called to the fact that the authorities at the Reception House had in one instance found it necessary to obtain another certificate, owing to the Justices at Kempsey having accepted one from an unqualified practitioner.

On the laxity of such a course I have thought it advisable to address the Clerk of Petty Sessions of the District. The Register shows the number now to be 421 males and 392 females, of whom 1 male and 15 females are absent on trial. These figures show an increase of 17 males and a decrease of 12 females since the beginning of the year. The case books are correctly kept and written up to a recent date. I made various inquiries on matters of detail, and consulted with the Medical Superintendent on several points affecting the management of the Hospital. The disposal of the earth-closet refuse formed the subject of consideration on this and previous occasions, and improvements will be made in this respect as soon as possible.

July 4th and 5th.—I have spent a large part of these two days in visiting this Hospital, seeing the male wards and the Hill Branch, together with the outdoor and garden working parties on the first, and the female wards, with the laundry, kitchen, wood-yard, artisans' shops, &c., on the second day. I took care to see the patients both in the wards and wherever they were employed, spoke to a very large number, and gave all an opportunity of speaking to me. The only complaints made were two or three of detention and two of insufficient food. In the former the patients were not fit subjects for discharge; in the latter there was no reason to think that more food was necessary. I found the patients in every ward and department of the Hospital unusually quiet. One man only was noisy, and he has some delusions with regard to myself which make him irritable and excited at my visits. The patients in all the wards were warmly and sufficiently clad, and appeared clean, tidy, and well cared for. The general health of the patients was remarkably good. Only 4 female patients out of a total of 398 were in bed, and of these, two were suffering from typhoid fever, one from erysipelas, and one from an ulcer. In the male division, containing 412 patients, 11 were in bed, but 3 of these get up daily after the morning medical visit. One was in an epileptic attack, and two others are only suffering from minor ailments. I found no one in seclusion. One patient in each division (male and female) was in restraint by camisole. One male patient had a muff on one hand to protect a sore, and one male and one female patient were fastened in their chairs by means of linen bands round the waist, to prevent them falling out. I made myself acquainted with the special circumstances of each case, and consider that the course adopted was necessary and right.

In one of the wards of the male division I noticed two patients with black eyes, and on inquiry found that both had been caused by blows from one of the patients who is prone to sudden attacks of violence. The great strength and sudden action of this man render a blow from him very dangerous, and the Medical Superintendent has suggested his removal to some other Institution. I feel, however, that this would be only to remove the danger from one hospital to another, and I recommend that this patient should be carefully watched—not allowed to get up in the morning till the other patients are washed and dressed and the attendants at liberty to attend to him, and placed in his room or in the corridor at all times when the attendants are specially engaged.

There have been three cases of typhoid fever—two at the new wing and one at the main building, and, from all the circumstances, there can be very little doubt but that they were due to drinking water obtained from the dam. There are already several houses on the catchment area, and in heavy rains the drainage from these is washed into the dam. It is clearly high time that steps were taken to ensure a supply from some other source, and in the meantime steps must be taken to fit tanks and pumps so as to give a sufficient supply for drinking purposes from the underground tanks.

I found all the dormitories and day-rooms visited in excellent order and thoroughly clean. Steps should be taken to supply hair beds to the female ward of the Hill Branch, and "kopok" or feather pillows to a number of the older and more feeble female patients. In other respects the beds and bedding are sufficient, and as a rule in good order. A large amount of painting has been lately done in several of the wards, with the effect of making the rooms much more bright and cheerful, and two of the yards have been improved by re-alignment with posts and chains, and by making rockeries. A number of requisitions on the Colonial Architect's department made some months ago are still unattended to, but I understand that the contracts for the works have been taken.

I found the laundry, kitchen, and shops in fair order, and an average number of patients employed in them. The number of patients in the sewing-room seemed however to be smaller than usual, and I think that every possible effort should be made to induce the female patients to go there or to sew in the wards. A great many patients who will not work persistently or go to the sewing-room will work in the wards, if simple work is always at hand and given to them by the nurses.

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In the store the provisions generally were of good quality, and I found the beef, of which there have been some complaints recently, of fair average quality. I saw and signed the statutory books, and I examined the case books, which are kept with great care and attention.

On examining the letters detained by the Medical Superintendent, all of which I destroyed, I found that they were not endorsed with the reasons for detaining them. This is necessary by the 183rd section of the Act.

September 21st.—I found the number of patients on the Register of this Hospital to be 424 males and 399 females, a total of 823; and of these, 2 males and 13 females were absent on leave, under the provisions of the Lunacy Act. The number of female patients has not increased for some months, but the male patients have increased by 20 since the beginning of the year, and the male wards are now much over-crowded. I found the numbers in the male wards as follows:—

No. 1.....	73	No. 4.....	89
No. 2.....	76	No. 5.....	30
No. 3.....	74	No. 7.....	82

and these numbers not only strain to its utmost the sleeping accommodation, but involve overcrowding and discomfort at meal-times, in the lavatories, &c., and lead to quarrels and disturbances which would not take place if the numbers were smaller. Neither 1, 2, or 3 wards are large enough for more than fifty patients, and the over-flowing stream of admissions renders the completion of the new buildings at Parramatta more and more necessary, so that the women may be removed from the Hill Branch and their place taken by men.

I saw and signed the statutory books, which are correctly kept, and the late entries in which call for no comment; and I saw and destroyed all letters written by patients and detained by the Medical Superintendent since my last visit, considering their detention necessary and called for.

I examined the day and night reports and other official papers, and in connection with the day reports I took special note of the number of patients employed. The reports from the female division show a gradual and satisfactory increase of numbers in active employment, but on the male side of the house there is (with an increased number of inmates) some diminution—especially during the last three months—in the number actively employed. The falling off appears to be mainly in the numbers employed in the gardens and grounds. Attaching as I do the utmost importance to the employment of the patients, especially in out-door avocations, and feeling that the employment of patients has not yet attained the development which it should in this Colony, I desire to call the special attention of the Medical Superintendent to this subject. I visited all the wards in the male and female division and the Hill Branch, and saw all the patients, speaking to a considerable number and listening to all who wished to speak to me. No complaints of harsh treatment were made, and the general appearance of the patients and their demeanour was satisfactory, and seemed to indicate care and attention on the part of the attendants. I found no one in seclusion, and the instances of restraint were as follows:—M. (male) and M. (female) by camisole; A. T. (male) and B. (female) fastened in chair, and one patient (male) in protection bed. I considered the means employed judicious and necessary. The number sick was very small. In the male division 8 were in bed, but in 3 cases the patients were not sick but remained in bed at their own wish. In the female division 3 only were in bed, and 1 of these was suffering from a bruised hip caused by an accidental fall.

The wards generally were clean and in good order. Some attention to minor details (and among other things the replacement of old and defaced looking-glasses) is necessary in No. 2 male, and I have suggested the use of linen bed-covers in some of the rooms, and the gradual introduction of these into most of the male wards, in the place of the old woollen rugs.

At the female ward at the branch I was extremely pleased to notice the greatly increased number employed in sewing, and the general improvement in the patients, due beyond doubt to the care and tact of the nurse recently placed in charge. In the afternoon I visited the out-buildings, artisans' shops, &c. The building and fitting of the new amusement room, which has occupied a very considerable time, and is now approaching completion, has postponed some necessary work in the shops which I think should be undertaken as soon as possible. The carpenters' shop requires flooring, lining, fitting with racks for tools, and clearing of a large amount of rubbish which it now contains; and the mattressing room and tailors' shop require repainting. The whole of the artisans' department is inadequate to the growing size and wants of the Institution, and when funds are available should be rebuilt. Meantime, much may be done to improve the rooms and make them more cheerful.

On an examination into the supply of drinking water to the wards, it appears that three of them (Nos. 4 and 2 female, and No. 3 male) are unsupplied with roof water, and a requisition has been at once furnished to the Colonial Architect's Department for the necessary tanks, pipes, and fittings, to furnish a good supply to all of these.

I saw the papers received with all patients admitted since the last inspection by the official visitors and found them correct, except in the case of J. B., whose papers were specially submitted to me, and where the medical certificates are defective. J. B. being bed-ridden and feeble is detained in Hospital until amended certificates can be obtained, or he can be otherwise provided for.

This Institution received during the year all the cases of insanity occurring in the Sydney and in the Northern, Southern, and Coast Districts of the Colony; and the number of these, amounting to upwards of 300, has been a great strain on the accommodation of the Hospital and on the energies of the officers and staff.

I have already stated that the number of serious accidents has been somewhat large, and this has been due in a great measure to the reception of such a large proportion of acute cases, and the presence of a considerable number of dangerous epileptics.

The water supply has been a subject of some anxiety. When the present scheme for supplying the Hospital was arranged, the catchment area consisted of a large space of uncultivated ground, and the water falling on open grass land or sandstone rock was comparatively pure. The advent of a considerable population, the division of a large part of the area into small allotments for building, and the formation of roads, have contaminated the supply, and before many years have passed the creek now supplying the dam will be little better than a sewer. The occurrence of typhoid fever in the Hospital during the past year was due undoubtedly to impure water, and it is time that steps were taken to procure a supply from another source. I have already recommended that borings should be made with the diamond drill, to ascertain if an artesian supply can be obtained, and failing this that a supply should be obtained from the Nepean scheme by way of the new bridges, as soon as this water is available for use in Sydney. In the meantime the filters have been renewed, and arrangements made to supply drinking water to every ward from underground tanks filled from the roofs.

With an increasing number of male patients, the present area of land is found too small to allow of the employment of the full number who could be engaged in that best of all work for the insane—farming and gardening. It will be necessary to enclose and clear a part of the adjoining reserve, the soil on which, though poor in character, may under high cultivation be made productive, and a further area of land should, if possible, be secured by purchase. The present vegetable garden, owing to the dry season, has been very unproductive, and the supply of vegetables and fruit was less in 1882 than during former years.

The erection of a new amusement hall has occupied the time of all the patients who could be employed as artisans, and it has been found necessary to engage the services of several skilled tradesmen in addition. The room, the dimensions of which are 120 × 30 feet, is now complete, and serves admirably for the purpose for which it was intended.

Dr. Joseph, the Medical Superintendent, who had for some time been in bad health, obtained leave of absence at the end of January, and did not resume duty till the 1st of November. The duties of  
Medical

Medical Superintendent were undertaken by Dr. William C. Williamson, whose management of the Hospital during the nine months was most successful, and who left the Hospital in a higher state of discipline and efficiency than it was when he took charge. Mr. Eric Sinclair, M.B., was appointed to the position of Assistant Medical Officer in the room of Mr. Herbert Blaxland, appointed Medical Superintendent of Callan Park late in 1881, on January 7th, and still holds the appointment, the duties appertaining to which he has most efficiently and zealously performed.

The Hospital has been visited about once in every month by the official visitors appointed under the Lunacy Act. Mr. Alfred Roberts and Mr. Owen have held office during the whole year. Dr. Alleyne, who is missed and regretted by all with whom he had official relations, died during the year, and was succeeded as official visitor by Dr. Mackellar.

I have had an opportunity of perusing all the entries made by the official visitors in the Inspectors' book. The reports express a general satisfaction with the condition of the Hospital, but on several occasions the overcrowding of the wards has been freely commented on.

#### *Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta—(Free and Convict.)*

The number of patients in this Hospital on December 31st, 1881, was 779, and during the year 72 were admitted direct, and 27 by transfer, making a total of 878 under care. Of these, 35 were discharged recovered, 1 was discharged relieved, 4 were transferred to other Hospitals, 1 escaped, and 39 died, leaving 798 on the register at the close of the year, of whom 2 were absent on trial. The daily average number resident was 790. The percentage of the recoveries calculated on the admissions was 48.61, and the deaths give a ratio of 4.93 on the average number resident, both percentages being highly satisfactory. I visited and inspected the Hospital on February 13th, April 4th, May 27th, June 6th and 20th, July 22nd, August 25th and 29th, October 26th, and November 24th, and found it necessary to pay a number of other visits, to hold special inquiries or to consult with the officers of the Colonial Architect's Department with regard to buildings in progress.

The following are extracts from some of my entries in the Inspector's book:—

February 13.—I have this day visited the Hospital and inspected all the wards except that for convalescents. In the course of my visits I saw all the patients except those in No. 1, and those employed in the farm, garden, wood-yard, carpenters' shops, laundry, and offices. I heard no complaints of harsh or unkind treatment, or of other grievances except that one man, named S., stated that the amount of food was insufficient, a statement not supported by his appearance, and negatived by the evidence of the attendants in the ward. In the male division I found two patients in restraint by camisole owing to very destructive habits, and one wearing a glove on the right hand for the same reason. In this division two patients were in the small seclusion yards of the criminal ward, and three in seclusion in single rooms, but one of these was only placed there during the medical visit, owing to the noise and excitement he causes at this time. In the female division one patient was in muffs owing to destructive habits, and two in the small seclusion yards. The general health of the patients seemed fairly good. Eight men and two women were in bed, and these from chronic ailments or from failing powers in old and feeble persons. The rooms and yards were as a rule in good order and clean. In the criminal yard the seclusion yards have not yet been closed, as was recommended some time ago, but the Medical Superintendent reports that the work has not escaped attention and will soon be commenced. In this ward the gardens and grass-plots are kept and attended to with commendable interest by the attendants, and to assist their efforts it is very desirable that small paling fences should be placed in one or two places, and posts and chains in others, so as to ensure the growth of plants, &c., now liable to destruction. In the weatherboard division various improvements are in progress, and a new senior attendant, temporarily in charge, is taking an active and intelligent interest in his ward, but there are several points which need attention and which are beyond his efforts. The number of seats in this division is altogether too small; a further supply is needed under the shed, in the small yards between the dormitories and in the general grounds. Without these it is impossible to keep the patients tidy and clean, or to prevent them lying on the ground. A number of tables under the shed are also required, and might perhaps be spared from some of the other yards as soon as the large dining-room in the main building is used as intended. The roofing of the shed in this yard requires repair (the tiles are easily replaced); and lastly, the urinals and closets require attention, both being out of repair and very offensive owing to leakage of urine.

In the large dormitory over the dining-room in the main building an improvement would be effected by the removal of the high and unsightly wire fire-screens; and as the cubic space is high in this dormitory, being about 720 feet per head, additional bedsteads might be placed where the screens now are.

I saw the patients at dinner in three wards. In the large dining-room the meal was served with order and care, but in the Hospital and adjoining ward the arrangements are very unsatisfactory and leave much to be desired. It is very desirable that the spare space in the large dining-room should be used as soon as possible, and the mode of service improved. The attendants would look much more tidy if they wore aprons whilst serving the patients' meals. I saw and signed the statutory books, which are correctly kept, and, with the case books, are written up to a recent date.

June 6th.—I have this day visited this Hospital, and, accompanied by the Assistant Medical Officer, who is temporarily in charge owing to the serious illness of the Medical Superintendent, have passed through all the wards within the weatherboard and main division of the Institution. I saw all the patients in the wards, and found them sufficiently, and, as a rule, tidily clad. There was a marked absence of noise and excitement, and no complaints were made, although, as usual, there were urgent requests for discharge from a few. All the patients admitted since my last visit were specially pointed out to me, and I examined all these and heard the statements of all who wished to speak to me. I found one man, H., in restraint by camisole for very destructive habits, and one woman was wearing gloves to prevent her removing dressings from sores. One man was in seclusion for an outbreak of violence and excitement, and one woman for serious aggressive tendencies. Five patients were in the small seclusion yards in the female, and one in the male division. With regard to the women in these yards, I notice that nearly the same patients are always in them at my visits, and it appears that only six or seven patients are ever placed in them. In these cases I think it advisable that a change of surroundings should be tried, and I propose directing their removal to some other Institution as soon as arrangements can be made.

The number of sick is very small; and although the women and some of the men have a pallid and unwholesome look, there is little active ailment, and the death-rate is remarkably small. I am convinced that the ill-fitted and arranged cook-house in the female division, which does not allow of any variety in the mode of preparing the food, is responsible for the pallid appearance in the inmates in this division.

I noticed with pleasure that the number of patients engaged in the sewing-room is slowly increasing, and I think that, with some persuasion and pressure, more of the male patients might be induced to go to the tailors' shop. I found only two there—a falling off since my last visit. I saw the greater part of the day rooms, corridors, and dormitories, and found them in good order and clean. Various minor improvements are in progress, and a number of patients are employed under the carpenter and painter. The Assistant Medical Officer suggested that the shed in the inner criminal yard should be partly enclosed, and provided with a fireplace. In wet and cold days this would add greatly to the comfort of the patients, and I think might be undertaken by the artisans on the staff of the Hospital when pressing work now on hand has been completed.

I saw an excellent dinner of meat pie and potatoes served to the patients in the criminal and in No. 2 yard. In the latter the arrangements left little to be desired, but in the former the manner of serving meals might be very decidedly improved, and I consulted with the Assistant Superintendent on this subject. I am glad to learn that arrangements are being made to serve the dinner to the patients in No. 3 yard in the large dining-room with those from No. 2.

I saw and signed the statutory books, all of which, except the medical journal for the criminal division, are written up to a recent date. The volume referred to is kept as a rule by the Medical Superintendent himself, and the entries have been delayed owing to his illness. The case books are kept in accordance with the Colonial Secretary's order on this subject. I saw the papers received with all patients admitted since my last visit and found them correct. The number of patients on the register is as follows:—

Free and convict males, 584 ; females, 214. Total, 798.
Criminal                    53 ;                    5.                    58.

This shows an increase of 14 males and 5 females among the free and convict, and of a total of 2 among the criminal patients, since 31st December, 1881. Of the free patients, 3 males and 2 females are absent on leave under provisions of the Lunacy Act.

I visited the weatherboard division for men, during which I passed through several of the rooms, which were in good order, and saw a number of the patients. I found a quantity of old bed-ticking and other materials in an unlocked store at the back of the boiler-house, and on inquiry found that the store-rooms in the weatherboard division were not large enough to hold all the clothing and stores in use. At the same time I found that the boiler was much out of repair, and the attendant in charge reported that it was altogether insufficient to supply the hot water required on bathing days. It is imperative that additional store-rooms be provided, and that the boiler-house should be altered and fitted with two boilers, each equal to supply the whole of the hot water necessary. I afterwards visited the farm, the cultivation of which has been of late somewhat improved, and which on the whole looks more tidy than formerly. Fencing is required along the upper boundary of the garden, and the stables and other buildings are extremely defective and inadequate, and as soon as funds are available should undoubtedly be replaced by new and complete farm buildings.

There has been some improvement in the management of the manure pits, but they are still in some respects unsatisfactory. I am of opinion that the liquid manure should be used more freely and rapidly, and not allowed to accumulate as it does at present, with the result of being very offensive, and that the ashes and other dry material should be used more systematically to cover the closet refuse.

August 25th.—I this day accompanied the medical officers on their usual morning visit to the weatherboard division for men, the division for criminals, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 wards for male patients, and in these parts of the Hospital I saw all the patients and visited the greater number of the rooms occupied by them. The patients were sufficiently and properly clad, and were as a rule decidedly more tidy than at some former visits. The general health was good, and the number in bed smaller than usual. No one was in seclusion, but there was one man in one of the small yards in the criminal division. I saw no one in restraint. There was an unusual absence of noise and excitement; and although all had an opportunity of speaking to me one only made a complaint, and showed a bruised arm, which on inquiry turned out to have been caused by a fellow-patient during a quarrel in which the complainant was beyond doubt in fault.

I found the rooms as a rule clean and in good order, and I noticed with great pleasure the improvement which has taken place in the dress of the patients and in the general appearance of the weatherboard division, due in a great measure to the energy and care of a new attendant in charge. This division is now undergoing painting inside, and it is advisable that it should also be painted outside, for which, as it is a service of some magnitude, requisition might be made on the Colonial Architect. In this division, new store-rooms for brooms and utensils are necessary, and also a new drinking fountain in the general grounds. In the Hospital yard the roofing of the central building leaks badly, and should as a temporary measure be covered with galvanized iron until the alterations so very necessary in the buildings in this yard can be carried out. The patients from two wards now dine in the general dining-room, and some of the tables and seats formerly used are available for the shed of the weatherboard division, in which they are much needed.

The progress of works in the new wing for women is painfully slow, and at present there is no prospect of their immediate completion. I examined and signed the statutory books, which are correctly kept, and, together with the case books, are written up to a recent date, and I have visited the whole of the female division and some of the out-buildings with the Medical Superintendent. I found no one in the small seclusion yards or the single rooms, but one woman, Mrs. R., was in restraint by camisole owing to very destructive habits. The women as a rule seemed in fair average health, and there was no one in bed. The Hospital rooms were as usual comfortable and clean, but the condition of both rooms and bedding in the old range was far from satisfactory. This horrible building will soon, it is hoped, be emptied, and it is not worth while spending paint or labour in connection with it, but some of the cobwebs might be removed, and the bedding receive some little attention.

In the stores I found the provisions of excellent quality, and no complaints were made as to the conduct of the contractor. Some of the outbuildings, and notably a room at the back of the closets of the Hospital, were far from tidy, and require attention. There was a very unpleasant smell of gas in several parts of both the male and female divisions, and I am of opinion that a requisition should be made on the Colonial Architect for a thorough overhaul of all gas-fittings, and a renewal where absolutely necessary. In connection with the male and female weatherboard divisions, a new straw-house is needed, and a requisition should be forwarded.

October 26th.—I have to-day, with the Medical Superintendent and Assistant Medical Officer, visited the Criminal division of this Hospital, Nos. 2, 3, and 4 wards, occupied by male patients, and the whole of the division appropriated to women.

The patients were, as a rule, quiet and orderly, and free from all complaints except as to detention. I noticed two patients with bruised faces, but both were accounted for satisfactorily, being due to quarrels which the attendants could not prevent. In the Criminal division I found one man, recently admitted and suffering from acute mania, in a camisole, to prevent him denuding himself by tearing his clothing, and one man was in the small seclusion yard at the medical visit, for the safety of the officers and attendants, who are specially occupied at that time. The division was clean and in good order.

The outer yard would be much improved by aligning some of the grass-plots with posts and chains, and it seems desirable to remove the clothes store into the attendants' mess-room, partitioning off the space necessary as early as possible. If this cannot be carried out by the carpenter, the service might be made the subject of requisition. In the wards I visited in the male division I saw all the patients except those actively employed. Six only were in bed, and the general health and condition is satisfactory. No one was in seclusion, and one only in restraint, owing to destructive tendencies. The rooms were clean and in good order. The Medical Superintendent reports that the ventilation of the single rooms is most defective, especially during the summer, and it is clearly advisable to cut openings in the inner wall to improve this. In the female division, the number of patients has somewhat diminished, but some of the recent admissions are the subjects of acute insanity, and the want of classification is rendered by these more and more apparent. This division contains a very large number of old and feeble patients, but there is little or no absolute illness. One patient was in her room owing partly to her mental condition and partly to a bodily ailment requiring rest, and one patient was from choice in one of the small seclusion yards. I saw three female patients and several men with a view to discharge, and arranged with the Medical Superintendent to discharge some at once and others as soon as arrangements could be made with their friends.

November 24th.—I have to-day visited this Hospital, and after spending some time in the new buildings for women, and making arrangements to hasten their completion so far as possible, I inspected the weatherboard division for male patients, which I found in very good order. The patients were clean and tidy in dress, quiet in demeanour, and free from complaints. The yards and grounds of this division have been recently much improved, and seats asked for some time ago have now been received, and add greatly to the comfort of the patients. The day-rooms and dormitories were clean and in good order. Some of the latter are undergoing repair, necessary owing to the ravages of white ant, and all are being repainted. I saw the table laid for dinner, and noticed that the supply of drinking-mugs, salt-jars, &c., was defective. This should be remedied at once. The fire-engine shed of galvanized iron is unfit for the purpose, and the engine is becoming spoiled from the heat. A new engine-shed should be provided in a suitable situation.

In my last Report I remarked that the number of patients actively employed was too small, and in this respect there has been little or no improvement during the year. The Hospital still compares unfavourably with the other Institutions with regard to the number employed, and also with regard to the number attending Divine Service. I regard the systematic employment of the patients and their regular attendance at Divine Service as important agents in promoting their quietude, comfort, and happiness, as well as means towards their mental restoration, and no efforts should be spared to effect improvements in this direction.

There

There has been complete immunity from all epidemic disease, and no accident except of a most trivial character has occurred during the year.

The old prison range, which nearly fifty years ago was reported as unfit for habitation by prisoners, and which has been for so many years the special opprobrium of this institution, was still inhabited by patients at the end of the year, owing to the delay in completing the new buildings for women, but it has now been vacated, and I have requested that authority may be granted for its demolition.

This Institution, though many improvements have been made, is still wanting in some of the most essential parts of a Hospital for the Insane. Some of the buildings are so old and ruinous as to be almost beyond repair; there is no properly appointed hospital room; the rooms for epileptics are ill-arranged, ill-ventilated, and beyond the supervision which is necessary; there is a great need of garden ground for the employment of the criminal patients, and a number of details require attention. The provision of all that is necessary must be a work of time, but I have already submitted plans for remedying the more pressing defects, and I trust that by the close of another year I shall be able to report that some steps have been taken in the direction indicated.

The town waterworks having been completed, the water from this source was laid on to the Hospital during the year, and every part of the building has now a full and unstinted supply. Fire-mains have been laid round the weatherboard buildings, with plugs at frequent intervals, and the high pressure at which the water is delivered would be of great service in case of fire. The price now charged by the Corporation is, in my opinion, too high, and when the Nepean scheme is complete it may be advisable for the Government to bring a main from the channel as it passes Parramatta and obtain the supply for this Hospital from this.

The Hospital was inspected as usual during the year by the official visitors, on whose reports I have no comment to offer.

*Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Parramatta.*

There were 56 patients—50 males and 6 females—in this Hospital on 31st December, 1881: and 28 patients—26 males and 2 females—were admitted during the year, making a total of 84 under care and treatment. Of these, 8 were discharged recovered and were returned to prison, and 25 were transferred to the general hospital on expiry of sentence, or, in cases awaiting trial, the Attorney-General declining to prosecute. There was only 1 death, and this was due to pulmonary consumption.

The number on the register at the close of the year was 50—44 males and 6 females, and their classification was as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Detained during the Governor's pleasure .....	22	4	26
Found insane on arraignment .....	2	.. .. .	2
Awaiting trial .. .. .	4	1	5
Serving sentence .....	16	1	17
	44	6	50

The recoveries give a percentage of 28.57 on the admissions, and the death rate was only 1.75 on the average number resident. I visited and inspected the Institution on February 13th, April 4th, June 6th, July 22nd, August 25th, October 26th, and at two of these visits I checked the registers, and saw every patient on them. I saw and signed the statutory books at each visit. Some improvements have been made by asphaltting and otherwise altering the small seclusion yards, and by aligning the grass-plots with posts and chains, and in supplying presses to hold the patients' clothes at night; but there is need of further improvements, and some enlargement of the bath-room and lavatory, an additional store-room, the enclosure of the shelter shed in the inner ward, so as to render it serviceable in wet weather, are among the more pressing wants.

The Medical Superintendent has encouraged the employment of the patients, and the number usefully employed has been during the greater part of the year 40 per cent. of the total number under care. It is found impossible, however, under existing arrangements, to find employment without risk of escape or other danger for a number who would benefit by active work.

A combination between two convalescent patients—one awaiting trial and the other detained during the Governor's pleasure—during which they displayed a marvellous amount of ingenuity and skill, resulted in the escape of both, and an investigation which formed the subject of a special report disclosed some want of discipline on the part of the staff, and some defects in the arrangements, which have since been remedied.

The patients were both recaptured within thirty-six hours by the Medical Superintendent and the staff under his directions.

*Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park.*

The number of patients on December 31st, 1881, was 140, and 48 were admitted during the year. The number discharged was 26, of whom 20 were recovered and 6 were relieved. Three patients were transferred to other Hospitals, and 13 died. The number on December 31st, 1882, was 146. The recoveries give a percentage of 43.47 on the admissions, and the deaths a percentage of 9.02 on the average number resident. The statistics of the Hospital are given in the report of the Medical Superintendent (*Appendix A*), and in the tables attached thereto.

I paid ten visits of inspection during the year, one in each month except January and September, and the following extracts from my entries in the Inspector's book show the general state and condition of the Hospital:—

February 25th.—I have this day paid a lengthy visit of inspection to this Hospital, and with the Medical Superintendent passed through all the wards, stores, offices, and out-buildings.

The patients on the books number 139, and of these 1 is absent on leave. With one exception—a patient named W. who was accidentally overlooked—I saw and spoke to each patient individually and marked them off on my official list, and I gave all an opportunity of speaking to me. I heard no complaints of harsh or inconsiderate treatment, and the only complaints submitted to me were want of sufficient food in one instance, and of undue detention in three or four.

The

The patient complaining of insufficient food is a querulous, fault-finding man, who is in good health and shows no appearance of needing more sustenance; and in all the cases in which the detention was complained of I satisfied myself that there was good and sufficient reason for this. The general health is fairly good, though in one or two instances I noticed purpurous patches on the hand. No one was in seclusion or restraint, and 3 only in bed—1 from diarrhoea, 1 from old age and debility, and 1 owing to great restlessness, which rendered confinement to bed advisable. The Medical Superintendent reported that there had been recently a considerable number of cases of diarrhoea, but there has been complete freedom from any epidemic or other disorder. The wards and dormitories were in good order throughout, especially in No. 2 and 3 divisions. In No. 1 some extra care is necessary, the windows in the dormitories up-stairs being uncleaned, and there being other minor evidences of defective supervision.

The kitchen, laundry, and out-buildings have been recently cleaned and re-whitewashed, and were in good order. In the store I saw the bread, cheese, sugar, and other articles of provisions, all of which were satisfactory as to quality. I visited the wood-yard, orchard, garden, and grounds, as well as the blacksmiths' and carpenters' shops, and saw all the patients employed in these departments. A considerable number of patients were usefully occupied, giving an average of 53 daily, and the garden and grounds show evidence of care and attention in their tidy and improved condition. The engagement of an additional attendant for out-door work will no doubt result in further improvements, and in an increase in the plantations, &c., which it is desirable should be formed in advance of the occupation of the new Hospital. I saw and signed the statutory books. There have been four admissions since my last visit, three discharges—two as sane and one to the care of friends—and one death.

The case books are written up to date, the entries being made in accordance with the case book order.

March 9th.—I have to-day visited this Hospital, and inspected every part occupied by patients. I saw all the patients in the wards, and the greater part of those actively employed, and I took especial care to examine all the patients admitted since my last visit—five in number. I heard no complaints of harsh or unkind treatment, but two patients under the influence of delusions complained that they had been drugged. No one was in seclusion or restraint, and three only were in their rooms—one from old age, one from maniacal excitement, and the third owing to mental peculiarity which entails very exhausting movements, and renders it advisable that the patient should spend as much time as possible in bed. The condition of wards 2 and 3 appeared very satisfactory; the patients were clean and tidy in dress, and the rooms in excellent order. In ward 1 the condition of the patients' dress and that of some of the mattresses was not so satisfactory as I could wish, and the rooms were neither so clean nor so orderly as on former occasions.

There appears to be a somewhat over-degree of carefulness amounting almost to stinginess on the part of the attendant in charge with regard to the issue of clothing. On inquiry I found that about twenty patients have Sunday suits; and I think this arrangement satisfactory, and one that might be extended with advantage, as tending to the comfort and self-respect of the patients.

April 11th.—I carefully checked the registers, and saw all the patients except two, one of whom was in Sydney with an attendant, and the other in bed owing to general debility. I found the wards unusually quiet, the patients being free from excitement, and making no complaints except of detention, and in all instances in which this was named as a grievance I was fully satisfied that it was necessary and right, and that discharge could only result in mischief. The patients in all three wards were tidy in dress, clean, and apparently well cared for, and the Hospital throughout was in good order. The dormitories are being improved by painting the bedsteads and by the supply of new counterpanes. I found five patients in their rooms, but in three cases the doors were left open, and the patients were in feeble health. One of these had a glove on one hand, to prevent interference of a wound of the finger caused by gangrene.

I visited the kitchen, stores, laundry, and other offices, and found them in fair order. The provisions were satisfactory as to quality, but the Medical Superintendent reports that the contractor is inattentive to orders, and that the provisions are not delivered at the times required. He has been warned that a repetition of irregularity will subject him to be dealt with under the conditions of contract. All the milk now required is obtained from the cows kept on the farm. I saw the patients in both dining-rooms at dinner. The meal, which consisted of well-cooked meat pie, was served with order and tidiness, and the attendants are evidently paying care and attention to the dining arrangements.

May 20th.—There was some excitement and noise in No. 3, and several patients were clamorous for discharge, but in none of these cases did the mental condition warrant such a course. I heard no complaints of harsh treatment, and such complaints as were made were due to delusions, and referred to poisoning, feeding with human food, and other impossible matters. I saw one patient with a badly bruised hand, but this was due, according to his own statement, to his having struck another patient. The number of patients is now 147, and since my last visit there have been 6 admissions, 3 discharges, and 2 deaths. I saw the papers received with all the patients admitted, and found them in order. The deaths were due to exhaustion in old-standing dementia in one case, and to morbis and albuminuria in the other. I saw and specially examined all patients since my last visit.

June 24th.—From an examination of the day and night reports, it appears that an average of 55 patients are usefully employed, and that as a rule 9 are wet and 1 or 2 dirty at night. On going over the list of those with faulty habits, the Medical Superintendent explained that all were either cases of acute mania or extreme dementia, and that in no case could much alteration in habits be expected until there was a change in the mental state. I passed through all the wards, visited the artisans' shops, the laundry, kitchen, wood-yard, orchard, and all the places where patients were employed except the garden, and I saw all the patients except those employed with the gardener, all of whom I have seen within the last month during visits paid to the works at the new Hospital. There was little or no noise or excitement, though in No. 3 yard several patients were very anxious for discharge, and inclined to be angry because no promise of immediate release could be given to them. I found all tidily and sufficiently clothed, and there was a complete absence of all complaint except as to detention. 5 were in bed, 3 in single rooms with the doors open, 1 in a single room with the door closed, and 1 in an associated dormitory. No one was in seclusion or restraint. The rooms were in good order and clean, but the smell in one or two occupied by dirty patients was, notwithstanding free ventilation, very bad. In these rooms I think that chlorine should be occasionally liberated, and that the floor should be well sprinkled with chloride of lime or other disinfectant. The supplies in the provision store were satisfactory as to quality; and the contractor has, since my last visit, paid attention to the requirements as to the hours of supply.

August 31st.—I saw all the patients in the wards, and a number of those in the grounds, workshops, and offices, and I examined especially the 8 admitted since my last visit, and saw the papers on which they were sent. I found 8 patients in bed—4 from minor physical ailments, 1 owing to epileptic and 1 to maniacal excitement, and 2 at their own wish. The latter were in single rooms, the doors of which were left open. One patient was in seclusion owing to an outburst of excitement, but no one was in restraint. In Nos. 1 and 2 wards the patients were quiet and orderly, but in No. 3 there was considerable excitement, especially among the epileptics. There was in this ward also a want of tidiness and a neglect of details which call for some improvement. The rooms occupied by patients were, as a rule, clean and in good order. The kitchen was in its usual excellent order, and the laundry and out-buildings generally were in a creditable condition. I saw some of the articles in the store and found them thoroughly good, but the meat is still reported to be thin, and not as good as should be supplied. I have expressed my opinion to the Medical Superintendent that a thoroughly satisfactory supply should be insisted on.

November 2nd.—The patient who, at my last visit was absent through escape, has been returned, and it does not appear that any of the attendants are seriously to blame. I found no one in restraint, but one patient was in seclusion owing to persistent fighting with a fellow-patient. Five patients were in bed. The general health was good, and the patients were tidy and properly dressed, and seemed well cared for. I heard no complaints as to harsh and unkind treatment, though every one in the Hospital had full opportunity of speaking to me. The rooms were clean and in good order throughout, and the kitchen and other out-buildings were in excellent order.

December 21st.—I have to-day visited this Hospital, which now contains 140 patients. Since my last visit 6 have been admitted and 6 discharged. Of the cases admitted 5 were original admissions and 1 a transfer from Gladesville; and of the discharges 5 had recovered (1 after three months' leave of absence) and 1 was discharged to the care of his wife, relieved. I found 5 patients in bed—2 in an associated dormitory; 2 in single rooms with the door open, and one with the door locked; the latter patient is up every afternoon, under special charge of an attendant. The patients generally seemed well and properly cared for, and in two wards were quiet and free from complaint. In the third ward there was a considerable amount of turbulence and noise started by one or two excitable patients and taken up by others. The rooms throughout were clean and in good order, and the dormitories in the old buildings have been made much more comfortable in appearance by means of mosquito-curtains and carpets on the floor. I saw all the patients employed in the wood-yard, workshops and grounds, except those with the gardener. A considerable amount of useful work is in progress.



The Hospital has received during the year all the cases brought under the notice of the Magistrates at the Water and suburban Police Courts, besides a number admitted at the request of friends. No serious accident has occurred, and there has been complete exemption from all epidemic disease.

The Medical Superintendent has been anxious to secure as much amusement as possible for the patients, and has encouraged cricket and other out-door games. Some of the happiest days spent by the patients have been when cricketing teams from the Hospitals at Gladesville and Parramatta, or from the Orphan Schools and the "Vernon" have visited the Hospital.

The steam-launch has been in frequent use to bring these visitors or to take the patients from Callan Park to play return matches, or for a trip down the harbour. Besides concerts and amusements at the Hospital, parties of patients have attended most of the dances and concerts held at Gladesville by arrangement with the Medical Superintendent of that Hospital.

The Chaplains have been most punctual and regular in their attendance, and the number attending Divine Service has never been less than 50 per cent. of the total number of inmates.

The works at the new Hospital have been in progress throughout the year, but the amount of work done has been less than I anticipated or hoped, and the contract time, now all but up, will be largely exceeded unless the work proceeds much faster than it has hitherto done.

#### *Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle.*

The number of patients in this Hospital on 31st December, 1881, was 235—128 male and 107 female. During the year 15 were admitted direct, and 7 were transferred from other Hospitals, making the total number under care for the year 257; of these 2 were discharged relieved, 16 died, and 239—130 males and 109 females—remained on the register at the close of the year, at which time however two were absent on trial. The number of patients under 16 years of age at the close of the year was 70—39 males and 31 females—and exactly 200 out of the total number were Australians by birth.

The deaths give a percentage of 6.75 on the average number resident. Three of the deaths were due to typhoid fever, of which there were six cases in the Hospital during the year. The cause of these cases could not be discovered. The drainage of the Hospital, which is distinct from the drainage of the town, and opens by a separate outlet to the sea, was found on examination to be in good order. The Institution was at all my visits free from offensive smell, and there was no reason to suspect contamination of the drinking-water, which is obtained from deep wells. The only serious accident was a dislocation of the knee-cap caused by a fall.

I visited the Hospital on February 16th and 17th, May 30th, September 5th, and October 31st, and at two of my visits I checked the registers, and was careful to see every patient. At all my visits I inspected all the rooms occupied by patients, as well as the out-buildings and offices, and found every part of the Hospital clean and in good order. The statutory books were produced for my inspection and signature at each visit, and were found correctly kept and written up to a recent date.

The following is a copy of my entry in the Inspector's book at my visit on September 5th:—

September 5th.—I have to-day visited the Hospital without prior notice, and have inspected every part of it occupied by patients, as well as the stores, kitchen, laundry, and out-buildings. In checking the register I saw every patient, spoke to the greater number, and gave all an opportunity of speaking to me. The number is now 241, and of these 91 males and 80 females are over, and 39 males and 31 females are under 16 years of age. The number of children in proportion to adults is slowly increasing. Since my last visit 2 males and 1 female have been admitted direct, and 1 male and 2 females from Gladesville. I saw and examined them, as well as the papers on which they were admitted, and consider all fit subjects for the Institution, whilst the admission papers are in proper form and order. I found the patients as a rule in good health; 2 only were in bed in the female division and 10 in the male division, and most of these were suffering from minor ailments. One female is suffering from an attack of erysipelas of the leg, and is very properly isolated, but with this exception there is complete freedom from infectious or epidemic disorder. I found one girl in seclusion, but she had only been in a few minutes and was released at my visit, and one boy was in restraint by muffs, for reasons which I consider sufficient. I was, as on former visits, pleased with the general look of happiness and contentment among the patients generally, and especially the children, and the evident liking for and confidence in their nurses and attendants. The rooms were as a rule in good order and clean, and the bedding was clean and sufficient. The Hospital room has been much improved by painting and decoration, and the nurse in charge has been placed in complete charge of the room, and of the smaller boys without the supervision of the attendant in No. 2 ward as heretofore. Some parts of the male division require repainting, and I consider that the bedsteads throughout should be painted and varnished, the work being done slowly and by the labour of attendants and patients.

The kitchen, laundry, and out-buildings generally were in fair order, but the cooking apparatus requires attention. Some of the pipes are leaking and others are stopped, and these should be at once overhauled, and the kitchen painted throughout. I very much regret to find that the drying-room in the laundry, which has been fitted with steam pipes, is not yet in working order, and that the heat obtained is quite inadequate for drying purposes. The ventilation is so imperfect that the moisture is not driven off, but condensing on the ceiling, drips again on to the clothes. Some very considerable alterations will be necessary before this can be considered a success, or at all answer the purpose for which it is intended.

In the store I saw various articles of provisions, and found the bread, groceries, and other articles of good quality. I was present when the meat for the next day's dinner was delivered, and considered the quality satisfactory. I visited the three dining-rooms during the patients' dinner-time, and found an excellent dinner of meat-pie, served to all the more hale among them, and minced-meat, rice and milk, beef-tea, &c., to the more feeble. The dinner in all the rooms was served with the greatest order and care.

I spent a considerable time in examining the statutory books, the case books, and the departmental records, and found all in good order, and in addition to these I saw the daily and night reports for the past fortnight, the dietary and extra issue-sheets and other records. I find that the number actually employed is 27 females and 37 males; and the number attending divine service, 82 males and 39 females; the number wet and dirty by day is 23 males and 25 females; the number wet at night, 17 males and 16 females and the number dirty at night, 6 males and 5 females. The number employed remains small, and I wish to direct the most serious attention of the Superintendent to the desirability of using every endeavour to increase the number of those occupied. I am well aware that this can only be brought about by care and extreme patience on the part of nurses and attendants, in teaching the younger patients to occupy themselves usefully, and that many of those taught will be a long time before becoming an assistance to those in charge of them. In connection with the subject of employment, I have brought under the notice of the Superintendent the necessity for forming a class for gymnastic exercises, in which many incapable of employment may be taught a fuller use of their limbs, with the result of improving both their health and their intellects. I have supplied the Superintendent with Dr. Roth's Manual, and pointed out notices of the system to be employed in the English Kindergarten, and in Duncan & Millard's book on the training of the feeble-minded, and I hope at my next visit to find that a commencement has been made.

In the course of my visit I noticed a number of minor works requiring attention; the floor of the recreation shed requires a fresh coating of tar; the invalid chairs require repairs and new sacking, and there are various minor matters which require the attention of the carpenter. Most if not all of these are within the capacity of the artisan attendants and members of the staff, and do not require extraneous assistance. The Superintendent spares no pains to procure amusement



TABLE 3.  
SHOWING the Causes of Death in the Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle, during the year 1882.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>CEREBRAL DISEASE :—</b>			
Apoplexy and paralysis .....	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy and convulsions .....	2	2	4
General paralysis .....	.....	.....	.....
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay .....	.....	.....	.....
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c.....	2	.....	2
<b>THORACIC DISEASE :—</b>			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi .....	3	.....	3
Pulmonary consumption .....	.....	.....	.....
Disease of heart and blood-vessels .....	.....	.....	.....
<b>ABDOMINAL DISEASE :—</b>			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritoneum .....	2	.....	2
Dysentery and diarrhoea .....	.....	.....	.....
Albuminuria .....	.....	.....	.....
Disease of bladder and prostate .....	.....	.....	.....
Disease of liver .....	1	.....	1
<b>ERYSIPELAS</b> .....	.....	.....	.....
<b>TYPHOID FEVER</b> .....	1	2	3
<b>GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE</b> .....	.....	.....	.....
<b>GANGRENE</b> .....	1	.....	1
<b>ACCIDENT</b> .....	.....	.....	.....
<b>SUICIDE</b> .....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>12</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>16</b>

TABLE 4.

SHOWING the Ages of the Admissions and Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, and also the Ages of all Patients under care, during the year 1882, in the Hospital for the Insane at Newcastle.

Ages.	Admitted & Re-admitted.			Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, &c.			Died.			Patients under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 to 5 years .....	3	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4
5 to 10 years .....	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	.....	17	12	29
10 to 15 years .....	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	1	3	26	11	37
15 to 20 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3	31	23	54
20 to 30 years .....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	35	31	66
30 to 40 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	5	25	30
40 to 50 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	3	14
50 to 60 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	7	3	10
60 to 70 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	5	3	8
70 to 80 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
80 to 90 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
90 and upwards .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	11	4	15	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	12	4	16	144	113	257

*Temporary Hospital for the Insane, Cooma.*

The number of patients on December 31st, 1881, was 62, and of these 2 died during the year. Both deaths were due to thoracic disease. No patient was admitted. I visited this Hospital on April 24th and 25th, and on November 17th and 18th, and the following are copies of the entries made in the Inspector's book at these visits :—

April 24 and 25.—I have spent a considerable part of both these days in visiting this Hospital, and have taken care to see and speak to every one of the patients on the register, 61 in number, and to examine specially all those sick and all those exhibiting any mental change. I found no one in restraint, and, as appears by the medical journal, there has been no instance of this since my last visit. Two patients were in bed, one from dysenteric diarrhoea, and another owing to mental excitement, which seems always in some degree alleviated by a stay in bed and separation from other patients. The instances of seclusion since my last visit have been very few, and only six patients have been subjected to it. I found the general health of the patients good. Two are failing rapidly in mental health and exhibiting increasing bodily feebleness, and two or three others look thin, but are free from complaint and exhibit no signs of active disease. I found all well and sufficiently clad, and there was complete freedom from noise or excitement. The only complaint made was by a man who exhibited a bruised finger, which he stated had been caused by an attendant, but his complaint was so mixed up with delusions of persecution and the action of mysterious influences that I could not attach any importance to it, especially as I could obtain no evidence of a struggle or difficulty with attendants, and found that he was in the habit of striking his hand violently on the door of his room at night. Another patient had a swollen hand, which he reported was caused by his own act in striking another patient on the head in his dormitory last night—a statement confirmed by further inquiry.



I found the day-room, corridor, and dormitories clean and in good order, and the bedding clean and ample in quantity; the kitchen, stores, and other buildings were all in commendable order, and in the store I found the articles supplied by the contractor of good quality, with the exception of some milk, which certainly looked thin and blue, but could not be tested owing to the absence of the necessary instruments. I have directed that lactometer glasses and cream tubes are to be procured and the milk regularly tested. In the clothing store certain articles, as closet-tubs, shirts, and scrubbing-brushes were all inferior to sample, and representation was at once made to the Superintendent of Stores on the subject. The water supply has, during the entire summer, been carted from the creek, and though rain has recently fallen the amount collected in the tanks is small. A contract has been taken for deepening the well, but very little progress has been made with the work, which is now (owing to difficulty in blasting the rock) at a standstill. I saw the patients at dinner, consisting of soup, roast beef, and potatoes, well cooked and served with due order. The soup did not appear to be as good as it might be, and I suggested some alteration in the arrangements, and the substitution of split-pease for barley in the soup on one day a week. The number of patients actively employed is 28, and the number attending divine service 21. The Chaplains appear to have attended with regularity, and the visits of the medical officer are sufficiently frequent. The amusement of the patients is, owing to various circumstances, difficult, but advantage is taken of any local entertainment to send parties to it, and a large part of the vote for amusements last year was expended in the purchase of a supply of new books and an assortment of illustrated and other newspapers and magazines. I saw and signed the statutory books, which are in good order, and I examined the case book and other departmental records, which are correctly kept. There has been one change on the staff by the resignation of an attendant, and another leaves at the end of this month, arrangements having been made to fill both vacancies. The general management of the Hospital is satisfactory, and the staff is working harmoniously and well.

November 17th and 18th.—I visited this Hospital on both these days, and have seen all the patients on the register. I took special care to speak to every one, to make all necessary inquiries as to their mental and general health, and to give to all the fullest opportunity of stating any complaints or grievances. The number of patients is now 60, and the only change since my last visit has been the death from phthisis of a Chinaman. I found the patients on both days thoroughly quiet and free from all excitement, and no complaints of any kind were made to me. The general health is satisfactory, though several are feeble owing to increasing brain degeneration. The only patient in bed was suffering from epilepsy, with rheumatic gout of old standing and recent tubercular mischief of the chest. The dress of the patients was clean and tidy, and the general appearance indicated attention and care on the part of those in charge.

The dormitories and day-rooms were thoroughly clean and in good order, and the bedding plentiful and in excellent repair. Some of the pillows appear to be stuffed too tightly, and I think a part of the horse-hair might be removed from these with advantage. The kitchen, laundry, and stores, were clean and orderly throughout. Some of the appliances in the laundry require attention, and the "acorn" wringer must be renewed or repaired. The various articles of provisions found in the stores were of thoroughly good quality, and the Superintendent reports satisfactorily of the general supply by the contractor with regard to all articles except butter and milk. The latter especially has been extremely unsatisfactory in quality at times, and owing to the general scarcity of this article in the district, it has been impossible to replace the articles supplied by the contractor with anything except the condensed article. The supply of spare clothing was ample but not extravagant, and the only article of which the supply was defective was flannel drawers, which have been the subject of requisition on the store department for some weeks. The water supply has for many months been obtained by cartage from the creek, the rainfall having been very small. The well is now in hands of contractors, who have undertaken to deepen it, and though working continuously the progress is not above 1 foot a week, the rock being extremely hard. About 15 or 16 feet have up to this time been added to the depth, with the result of a decided increase in the supply, but the water whilst the blasting operations are in progress is unfit for use. There is good reason to hope that when a total depth of 90 ft. is reached (or 14 feet below the present level), if not before, the supply will be such as to meet all requirements of the Institution, and thus do away with one of the greatest difficulties in its management.

I saw the statutory and departmental books, all of which are properly kept. From the medical journal it appears that restraint has not been used in any case since my last visit, and that the instances of seclusion have been few and unfrequent, seven being recorded in five individuals. There has been neither accident nor escape. From an examination of the day and night reports, it appears that twenty-eight or twenty-nine patients, or nearly 50 per cent., are actively employed, and that an average of twenty-one attend Divine Service. The number wet at night is on an average three, and the number dirty one or two. The Superintendent expresses himself satisfied with the general conduct of the staff.

The medical officer has been sick for a considerable period, but his duty during this time was undertaken by Dr. Clifford and the visits paid regularly. Dr. Daniel has now resumed duty, and I met him at the Hospital and consulted with him as to several of the patients under his care.

The following tables give the statistics of the Hospital for the year:—

TABLE 1.  
SHOWING the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths in the Temporary Hospital for the Insane, Cooma, during the year 1882.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1881.....	62	.. ..	62
Admitted for the first time during the year.....	.....	.....	.....
Re-admitted during the year .....	.....	.....	.....
Transferred during the year .....	.....	.....	.....
Total under care during the year .....	62	.....	62
Discharged or removed—			
Recovered .....	.....	.....	.....
Relieved .....	.....	.....	.....
Transferred .....	.....	.....	.....
Escaped (and not recaptured) .....	.....	.....	.....
Died .....	2	.....	2
Total discharged or died during the year .....	2	.....	2
Remaining .....	60	.....	60
Average number resident during the year .....	60	.....	60

TABLE 2.

SHOWING the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality, and the proportion of Recoveries, &c., per cent., at the Temporary Hospital for the Insane, Cooma, during the years 1877 to 1881 inclusive.

Year.	Admitted.			Transferred from other Hospitals			Discharged.			Transferred to other Hospitals.			Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days		Died.		Remain- ing in Hospital 31st December			Average number resident.			Percentage of recoveries on admissions and re-admissions.			Percentage of patients released on admissions and re-admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on the average number resident.							
	For the first time.		Re-ad- mitted.	M.		F.		Total.		Re- covered.		Re- lieved.		M.		F.		Total.		M.		F.		Total.		M.		F.		Total.						
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						
1877	4	4	60	60											1	1	63	63	62	62											1	61	1	61		
1878	2	2					2	2				2	2		1	1	60	60	62	62	100	100										1	61	1	61	
1879	1	1					3	3							1	1	57	57	60	60	300	300										1	66	1	66	
1880	3	3										1	1		2	2	64	64	64	64												3	12	3	12	
1881	2	2					1	1	2	2				1	1	2	2	62	62	64	64	100	100										3	12	3	12
1882															2	2	60	60	60	60													3	33	3	33

Licensed-house for the Insane, Cook's River.

The number of patients in this institution on 31st December, 1881, was 136—6 males and 132 females; and during the year 11 patients were admitted direct, and 12 were transferred from Hospitals for the Insane, making a total of 161 under care during the year. Of these 4 were discharged, recovered; 2 were discharged, relieved; 1 was transferred to Gladesville, and 10 died. The number on the register at the close of the year was 144, inclusive of 1 absent on trial; and the average daily number resident was 140.

The recoveries give a percentage of 36.36 on the admissions, and the deaths a percentage of 7.14 on the average number resident. The deaths with two exceptions were due to cerebral disease. 125 of the female patients in this institution are maintained by the Government under special agreement with the proprietor, and in case of recoveries or deaths the vacancies are filled up from the Hospitals at Gladesville or Parramatta. The private patients, who numbered 9 males and 10 females at the close of the year, are placed in a separate part of the building.

The license for this house was renewed, under the provisions of section 24 of the "Lunacy Act," for a further period of three years from May 1st, 1883, and Dr. Arthur Vause became the Medical Superintendent, under arrangements with the former licensee at this date.

I visited the Institution on January 30th, March 15th, May 8th and 29th, July 7th and 16th, September 11th, October 10th, and November 29th. At three of these visits I checked the register and saw and spoke to every patient, and at other visits have given every one an opportunity of speaking to me and complaining if they so wished. The complaints have been few and unimportant, and the accidents have been confined almost entirely to trifling cuts and wounds received by epileptic patients in falling during fits. At two of my visits I saw the Government patients at dinner which was good in quality, plentiful in quantity, well-cooked, and served with care and cleanliness. The accommodation for private patients to which I took exception in my last report has been greatly improved by the Medical Superintendent, who has made arrangements which admit of a more satisfactory classification of the inmates, and added to the cheerfulness and comfort of the rooms by new furniture and bedding. The official visitors, Messrs. A. Roberts and William Owen and Dr. Alleyne, succeeded by Dr. Mackellar, have visited the Institution as usual during the year. Their reports, which I have had an opportunity of perusing, do not call for any comment.

The following table give the statistics of the Institution for the year:—

TABLE 1.

SHOWING the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, in the Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River, during the year 1882.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1881	6	132	138
Admitted for the first time during the year	7	4	11
Re-admitted during the year	1	11	12
Transferred during the year			
<b>Total under care during the year</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>161</b>
Discharged or removed—			
Recovered	2	2	4
Relieved	1	1	2
Transferred	1		1
Escaped (and not recaptured)			
Died	1	9	10
<b>Total discharged or died during the year</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>17</b>
Remaining	9	135	144
Average number resident during the year	7	133	140

TABLE 2.

SHOWING the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality, and the proportion of Recoveries, &c., per cent. at the Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River, during the years 1876-1882 inclusive.

Year.	Admitted						Transferred from other Hospitals, &c			Discharged						Transferred to other Hospitals, &c	Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days	Died	Remaining in Hospitals, 31st Decemoe in each year	Average number resident.	Percentage of recoveries on admissions and re admissions			Percentage of patients relieved on admission and re-admission			Percentage of deaths on average numbers resident																
	Admitted for the first time			Re-admitted			M	F	Total	Reco-vered			Re-ieved								M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total											
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total				M	F	Total	M	F	Total																		M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F
1876	2	1	3				33	33			1	1	1	1		2	8	10	5	130	135	6	113	119			50	00		33	33	31	25	7	06	8	88						
1877	5	3	8	1	1		11	11	2	6	8	1	1	2	1	3	2	7	9	4	130	134	5	129	134	40	00	150	0	88	88	25	00	11	11	40	00	5	42	6	66		
1878	5	2	7	1	1		1	7	8	3	2	5	1	1	1	2	1	8	9	5	128	133	5	128	133	50	00	20	00	81	25	10	00	6	25	20	00	6	24	6	76		
1879	3	1	4	1	1		4	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1		5	5	6	127	133	4	128	132	33	33	50	00	40	00	50	00	20	00	3	93	3	79					
1880	3	2	5	1	1		9	9	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	2	5	5	6	129	135	4	128	132	25	00	150	0	66	66	25	00	50	00	33	33	3	90	3	79			
1881	5	9	14				1	10	11	4	3	7	2	5	7		8	8	6	132	138	5	132	137	80	00	33	33	50	00	40	00	55	55	50	00	6	06	5	83			
1882	7	4	11				1	11	12	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	9	10	9	135	144	7	133	140	28	57	50	00	36	36	14	28	25	00	18	18	14	28	6	77	7	14

TABLE 3.

SHOWING the Causes of Death in the Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River, during the year 1882.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>CEREBRAL DISEASE :—</b>			
Apoplexy and paralysis .....	.....	1	1
Epilepsy and convulsions .....	.....	2	2
General paralysis .....	.....	.....	.....
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay.....	.....	4	4
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c.....	1	.....	1
<b>THORACIC DISEASE :—</b>			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulmonary consumption .....	.....	.....	.....
Disease of heart and blood-vessels .....	.....	1	1
<b>ABDOMINAL DISEASE :—</b>			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritoneum .....	.....	.....	.....
Dysentery and diarrhæa .....	.....	.....	.....
Albuminuria .....	.....	1	1
Disease of bladder and prostate .....	.....	.....	.....
Disease of liver .....	.....	.....	.....
ERYSIPELAS .....	.....	.....	.....
TYPHOID FEVER .....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE.....	.....	.....	.....
ACCIDENT .....	.....	.....	.....
SUICIDE .....	.....	.....	.....
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>

TABLE 4.

SHOWING the length of Residence in those discharged recovered, and in those who have died in the Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River, during the year 1882.

Length of residence.	Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Female	Total.	Male	Female	Total.
Under 1 month .....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 3 months .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
From 3 to 6 months .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 6 to 9 months .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 9 to 12 months .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
From 1 to 2 years .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
From 2 to 3 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 3 to 5 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
From 5 to 7 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
From 7 to 10 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	3
From 10 to 12 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
From 12 to 15 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Over 15 years .....	1	.....	1	.....	1	1
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>10</b>

TABLE 5.

SHOWING the Ages of the Admissions and Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, and also the Ages of all Patients under care during the year 1882, in the Licensed House for the Insane, at Cook's River.

Ages.	Admitted and Re-admitted.			Recovered.			Removed relieved, &c.			Died.			Patients under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 to 5 years.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 to 10 years.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 to 15 years.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 to 20 years.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
20 to 30 years.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	6	6	6
30 to 40 years.....	2	1	3	1	2	3	1	...	1	1	2	3	5	38	43
40 to 50 years.....	4	1	5	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	4	4	7	55	62
50 to 60 years.....	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	23	25
60 to 70 years.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	17	17	17
70 to 80 years.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	5
80 to 90 years.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
90 and upwards.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ages unknown.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals.....	7	4	11	2	2	4	2	1	3	1	9	10	14	147	161

Observation Ward, H.M. Gaol, Darlinghurst.

The number of the patients in this ward, under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, on 31st December, 1881, was 8, and 57 were admitted during the year. Of the total number 44 were discharged as sane, 14 were sent to Hospital, and 7 remained at the close of the year. There were no deaths.

The ward continues to be most useful for the purpose of defeating malingering and detecting the exact mental condition of persons undergoing sentence. The warders in charge have become specially trained in their duty, and are a great assistance to the medical officer in dealing with the cases admitted. The ward has been used for the reception of doubtful cases under remand from the Police Courts; but the number of these has been much less than in former years, and would have been still fewer had the alteration in the Lunacy Law, allowing these cases to be sent to the Reception House, been fully known to the Magistrates during the earlier months of the year. At the present time no cases under remand are sent to the Observation Ward except such as are inadmissible to the Reception House—persons who are charged with some criminal offence, or have served a prior sentence in gaol. The latter belong, as a rule, to the class of habitual or gutter drunkards. The following return gives the statistics of the ward for the year:—

RETURN showing the number of persons received into the Observation Ward, H. M. Gaol, Darlinghurst, during the year 1882, the place whence received, and their disposal.

	Remaining on 31st December, 1881.			Received.			Discharged.												Remaining on 31st December, 1882.				
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Of sound mind.			To Hospital for the Insane.			To Police Courts.			Died.			M.	F.	Total.		
							M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.					
Admitted under the provisions of section 60 of the Lunacy Act.	H. M. Gaols:—																						
	Darlinghurst.....																						
	5	...	5	40	...	40	32	...	32	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4		
	Bathurst.....																						
	Goulburn.....																						
	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		
	Parramatta.....																						
	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1		
	Berrima.....																						
	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Albury.....																						
	1	...	1	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Maitland.....																						
	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Gosford.....																						
...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Dubbo.....																							
...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Ryde.....																							
...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Windsor.....																							
...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
West Kempsey.....																							
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Eden.....																							
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Armidale.....																							
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1			
Country Lock-ups.....																							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Supreme Court, Sydney.....																							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Quarter Sessions.....																							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Police Courts under sentence.....																							
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
..	..	on remand.....	5	...	5	157	22	179	12	1	13	3	...	3	143	19	162	1	...	1	4	1	5
Total.....																							
13	...	13	212	24	236	54	3	57	17	...	17	143	19	162	1	...	1	11	1	12			

I inspected the ward on February 3rd, March 23rd, June 30th, August 8th, September 22nd, and November 8th, and on each occasion saw and spoke to every inmate, and gave all an opportunity of stating any grievances or complaints.

On two occasions I found patients in restraint by means of muffs, owing to self-inflicted injury, and in one case recommended their discontinuance—the patient having apparently passed out of the acutely suicidal stage. On June 30th one of the inmates, an epileptic, complained of rough treatment at the hands of his attendant, but I found that the man was subject to attacks of great irritability and violence, during which he was very difficult to manage, and I do not consider that the force used was more than necessary for the safety of the other inmates.

At all my visits the ward was in excellent order, and I have had repeated occasion to notice the excellent and intelligent way in which the registers and journal are kept by the warder in charge.

#### APPENDIX A.

The Medical Superintendent, Callan Park, to The Inspector-General of the Insane.

Sir,

Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, 26 February, 1883.

I do myself the honor to submit for your information a report upon the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, for the year 1882, together with the usual statistical tables.

The number of patients remaining in the Hospital on 31st December, 1881, was 140.

During the year 48 patients were admitted, 43 for the first time, 3 were re-admitted, and 2 were transferred from other Hospitals.

The total number under care was 188, and the average number resident 144.

The number discharged during the year was 26, of whom 20 had recovered, 6 were relieved, and 3 were transferred to other Hospitals.

The deaths during the year numbered 13.

The number remaining in the Hospital on 31st December, 1882, was 146.

On comparing the statistics of the year with those of 1881, it will be observed that the total number admitted was less by 5, the admissions for the first time being the same, viz., 43, while the re-admissions were only 3, as against 8 in 1881, forming 6.25 per cent. of the total number admitted. The number transferred from other Hospitals was the same in both years, viz., 2.

Of the cases re-admitted, two had been formerly discharged as recovered, and one at the request of friends as relieved. One only was discharged and re-admitted during the year.

The percentage of recoveries on the total number admitted was 41.6, while the number of those sufficiently restored to mental health as to be discharged to the care of their friends gives a percentage of 12.5 on the admissions and re-admissions. The proportion of deaths was higher in 1882 than in the previous year, the number being 13, or 9.2 per cent. as against 6.6 per cent. on the average number resident in each year. The causes of death are given in table 4, by which it will be seen that four died from old age, and that more than half the remainder were due to cerebral disease. The average age of those who died was fifty-six and a half years, the oldest being eighty-three and the youngest thirty-three. No case of accidental or sudden death occurred during the year.

During the year four patients were granted leave of absence for varying periods, two were discharged recovered at the expiry of their leave, one was returned to Hospital as unmanageable, but afterwards discharged to the care of his friends, and one merely went to the mountains for a week's holiday, being convalescent at the time and waiting for a ship to sail in which he had taken his passage to England.

On the whole the general health of the patients has been good, though early in the year diarrhoea attacked a considerable number of the patients and several attendants; the cause was obscure, but the disease yielded readily to treatment. No serious accident happened to any patient during the year.

The number of patients received direct from shipboard or after but a short residence in the Colony was not large this year, being only five, of whom two came to the Colony in search of health, and three were seamen. Two of the wards being enclosed by paling fences, which are easily scaled, attempts at escape and escapes for short periods have been somewhat numerous, but in no instance did a patient remain away permanently, nor were the attendants found to be seriously to blame.

The dormitories have been rendered more homely-looking and comfortable by having matting laid down the centre, and mosquito curtains have been supplied to two rooms, where better-class and convalescent patients sleep, adding greatly to their comfort.

In consequence of the great number of windows which were broken in single rooms by violent patients, it has been necessary to substitute wire netting in several, thereby lessening the danger of patients getting pieces of glass, and decreasing the cost of glazing. In these rooms the ventilation is good, and no rain enters, as the windows face the north.

A large number of patients have been usefully employed during the year, an average of over fifty having been daily occupied in the garden, wood-yard, laundry, kitchen, store, blacksmiths', carpenters', and tailors' shops, in addition to aiding in the daily work of the Hospital. Besides repairing and re-painting portions of the old building, all the fire-wood used in the institution has been felled and cut up, and a considerable addition has been made to both orchard and kitchen garden. A wide path has been formed along the centre of the avenue, at the southern boundary, which will provide a pleasant and shady walk when the trees have grown higher; and at the eastern boundary a portion of ground which had been fenced off with the view of forming an avenue has been cleared of scrub and planted with native ornamental trees, which in time will make a pretty screen to the fence and hide the small houses beyond.

The usual Sunday services have been regularly held by the Chaplains, and were largely attended by appreciative congregations. Through the kindness of Mrs. Madgwick, to whom we are indebted for playing the harmonium, the Church of England services have been rendered more pleasant and attractive by the addition of hymns.

The amusement of the patients has again occupied the attention and time of the officers, and as much as possible has been done to afford recreation and change; picnics have been organized, trips in the steam launch have been frequent, and cricket has been practised daily when the weather permitted during the season, while on Saturdays matches were played against kindred institutions or local clubs. Advantage was also taken of associated amusements at Gladesville, and throughout the winter, of the dances, which were always looked forward to with pleasure, and thoroughly enjoyed by a large number of the patients.

Thanks are again due to the Balmain Coldstream and Balmain Alliance Bands for many pleasant afternoon performances; also to the members of the Eureka Minstrels, the Balmoral Ethiopian Minstrels, the Lytton Amateur Dramatic Club, and other gentlemen who kindly gave their services at dramatic and other entertainments.

Acting on a verbal communication from you, buckets filled with water and long-handled mops are placed in each of the wards every night, with a view of checking fire at its outset should such a necessity arise.

Towards

Towards the end of the year the water supply, which had been precarious and intermittent for some time, quite failed, and on attempting to fall back on the reserve tank the water was found to be contaminated with sewage matter and quite unfit for use. Great inconvenience resulted for about two weeks, when the Hospital main was connected with the high level supply to Balmain *via* Petersham, and thanks are due to the City Engineer and his officers for the speed with which they pushed the work on. At the present date the supply is abundant, and the faulty drain-pipes which led to the contamination of the tank water have been taken up and relaid and the tank well scoured out. To Mr. Fraser our thanks are due for a peacock, and to Mrs. James Elliott, Mrs. James Norton, and the Balmain School of Arts, for parcels of illustrated and other papers; to Mr. Deemer for a 10-gallon cask of ale; also to the Secretaries of the General Post Office and the Public Free Library, for old newspapers, magazines, and periodicals.

A donation of £1 ls. was received from the friends of the late J.S., for amusements.

I have also to acknowledge the receipt of two parcels of illustrated papers and a number of substantially bound Graphics received anonymously.

There have been several but not material changes in the staff of attendants throughout the year. An important and much needed addition has been made by the appointment of an outdoor attendant, most of whose duties were formerly performed by the gardener, which besides taking up valuable time kept him from his special work, which is constantly increasing as fresh additions are made to the garden. As a whole the duties of the staff have been performed satisfactorily, and I have at all times been afforded willing and efficient aid.

I have, &c.,  
H. BLAXLAND,  
Medical Superintendent.

TABLE 1.

SHOWING the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1882.

	Male.	Female.	Total.																				
In Hospital on 31st December, 1881 .....	140	.....	140																				
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Male.</th> <th>Female.</th> <th>Total.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>43</td> <td>.....</td> <td>43</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>.....</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>.....</td> <td>2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Male.	Female.	Total.	43	.....	43	3	.....	3	2	.....	2								
Male.	Female.	Total.																					
43	.....	43																					
3	.....	3																					
2	.....	2																					
Admitted for the first time during the year .....																							
Re-admitted during the year .....																							
Transferred during the year .....																							
	48	.....	48																				
Total under care during the year .....	188	.....	188																				
Discharged or removed—	<table border="1"> <tbody> <tr> <td>Recovered .....</td> <td>20</td> <td>.....</td> <td>20</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Relieved .....</td> <td>6</td> <td>.....</td> <td>6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Transferred .....</td> <td>3</td> <td>.....</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Escaped (and not recaptured) .....</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> <td>.....</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Died .....</td> <td>13</td> <td>.....</td> <td>13</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Recovered .....	20	.....	20	Relieved .....	6	.....	6	Transferred .....	3	.....	3	Escaped (and not recaptured) .....	.....	.....	.....	Died .....	13	.....	13
Recovered .....	20	.....	20																				
Relieved .....	6	.....	6																				
Transferred .....	3	.....	3																				
Escaped (and not recaptured) .....	.....	.....	.....																				
Died .....	13	.....	13																				
Total discharged or died during the year .....	42	.....	42																				
Remaining .....	146	.....	146																				
Average number resident during the year .....	144	.....	144																				

TABLE 2.

SHOWING the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality and the proportion of Recoveries, &c., per cent., at the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the years 1879 to 1882 inclusive.

Year.	Admitted.		Transferred from other Hospitals, &c.	Discharged.			Transferred to other Hospitals, &c.	Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital 31st December in each year.	Average number resident.	Percentage of recoveries on admissions and re-admissions.			Percentage of Patients relieved on admissions and re-admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on average numbers resident.					
	Admitted for the first time.			Re-covered.	Re-admitted.							M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.	
	M.	F.		Total.	M.	F.						Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.
1879	16	16	54	54	1	2	2	3	3	1	107	56	56	6.25	6.25	12.5	12.5	1.78	1.78				
1880	52	52	2	5	18	2	2	5	5	12	129	120	120	33.33	33.33	3.70	3.70	10.00	10.00				
1881	43	43	8	2	26	26	4	4	2	2	1	140	135	135	50.98	50.98	7.84	7.84	6.62	6.62			
1882	43	43	3	2	220	20	6	6	3	3	13	146	144	144	43.47	43.47	13.04	13.04	9.02	9.02			

TABLE 3.

SHOWING the Causes of Insanity, apparent or assigned, in the Admissions in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1882.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>MORAL :—</b>			
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends) .....	.....	.....	.....
Adverse circumstances (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties).....	1	.....	1
Mental anxiety and "worry" (not included under above two heads), and overwork .....	.....	.....	.....
Religious excitement .....	1	.....	1
Love affairs (including seduction).....	.....	.....	.....
Fright and nervous attack.....	.....	.....	.....
Isolation.....	.....	.....	.....
Nostalgia .....	.....	.....	.....
<b>PHYSICAL :—</b>			
Intemperance in drink .....	3	.....	3
Do. (sexual).....	.....	.....	.....
Veneral disease .....	.....	.....	.....
Self-abuse (sexual) .....	4	.....	4
Sunstroke .....	3	.....	3
Accident or injury .....	.....	.....	.....
Pregnancy .....	.....	.....	.....
Parturition and the puerperal state.....	.....	.....	.....
Lactation .....	.....	.....	.....
Uterine and ovarian disorders .....	.....	.....	.....
Puberty .....	.....	.....	.....
Change of life .....	.....	.....	.....
Fevers.....	1	.....	1
Privation and overwork .....	1	.....	1
Phthisis .....	1	.....	1
Epilepsy.....	1	.....	1
Disease of skull and brain.....	.....	.....	.....
Other bodily diseases and disorders and chronic ill-health.....	1	.....	1
Excess of opium .....	.....	.....	.....
PREVIOUS ATTACKS .....	.....	.....	.....
HEREDITARY INFLUENCE ASCERTAINED .....	5	.....	5
CONGENITAL DEFECT ASCERTAINED .....	.....	.....	.....
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES.....	.....	.....	.....
UNKNOWN .....	22	.....	22
OLD AGE.....	2	.....	2
Total .....	46	.....	46

TABLE 4.

SHOWING the Causes of Death in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1882.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>CEREBRAL DISEASE :—</b>			
Apoplexy and paralysis .....	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy and convulsions .....	3	.....	3
General paralysis .....	1	.....	1
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay .....	1	.....	1
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c. ....	.....	.....	.....
<b>THORACIC DISEASE :—</b>			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi .....	.....	.....	.....
Pulmonary consumption .....	.....	.....	.....
Disease of heart and blood-vessels .....	1	.....	1
<b>ABDOMINAL DISEASE :—</b>			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritoneum .....	1	.....	1
Dysentery and diarrhœa .....	2	.....	2
Albuminuria .....	.....	.....	.....
Disease of bladder and prostate .....	.....	.....	.....
Disease of liver.....	.....	.....	.....
ERYSIPELAS .....	.....	.....	.....
TYPHOID FEVER .....	.....	.....	.....
GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE.....	2	.....	2
OLD AGE AND DIARRHŒA.....	2	.....	2
ACCIDENT .....	.....	.....	.....
SUICIDE .....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	13	.....	13





1883-4.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF THE INSANE.

(REPORT FOR 1883.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 42 Vic. No. 7, sec. 73.

The Inspector-General of the Insane to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Lunacy Department, Inspector-General's Office, Gladesville, 4 April, 1884.

I do myself the honor to submit, for your information, in accordance with the 73rd section of the Lunacy Act of 1878, a Report on the state and condition of the Hospitals and other Institutions in this Department for the year ending December 31st, 1883.

And have, &amp;c.,

F. NORTON MANNING,  
Inspector-General.

THE number of insane persons in this Colony on December 31st, 1882, was 2,307, and the number on the same date in 1883, 2,403; so that the increase during twelve months was 96—44 males, and 52 females. The distribution of the insane on December 31st was as follows:—

	Number on register.			Absent on leave.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville ... ..	478	323	801	7	17	24
Do Parramatta (Free and Convict) ... ..	595	349	944	1	2	3
Do do (Criminal) ... ..	50	6	56	...	...	...
Do Callan Park ... ..	150	...	150	4	...	4
Do Newcastle ... ..	134	112	246	2	...	2
Do Cooma ... ..	60	...	60	1	...	1
Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River... ..	7	139	146	2	6	8
	1,474	929	2,403	17	25	42

There was an increase of 147 patients at Parramatta (Free), 5 at Parramatta (Criminal), 4 at Callan Park, 7 at Newcastle, and 2 at Cook's River. The number at Cooma remained the same, and the number at Gladesville decreased by 69. The decrease at Gladesville was occasioned by the transfer of patients to the new wards for women opened during the year at Parramatta. These wards served to accommodate the larger part of the increase for the year, as well as to relieve to some extent the overcrowding which existed

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existed in the wards at Gladesville at the close of the year 1882. The increase of 96 insane persons during a year seems at first sight a very large one; but it is only slightly in excess of the average increase for the last ten years, and it must be mentioned that the increase in the general population of the Colony during the year 1883 was 51,842, so that the rate of increase in the insane in proportion to the general population was somewhat less than usual.

The following tables are of considerable interest. The first shows the number of insane persons, the population of New South Wales, and the proportion of insane to population both in this Colony and in England for the past twenty years; and the second shows the ratio of admissions into Institutions for the Insane to the population of the Colony for the same period:—

Year.	Population of New South Wales.	Total Number of Insane in New South Wales on 31 Dec.	Proportion of Insane to Population in New South Wales.	Proportion of Insane to Population in England.
			Per M.	Per M.
1864	392,589	984	1 in 399 or 2·50	1 in 457 or 2·19
1865	411,388	1,037	1 in 395 or 2·52	1 in 445 or 2·24
1866	431,412	1,114	1 in 387 or 2·58	1 in 436 or 2·29
1867	447,620	1,155	1 in 387 or 2·58	1 in 424 or 2·35
1868	466,765	1,230	1 in 379 or 2·63	1 in 411 or 2·43
1869	485,356	1,226	1 in 395 or 2·53	1 in 403 or 2·48
1870	502,861	1,289	1 in 389 or 2·57	1 in 400 or 2·50
1871	519,182	1,387	1 in 374 or 2·67	1 in 394 or 2·53
1872	539,190	1,440	1 in 374 or 2·67	1 in 387 or 2·58
1873	560,275	1,526	1 in 367 or 2·72	1 in 381 or 2·62
1874	584,278	1,588	1 in 367 or 2·72	1 in 375 or 2·66
1875	606,652	1,697	1 in 357 or 2·80	1 in 373 or 2·68
1876	629,776	1,740	1 in 361 or 2·77	1 in 368 or 2·71
1877	662,212	1,829	1 in 362 or 2·76	1 in 363 or 2·75
1878	693,743	1,916	1 in 362 or 2·76	1 in 360 or 2·77
1879	734,282	2,011	1 in 365 or 2·74	1 in 363 or 2·75
1880	770,524	2,099	1 in 367 or 2·72	1 in 353 or 2·83
1881	781,265	2,218	1 in 352 or 2·84	1 in 352 or 2·84
1882	817,468	2,307	1 in 354 or 2·82	1 in 348 or 2·87
1883	869,310	2,403	1 in 361 or 2·77	

Year	Admissions.	Population.	Proportion to Population.
1864	199	392,589	1 in 1,973
1865	182	411,388	1 in 2,260
1866	196	431,412	1 in 2,201
1867	181	447,620	1 in 2,473
1868	223	466,765	1 in 2,093
1869	265	485,356	1 in 1,831
1870	253	502,861	1 in 1,987
1871	340	519,182	1 in 1,527
1872	303	539,190	1 in 1,779
1873	342	560,275	1 in 1,638
1874	330	584,278	1 in 1,770
1875	356	606,652	1 in 1,704
1876	360	629,776	1 in 1,749
1877	457	662,212	1 in 1,449
1878	424	693,743	1 in 1,636
1879	440	734,282	1 in 1,668
1880	476	770,524	1 in 1,618
1881	494	781,265	1 in 1,581
1882	473	817,468	1 in 1,728
1883	476	869,310	1 in 1,826

From these returns it will be seen that though during the first ten years, from 1864 to 1873, there was a considerable increase in the proportion of insane persons under care, and in the number admitted, there has been little or no increase during the last ten years either in the accumulated cases or in the admissions or "occurring cases" in proportion to the general population; that the "burden," as it is fitly called, of insanity is at a standstill, and is now somewhat less in this Colony than in the Mother Country—the proportion of insane to population being in 1883—1 to 361, or 2·77 per thousand in New South Wales, and 1 in 348 or 2·87 per thousand in England.

The following tables show the number of admissions, discharges, and deaths, the proportion of recoveries, the rate of mortality, the causes and forms of insanity in those admitted, the causes of death, the length of residence in those recovered and those who died, as well as the ages, conditions as to marriage, religious profession, and native countries of those admitted and under care in all the Institutions for the Insane during the year 1883.

A table showing the form of mental disorder in the admissions, recoveries, and deaths during the year, and in the inmates on December 31st, is given for the first time.

TABLE 1.

SHOWING the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane, during the year 1883.

				Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1882 .....				1,430	877	2,307
				Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the year .....				272	161	433
Re-admitted during the year .....				21	22	43
Transferred during the year .....				29	145	174
				322	328	650
Total under care during the year .....				1,752	1,205	2,957
Discharged or removed—						
Recovered .....				119	75	194
Relieved .....				19	11	30
Transferred .....				29	145	174
Escaped (and not recaptured) .....				.....	.....	.....
Died .....				111	45	156
Total discharged or died during the year .....				278	276	554
Remaining .....				1,474	929	2,403
Average number resident during the year .....				1,443	904	2,347
* Persons under care during the year † .....				1,746	1,203	2,949
* Persons admitted .....				289	180	469
* Persons recovered .....				118	75	193

\* Persons, i.e., separate persons, in contradistinction to "cases" which may include the same individual more than once.  
 † Total cases, minus re-admission of patients discharged during the current year.

TABLE 2.

SHOWING the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality, and the proportion of Recoveries, &c., per cent., in the Hospitals for the Insane, for the years 1876 to 1883 inclusive, and including the Licensed House from the year 1882.

Year.	Admitted.		Transferred from other Hospitals, &c.	Discharged.		Transferred to other Hospitals, &c.	Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days.	Died.	Remain- ing in Hospital, 31st December in each year	Average number resident.	Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions and Re-admissions.			Percentage of Patients re- lieved on Admissions and Re-admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on average numbers resident.																														
	Admitted for the first time.	Re-ad- mitted.		Recovered	Re- lieved.						M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.																												
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.																														
1876	182	111	293	33	27	60	101	12	113	38	70	158	17	19	36	100	45	145	.....	.....	78	29	107	1072	533	1605	1052	536	1588	40	90	50	72	44	75	7	90	13	76	10	19	7	41	5	41	6	73
1877	262	100	362	62	24	86	133	14	147	137	64	201	17	18	35	130	21	151	.....	.....	97	20	117	1147	548	1695	1130	529	1659	42	23	51	61	44	36	4	97	14	51	7	81	8	58	3	78	7	05
1878	212	126	338	40	38	78	112	36	148	108	46	154	17	20	37	113	45	158	.....	.....	99	28	127	1174	669	1783	1175	579	1754	42	85	28	05	37	01	6	75	12	19	8	69	8	42	4	83	7	24
1879	241	128	369	40	26	66	98	12	110	112	58	170	21	28	49	97	17	114	.....	.....	91	26	117	1232	646	1878	1188	620	1808	39	86	37	66	39	08	7	47	18	18	11	26	7	66	4	19	7	10
1880	267	145	412	28	30	58	42	24	66	133	63	196	21	19	40	40	35	75	3	3	96	40	136	1276	688	1964	1249	665	1914	45	08	36	00	41	70	7	11	10	85	8	51	7	68	6	01	7	10
1881	284	134	418	35	27	62	31	9	40	133	73	206	16	14	30	34	19	53	5	5	84	26	110	1354	726	2080	1314	700	2014	41	69	45	34	42	91	5	01	8	69	6	25	6	39	3	71	5	46
1882	236	142	428	20	25	45	38	14	52	118	84	202	22	16	38	38	14	52	3	3	93	48	141	1430	877	2307	1392	854	2246	38	56	50	29	42	70	7	18	9	58	8	03	6	68	5	62	6	27
1883	272	161	433	21	22	43	29	145	174	119	75	194	19	11	30	29	145	174	.....	.....	111	45	156	1474	929	2403	1443	904	2347	40	61	40	98	40	75	6	48	6	01	6	30	7	69	4	98	6	84

TABLE 3.  
SHOWING the Causes of Insanity, apparent or assigned, in the Admissions and Re-admissions in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane during the year 1883.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>MORAL—</b>			
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends) .....	2	9	11
Adverse circumstances (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties) .....	13	4	17
Mental anxiety and "worry" (not included under above two heads), and overwork ...	16	9	25
Religious excitement.....	10	6	16
Love affairs (including seduction) .....	2	2	4
Fright and nervous attack .....	.....	2	2
Isolation .....	4	3	7
Nostalgia.....	1	.....	1
<b>PHYSICAL—</b>			
Intemperance in drink .....	46	18	64
Do (sexual) .....	.....	.....	.....
Venereal disease.....	.....	.....	.....
Self-abuse (sexual) .....	9	.....	9
Sunstroke .....	7	1	8
Accident or injury.....	13	1	14
Pregnancy .....	.....	1	1
Parturition and the puerperal state .....	.....	11	11
Lactation .....	.....	.....	.....
Uterine and Ovarian disorders .....	.....	3	3
Puberty .....	.....	.....	.....
Change of life.....	.....	3	3
Fevers.....	3	3	6
Privation and overwork .....	2	1	3
Phthisis .....	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy .....	10	10	20
Disease of skull and brain.....	16	4	20
Other bodily diseases and disorders and chronic ill-health.....	5	2	7
Excess of opium.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>PREVIOUS ATTACKS</b> .....	2	1	3
<b>HEREDITARY INFLUENCE ASCERTAINED</b> .....	5	5	10
<b>CONGENITAL DEFECT ASCERTAINED</b> .....	17	10	27
<b>OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES</b> .....	8	3	11
<b>UNKNOWN</b> .....	102	71	173
<b>Total</b> .....	293	183	476

TABLE 4.  
SHOWING the Causes of Death in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane during the year 1883.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>CEREBRAL DISEASE—</b>			
Apoplexy and paralysis .....	5	5	10
Epilepsy and Convulsions .....	8	2	10
General paralysis .....	15	4	19
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay .....	12	10	22
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening tumour, &c. ....	14	2	16
<b>THORACIC DISEASE—</b>			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi .....	5	3	8
Pulmonary consumption .....	9	6	15
Disease of heart and blood vessels .....	5	.....	5
<b>ABDOMINAL DISEASE—</b>			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritoneum .....	6	4	10
Dysentery and diarrhoea .....	10	.....	10
Albuminuria .....	1	.....	1
Disease of bladder and prostate.....	1	.....	1
Disease of liver .....	1	.....	1
Cancer of peritoneum .....	.....	2	2
<b>ACUTE ECZEMA WITH ACUTE MANIA</b> .....	.....	1	1
<b>ERYSIPELAS</b> .....	2	1	3
<b>TYPHOID FEVER</b> .....	.....	2	2
<b>GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE</b> .....	16	2	18
<b>GANGRENE OF FEET</b> .....	.....	1	1
<b>ACCIDENT</b> .....	.....	.....	.....
<b>SUICIDE</b> .....	1	.....	1
<b>Total</b> .....	111	45	156

TABLE 5.

SHOWING the length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered and in those who have Died in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane during the year 1883.

	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month .....	10	3	13	6	6	12
From 1 to 3 months .....	40	18	58	10	7	17
„ 3 to 6 months .....	31	15	46	10	5	15
„ 6 to 9 months .....	12	8	20	9	6	15
„ 9 to 12 months .....	5	7	12	7	.....	7
„ 1 to 2 years .....	8	10	18	16	5	21
„ 2 to 3 years .....	3	6	9	11	2	13
„ 3 to 5 years .....	5	3	8	14	3	17
„ 5 to 7 years .....	3	4	7	11	2	13
„ 7 to 10 years .....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
„ 10 to 12 years .....	1	.....	1	6	2	8
„ 12 to 15 years .....	1	.....	1	6	3	9
Over 15 years.....	.....	1	1	3	3	6
Total.....	119	75	194	111	45	156

TABLE 6.

SHOWING the Ages of the Admissions and Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, and also the Ages of all Patients under care during the Year 1883, in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane.

	Admitted and Re-admitted.			Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, &c.			Died.			Patients under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 to 5 years .....	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6	2	8
5 to 10 years .....	7	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2	21	12	33
10 to 15 years .....	9	5	14	2	.....	2	2	3	5	2	.....	2	35	19	54
15 to 20 years .....	10	15	25	7	5	12	3	6	9	2	1	3	55	49	104
20 to 30 years .....	67	59	126	28	26	54	10	25	35	11	9	20	290	181	471
30 to 40 years .....	67	45	112	37	19	56	7	42	49	20	7	27	389	299	688
40 to 50 years .....	68	33	101	24	12	36	12	35	47	31	13	44	469	297	766
50 to 60 years .....	30	13	43	15	9	24	6	24	30	14	5	19	267	181	448
60 to 70 years .....	22	6	28	5	2	7	.....	10	10	15	7	22	151	117	268
70 to 80 years .....	8	6	14	.....	.....	.....	3	9	12	11	3	14	59	37	96
80 to 90 years .....	3	.....	3	1	2	3	2	2	4	3	.....	3	10	11	21
90 and upwards .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	293	183	476	119	75	194	48	156	204	111	45	156	1,752	1,205	2,957

TABLE 7.

SHOWING conditions as to Marriage in those admitted and re-admitted and those under care in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane during the year 1883.

	Admissions and Re-admissions.			Under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single .....	181	73	254	1,075	417	1,492
Married .....	78	87	165	345	520	865
Widowed .....	22	22	44	79	142	221
Unascertained .....	12	1	13	253	126	379
Total.....	293	183	476	1,752	1,205	2,957

TABLE 8.

SHOWING the Religious Profession of those admitted and re-admitted and those under care in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane during the year 1883.

Religious Profession.	Admissions and Re-admissions.			Under care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestant—						
Church of England .....	97	71	168	744	468	1,212
Presbyterian .....	22	10	32	89	58	147
Wesleyan .....	8	9	17	49	32	81
Lutheran .....	9	3	12	47	6	53
Other Protestant Denominations .....	28	25	53	54	50	104
Roman Catholic .....	112	62	174	617	555	1,172
Pagan .....	7	.....	7	65	.....	65
Hobrew .....	3	1	4	14	5	19
Mahomedan .....	2	.....	2	6	2	8
Unascertained .....	5	2	7	67	29	96
Total.....	293	183	476	1,752	1,205	2,957

TABLE 9.

SHOWING the Native Countries of those Admitted and Re-admitted, and those under care in the Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane, during the year 1883.

	Admitted and Re-admitted during 1883.			Under care during 1883.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
British Colonies { New South Wales .....	65	75	140	432	350	782
Other Colonies .....	12	8	20	31	23	54
Great Britain... { England .....	86	43	129	480	251	731
Scotland .....	14	7	21	90	57	147
Ireland .....	67	45	112	444	463	907
France .....	1	...	1	13	4	17
Germany .....	15	...	15	54	15	69
China .....	6	...	6	67	...	67
Other Countries .....	27	5	32	141	42	183
Total .....	293	183	476	1,752	1,205	2,957

TABLE 10.

SHOWING the form of Mental Disorder in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths of the year 1883, and of Inmates in Hospitals and Licensed House for the Insane on 31st December, 1883.

Form of Mental Disorder.	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY:—												
Do (a) with Epilepsy .....	5	4	9	...	...	...	3	1	4	43	32	75
Do (b) without Epilepsy .....	19	9	28	3	...	3	6	4	10	148	100	248
Epileptic insanity .....	8	10	18	...	3	3	3	3	6	74	29	103
General paralysis of the insane .....	16	3	19	1	...	1	18	2	20	29	6	35
MANIA:—												
Sub-acute and simple .....	9	8	17	9	8	17	3	4	7	11	12	23
Acute .....	18	21	39	16	8	24	11	4	15	45	21	66
Chronic .....	1	...	1	2	...	2	2	3	5	140	146	286
Recurrent .....	6	3	9	2	1	3	1	...	1	64	24	88
Delusional .....	68	27	95	32	4	36	12	3	15	361	188	549
A Potu .....	12	6	18	8	6	14	...	...	...	9	4	13
Puerperal .....	...	5	5	...	5	5	...	2	2	...	20	20
Senile .....	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	5	5	10
MELANCHOLIA:—												
Simple .....	7	8	15	5	5	10	1	...	1	9	13	22
Acute .....	9	6	15	8	6	14	2	...	2	12	10	22
Chronic .....	2	2	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	37	41	78
Recurrent .....	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	7
Delusional .....	43	39	87	17	18	35	14	6	20	214	125	339
Puerperal .....	...	5	5	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	8	8
Senile .....	4	...	4	15	14	19	...	...	...	7	9	16
DEMENTIA:—												
Primary .....	31	14	45	...	...	...	10	6	16	145	66	211
Secondary .....	5	2	7	...	...	...	2	2	4	21	17	38
Senile .....	17	7	24	1	2	3	13	3	16	63	42	105
Organic (i.e., from Tumours, coarse brain disease, &c.)	6	...	6	...	...	...	9	1	10	34	7	41

#### Admissions.

The number of patients admitted for the first time was 433—272 males and 161 females, and the number re-admitted, having been at some former period under care, was 43—21 males and 22 females; the numbers together making a total of 476. The admissions were 5 more, and the re-admissions 3 less, than during the year 1882.

The medical certificates on which all patients are admitted to Institutions for the Insane have, as in former years, passed through my hands, and as a rule have been correct in form, and satisfactory as regards the evidence of insanity contained in them. In six instances I considered they did not comply with the requirements of the statute, and in five of these amendments were made at my request by the medical practitioners signing them, and approved by the Colonial Secretary under the 13th section of the Lunacy Act. In the remaining instance, as the medical practitioner, when appealed to, declined to alter his certificate, I directed the Superintendent of the Institution into which he had been admitted to obtain a certificate from another medical practitioner. The refusal to amend the certificate was in the instance referred to couched in uncourteous, not to say impertinent, terms, and was in marked contrast to the courtesy and consideration which have characterized the necessary correspondence of medical practitioners with this Department during the past and preceding years.

The question of the deportation of British subjects who become insane in New Caledonia to this Colony, which has formed the subject of correspondence for a long period, has during the year been satisfactorily settled. The Colonial Secretary, in a minute bearing date 17/2/83, set forth the whole matter for the consideration of the Home authorities, and after a lengthy correspondence M. Jules Ferry, on behalf of the French Government, under date 9/11/83, agreed to retain and provide for the insane persons

persons of British nationality who became insane in New Caledonia, in the same way as has been done for years past by the Government of New South Wales in regard to persons of French nationality who are thrown on their hands.

The question of the admission to the Institutions for the Insane in this Colony of persons arriving in a condition of insanity from Great Britain, the neighbouring Colonies, or the South Sea Islands, remains for consideration. In several of the neighbouring Colonies there are special enactments to prevent the landing of these persons except under an undertaking to pay for their maintenance; and while such is the law elsewhere, and New South Wales receives these persons without question or hindrance, they are certain to be sent to this Colony.

In 1883, as in former years, the insane population of the Colony was materially increased by the admission of persons who were insane on their arrival by sea, and were in some instances, there is reason to believe, insane when they were placed on board ship.

#### *Discharge of the Recovered.*

The number discharged recovered during the year was 194—119 males and 75 females, and calculated on the admissions and re-admissions, gives a percentage of 40·75 per cent.

In addition to these recoveries, 19 patients admitted under certificate, and 201 under remand, were discharged from the Reception House during the year as recovered and fit to be at large.

The percentage of recoveries varied somewhat in the different Institutions. At Gladesville it was 44·66; Parramatta (Free), 44·57; and Callan Park, 37·50; giving an average for the three hospitals into which ordinary acute cases are admitted of 42·24.

In Parramatta Criminal it was 16·66, and at the Licensed House, Cook's River, 41·17 per cent. There were no recoveries at Newcastle or Cooma during the year.

#### *Discharge of the Unrecovered and Boarding Out.*

During the year 30 patients have been discharged as relieved, to the care of friends, under the 88th section of the Lunacy Act, the friends undertaking that they shall be properly taken care of, and having made satisfactory arrangements accordingly. These patients have, as a rule, been greatly benefited by hospital treatment, and some have recovered so far as is possible, their ordinary condition being one of brain enfeeblement, either existing from birth, or resulting from disease or decay. In some instances patients discharged as relieved are possessed of means; in others, they are able immediately on leaving the hospital to earn a livelihood under favourable circumstances, with slight help and supervision, and, in a certain proportion of cases, the mental improvement continues after discharge until all sign of mental weakness or disease has passed away, and the patients become virtually sane and able to earn their own living without help, restriction, or guidance. A certain proportion of the cases are at the time of discharge, and continue to be, a burden and cost to their friends; and there can be no doubt but that a large number of persons, even in the lower walks of life, are, owing to the liberal rates of wages, and other causes more or less peculiar to the Colony, able to bear this burden without assistance. Under these circumstances it has not been deemed advisable, except in special cases, to grant an allowance to relatives and friends for the maintenance of patients so discharged, but the provisions of the Lunacy Act have been kept in view, and an allowance for or towards maintenance has been granted to relatives on the discharge of two unrecovered patients during the year. It has not yet been found practicable to take any steps towards "boarding out" patients, or placing them with strangers paid for their maintenance. On the one hand, whilst men and women can obtain the wages now given for all kinds of labour in this Colony they are not likely, except under most exceptional circumstances, to be willing to take charge of lunatics except at a cost far beyond the present maintenance rate in hospitals. On the other, the absence of suitable homes, and of village life, the isolated dwellings, and sparse population, the dangers and difficulties of "bush" life, and the impossibility of effective medical or parochial supervision, all stand in the way of any present adoption of the system except in very occasional and special cases.

#### *Transfers.*

The number of patients transferred from one Institution to another during 1883 was 174. The transfers were authorized in every instance by the Colonial Secretary, under the 80th section of the Lunacy Act; and the main reasons for the change were to relieve overcrowding at Gladesville, to fill vacancies caused by death among the Government patients at Cook's River, and to afford a change of air or scene in cases where these seemed likely to effect a change in the general or mental health. In 14 cases the transfers were made from the wards of the hospital for the criminal insane to the wards of the general hospital, on expiry of sentence or change of status. The following return shows the transfers during the year:—

Transferred from.	Transferred to.											
	Gladesville.		Parramatta (free).		Callan Park.		Newcastle.		Cooma.		Cook's River.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Gladesville .....	...	...	2	133	2	...	6	3	...	...	1	4
Parramatta { (Free) .....	1	2	...	...	-1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
{ (Criminal) .....	...	...	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Callan Park .....	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newcastle .....	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cook's River .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

#### *Escapes.*

The number of escapes during the year was 31. In 7 cases the patients were brought back within an hour, in 17 within 24 hours, in 4 within 7 days, and in 2 within 14 days.

In the remaining case the patient was convalescing when he ran away, and when heard of through the police, at the end of twenty-one days, he had so far recovered that his name was struck off the books of the hospital.

The

The following statement shows the number of Escapes during the last 2 years :—

Year.	Number of escapes.	Brought back.	Not brought back.
1882 .....	30	27	3
1883 .....	31	30	1

#### Deaths.

The deaths numbered 156, and the death rate again is much below that in Asylums in Great Britain, being 6·64 per cent. as against an average rate of nearly 8 in Scottish and over 9 in English Asylums.

The mortality has varied greatly at the different Hospitals: at Callan Park it was 9·45 per cent.; at Gladesville, 9·11 per cent.; at Newcastle, 7·02; at Parramatta (Free), 4·76; and at Cooma, 3·39. There were no deaths at Parramatta (Criminal). At Cook's River the death rate was 5·51. The highest death rates occur, as might be expected, in those institutions which receive a large percentage of acute cases, insanity being much more fatal in its acute than in its chronic stages.

The causes of death are set forth in Table 4.

Disease of the brain is shown, as in former years, to be the most frequent cause. No less than 77 deaths are attributed to this in its varied forms, 28 to thoracic disease (15 of these being from pulmonary consumption), 25 to abdominal disease, 18 to general debility and old age, 3 to erysipelas, 2 to typhoid fever, 1 to acute eczema, 1 to gangrene, and 1 to suicide.

#### Leave of Absence.

The number of patients to whom leave of absence has been granted under the provisions of the Lunacy Act has slowly increased. In 1879 it was 2, in 1880, 7, in 1881, 29, in 1882, 50, and in 1883, 67, and the system has worked most satisfactorily and well. The leave has been granted in some cases as a preliminary to discharge, and in others with the view of enabling patients suffering from chronic forms of insanity to spend short periods with their friends. No accident or trouble has occurred during the past year, and I am of opinion that the more frequent use of probationary removal would lead to a larger number of permanent discharges than take place at present. The numbers removed on probation from each establishment are shown in the following return :—

Institution.	Remaining on leave, 31st Dec., 1882.			Granted leave, 1883.			Discharged Recovered.			Returned to Hospital.			Died whilst on leave.			Remaining on leave 31st Dec., 1883.		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville	4	12	16	15	30	45	3	11	14	9	14	23	...	...	...	7	17	24
Do. Parramatta	1	1	2	2	4	6	1	...	1	1	2	3	...	1	1	1	2	3
Do. Callan Park	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4
Do. Newcastle	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Do. Cooma	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Licensed House, Cook's River	...	1	1	2	6	8	...	1*	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	8
Total .....	7	14	21	27	40	67	4	12	16	13	16	29	...	1	1	17	25	42

\* Discharged relieved.

#### Total number under care.

The total number under care and treatment during the year was 2,957—1,752 males and 1,205 females; an increase of 214 on the number under care during the year 1882. The daily average number under care was 2,347, or 102 in excess of the average for the preceding year.

#### Number remaining at close of the year.

The number of patients on the registers of the Hospitals at the close of the year was 2,257—1,467 males and 790 females; and on the register of the Licensed House, 146—7 males and 139 females. The accommodation at the same date in the Hospitals was for 2,025 patients—1,361 males and 664 females; so that there were 232 patients in excess of the number for whom there was room.

The following short return shows the number at each Hospital and the number for whom there is room :—

Name of Institution.	Number for whom there is room.			Number on Hospital Register.			Number in excess of accommodation.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Gladesville .....	423	244	667	478	323	801	55	79	134
Parramatta .....	630	350	980	645	355	1,000	15	5	20
Callan Park .....	141	.....	141	150	.....	150	9	.....	9
Newcastle .....	111	70	181	134	112	246	23	42	65
Cooma .....	56	.....	56	60	.....	60	4	.....	4
Total .....	1,361	664	2,025	1,467	790	2,257	106	126	232

From this it will be seen that all the Hospitals are overfull, but that the overcrowding is greater at Gladesville and Newcastle.

The



The new Hospital at Callan Park, which, according to the contract time, should have been completed in June, 1883, will it is hoped be ready for occupation at the close of the present year. With 232 patients over the proper number in the wards of the existing Hospitals; 60 at Cooma, in buildings borrowed from another Department; 150 at Callan Park, in the old house and other buildings, which should be removed as soon as possible; 125 boarded out at Cook's River; and (with the experience of former years) a certain increase of not less than 90 patients for the year 1884, there will be a total of 657 patients awaiting admission on the completion of the new Hospital, and it is evident that some steps must at once be taken to provide additional accommodation.

I have already recommended the commencement of a new Hospital on the estate purchased for this purpose at Kenmore, near Goulburn; and it will, I think, be advisable to hand over to the Lunacy Department in the meantime some of the buildings now occupied as Orphan Schools, and which I understand are likely to be vacated on the extension of the boarding-out system. The buildings and grounds at the Protestant Orphan School would serve admirably for the imbecile children now at Newcastle, who have not sufficient space for out-door exercise and occupation at present; and the Institution at Newcastle might be set apart for aged, demented, and quiet epileptic patients.

There is now an accumulation of at least 400 patients of this class in the Hospitals. They are harmless, require comparatively little care and attention, and as far as their mental condition is concerned are absolutely beyond cure or alleviation. In Great Britain cases of this kind are maintained in Poor-houses or in separate Institutions in which the attendants are fewer in number, the medical supervision less constant, and the dietary less liberal than in Institutions for acute cases of insanity; in which, in fact, the whole arrangements are made to assimilate much more to the Poor-house than the Hospital, with the result that there is a very considerable saving in the expense of maintenance.

A special Institution has been set apart for cases of this kind at Sunbury, in Victoria, with the result that the maintenance rate therein during the year 1882 was only two-thirds of that in the Hospitals at Kew and Yarra Bend; and I have no doubt but that a similar Institution in this Colony would effect an important saving.

#### Accidents.

The accidents have not been more numerous than usual, and only one was fatal. In this case a patient in Gladesville committed suicide by cutting his throat with a piece of glass bottle. An inquiry was held by the Coroner, at which I was present, and a full report of the circumstance, was made to you. It did not appear that blame attached to any member of the staff.

In five cases the accident involved fracture of bones. The arm twice, the neck of the thigh, the collar-bone, and a small bone of the hand. In two cases these were occasioned by falls, and in two others the patients were pushed down by fellow-patients. In the fifth case the fracture was sustained during a quarrel. In one case the shoulder was dislocated during a struggle with a fellow-patient, but in this case it appeared on inquiry that the bone had been out on several previous occasions, and was dislocated and returned with ease. The remaining accidents were two cases of wounds—one on the thigh caused by climbing and falling on a sharp paling; and the other a self-inflicted wound of the throat, made with suicidal intent. In the majority of the cases I did not think a special inquiry necessary, the report, by the Medical Superintendents being full and explanatory. Six cases of sudden death occurred, three at Gladesville and three at Parramatta. In all but one of these inquiries were held by the Coroner, and verdicts returned in accordance with the medical evidence without comment or recommendation.

#### Changes among Attendants.

The changes among attendants and servants were 43, and among nurses 15, and of the total number of persons who left the service of the Department 38 were men and 20 women. According to the returns furnished to me the causes of leaving or dismissal during the year were as follows:—Left voluntarily or on account of ill-health, 41; dismissed for breaches of discipline, 6; for incompetence, 4; for ill-treating patients, 3; for drunkenness, 3; and for dishonesty, 1. The changes have been less numerous than during the year 1882.

The following return shows the changes at each Institution.

Institution.	Dismissed.	Resigned or absconded.	Total.
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville.....	0	13	22
Do. Parramatta.....	3	11	14
Do. Callan Park.....	1	2	3
Do. Newcastle.....	.....	3	3
Temporary Hospital for the Insane, Cooma.....	.....	.....	.....
Reception House for the Insane.....	1	.....	1
Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River.....	3	12	15
	17	41	58

Two attendants died during the year—one, who reckoned only a few months' service, from typhoid fever; and the other, who had been in the Department for nearly eighteen years, from a lingering and painful illness. The latter held for some years the responsible position of senior attendant in charge of the criminal division of the Hospital for the Insane at Parramatta, and by his firmness and decision of character, combined with tact and uniform kindness, he managed the troublesome and dangerous class of patients under his charge in the most satisfactory manner. His death was a severe loss to the Department in which he had so long and ably served.

#### Restraint.

In this and prior reports mention of restraint has been used, and I think it advisable to show what is meant by this, and the manner and extent in which it is used in the institutions in this Colony.

The authorized means of restraint are the camisole, or jacket, made of canvas or ticken, with sleeves sewn into the pockets; the straight jacket, with long sleeves, also made of canvas or ticken; muffs,

muffs, made of canvas or leather, for confining the hands; and gloves, made of leather or canvas, for preventing the use of the fingers. It is a standing rule at all the Institutions that these appliances are to be used only by the direct order of one of the Medical Officers, and in Institutions without a Resident Medical Officer, of the Superintendent, with the subsequent sanction of the Visiting Medical Officer; and it is distinctly understood that they are, when not in use, to be kept under lock and key by one of the officers, and not accessible to the attendants and nurses. In every instance in which restraint is employed the name of the patient, the reasons for restraint, the means employed, and the period for which the treatment is continued, are entered in the Medical Journal.

It has not been deemed advisable to lay down any hard-and-fast rule as to the cases in which it is or is not to be employed. Its use is left entirely to the discretion of the physician in charge, and it is prescribed in the same way as a dose of medicine, an extra quantity of food or stimulant, a shower or warm bath, or any other remedy.

At all my visits of inspection I take care to see every patient in restraint, and inquire into the necessity for its use, and I have on several occasions caused returns to be prepared which show the amount in use at all the Institutions at one time. These returns show that the amount never exceeds one patient in restraint out of every 400, or  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent., and is frequently much less, and that in half of the cases it is employed for surgical reasons, to allow of the healing of wounds or other injuries, or to prevent the irritation or causation of troublesome sores. Hospitals for the Insane can of course be managed altogether without mechanical restraint. Some of the best in the world are so, and in one Institution in this Colony no restraint has been employed for nearly three years; but my experience, gathered from a wide field in the Hospitals of Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland, and Italy, as well as in the United States and a number of the Colonies, has not convinced me of the wisdom of total disuse of this agent, and has certainly led me to believe that any hard-and-fast prohibition of it would be a fatal mistake. Under proper regulations it has a useful place in the treatment of insanity; and I hold that the position taken by the physicians of American Hospitals is in this respect more philosophical and more humane than the extreme views held by some alienists in Great Britain.

#### Cost of Maintenance.

The receipts of the Department from all sources have amounted for the year to £6,879 2s. 4d., being £111 6s. 10d. more than in the preceding year, and the details are shown in the following table:—

TABLE showing total Receipts on account of Institutions for the Insane during the year 1883.

Name of Institution.	Collected for Maintenance of Patients.	Paid from Imperial Treasury for Maintenance of Patients.	Sale of Fat and old Stores.	Rent of Land.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville.....	4,433 11 4	83 13 5	.....	.....	4,517 4 9
Do. Parramatta .....	600 8 5	548 16 8	73 16 4	.....	1,223 1 5
Do. Callan Park .....	337 18 2	.....	25 11 4	.....	363 9 6
Do. Newcastle .....	447 4 8	54 17 8	15 8 9	.....	517 11 1
Temporary Do. Cooma .....	5 18 0	.....	.....	.....	5 18 0
Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River .....	170 17 8	.....	.....	.....	170 17 8
Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst .....	19 17 0	.....	.....	.....	19 17 0
Inspector-General's Office .....	.....	.....	.....	61 2 11	61 2 11
Total .....	6,015 15 3	603 14 4	198 9 10	61 2 11	6,879 2 4

The collections made by the Master in Lunacy for the maintenance of patients amounted to £5,995 18s. 3d., being £132 10s. 6d. more than in 1882.

The total expenditure for the year was £82,618 0s. 11d., and the amount is made up of the following items:—General expenses, including cost of Inspector-General's Office, allowance to official visitors, and maintenance of steam-launch "Mabel," £2,356 3s. 3d.; maintenance of patients in Hospitals for the Insane, £71,511 0s. 9d.; maintenance of Government patients in Licensed House at Cook's River, £7,322 12s. 6d.; maintenance of patients in Reception House, £1,428 4s. 5d.

With the exception of the cost at the Reception House, where the number of patients has been much in excess of former years, the expenditure has been somewhat less under each heading, and the total expenditure is less by £768 13s. 5d.

The cost of maintenance in Hospitals, notwithstanding that the daily average number of patients resident was 102 more, was £775 16s. 11d. less than in the preceding year.

The following tables give the particulars of expenditure in the Hospitals:—

TABLE showing Annual Cost of Patients in Hospitals for the Insane during the year 1883.

Institution.	Total number under care.	Average number resident.	Total Cost.	Amount of Collections.	Total Annual Cost per Patient without deducting Collections.	Annual Cost per Patient, deducting Collections.
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville...	1,177	801	26,127 17 10	4,433 11 4	32 12 4½	26 19 7
Do Parramatta ...	1,105	952	28,139 3 9	600 8 5	29 11 1	28 5 5½
Do Callan Park ..	181	148	6,650 2 11	337 18 2	44 18 6	42 9 6
Do Newcastle ...	266	242	7,623 2 5	447 4 8	31 9 11	29 7 2¾
Temporary do Cooma .....	62	59	2,970 13 10	5 18 0	50 7 0	50 5 0
Total .....	2,791	2,202	71,511 0 9	5,825 0 7	.....	.....

TABLE showing Weekly Cost of Patients in Hospitals for the Insane during the year 1883.

Institution.	Total number under care.	Average number resident.	Total Annual Cost.	Calculated on average number resident.							
				Salaries and Allowances.	Provisions &c., &c.	Amusements, Books, and Periodicals.	Incidental Expenses and minor repairs.	Materials for employment of Patients.	Stores, Bedding, &c.	Total weekly Cost without deducting Collections.	Weekly Cost deducting Collections.
Hospital for the Insane—			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Gladesville .....	1,177	801	26,127 17 10	0 4 2½	0 5 10½	0 0 1½	0 0 3	0 0 2½	0 1 10½	0 12 6½	0 10 4½
Parramatta .....	1,105	952	25,139 3 9	0 3 11½	0 5 0½	0 0 1½	0 0 2½	0 0 1½	0 2 0	0 11 4½	0 10 10½
Callan Park .....	181	148	6,650 2 11	0 6 9	0 5 7½	0 0 3	0 0 6½	0 0 5½	0 3 7½	0 17 3½	0 16 4
Newcastle .....	266	242	7,623 2 5	0 3 10½	0 5 7½	0 0 1½	0 0 4½	0 0 1½	0 1 10½	0 12 0½	0 11 3½
Cooma .....	62	59	2,970 13 10	0 6 11½	0 9 5½	0 0 2½	0 0 3½	0 0 5½	0 2 0	0 19 4½	0 19 3½

Average weekly cost without deducting collections, 12s. 5½d., or, deducting collections, 11s. 5½d.

On a comparison of the details of expenditure with those for the year 1882, it appears that the cost for salaries has been somewhat greater at all the Institutions, owing to the increases in the salaries of attendants granted at the beginning of the year. The cost for provisions has been about the same as during 1882, the contract rates for almost all articles having been high, and much in excess of the rates during some previous years, owing to the prolonged dry weather.

The cost of stores, which include all articles of hardware, clothing, bedding, &c., has decreased during the year at all the Hospitals except at Callan Park, where an extra supply was required to commence the outfit for the new buildings, and Newcastle, where the weekly cost was 3d. in excess of that for the preceding year. The total decrease in the cost of stores as compared with the year 1882 was £2,892 2s. 7d. The cost for stores has been slowly decreasing for the last two or three years, and the decrease is, I believe, owing—

- 1st. To the improved system under which contracts are taken in the Store Department, by which better materials, at a lower cost, are obtained than under the arrangements formerly made.
- 2nd. By the substitution of improved samples, many of the samples being until lately very unsatisfactory, the materials being poor and cheap, and wearing a very short time, and the economy in the purchase of such articles being as false in Government establishments as in private houses.
- 3rd. To the efforts made to manufacture as much clothing as possible in the Hospitals, and to enforce economy in its issue—and
- 4th. To the general improvement in the quality of gaol-made articles, an improvement which it is hoped will continue, as the matting is at present the only article of which it is possible to express unqualified approval.

The cost for stores is still higher than it should be, and further efforts should be made to reduce the cost by encouraging the patients to work in every possible way, so that the whole clothing for their use should be made in the Hospitals. The price charged for gaol-made articles is, considering their quality, still high, and the cost to the Lunacy Department would be less if the articles could be obtained through contractors.

The following comparison as to details of weekly cost between the Borough Asylums in Great Britain and the Hospitals in this Colony is interesting:—

Average weekly cost per patient in Borough Asylums in England (taken from 37th Report of Commissioners in Lunacy for the year 1882.)		Average weekly cost per patient in Hospitals for the Insane in New South Wales.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
Provisions and beer .....	0 4 7	Provisions and beer .....	0 4 10½
Clothing, bedding, &c.....	0 1 2	Clothing, bedding, &c.....	0 2 0½
Salaries and wages .....	0 2 5½	Salaries and allowances.....	0 4 3½
Necessaries—Fuel, light, &c.....	0 1 3½	Fuel and light .....	0 0 6½
Surgery and Dispensary—(Medicines, &c.) .....	0 0 0¾	Medicines .....	0 0 1½
Wines and spirits .....	0 0 0½	Wines and spirits .....	0 0 0½
Farm and garden (less produce sold) .....	0 0 3½	Miscellaneous—(including amusements, incidental expenses, materials for employment of patients and minor repairs) ...	0 0 7
Miscellaneous .....	0 0 7½		
	0 10 5½		0 12 5½

It will be seen that the main difference in cost is due to the amount for salaries and wages being larger in this Colony than in England. The salaries paid to officers are not as a rule higher than in Great Britain, but the wages to attendants, nurses, and servants are very greatly in excess of the English rates.

The

The following table shows the cost of maintenance in Hospitals from 1870 to 1883, both years inclusive:—

TABLE showing weekly cost of Maintenance at Hospitals for the Insane, during the years 1870 to 1883 inclusive.

Year.	Gladesville.		Parramatta.		Newcastle.		Cooma.		Callan Park.	
	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.	Collections deducted.	Collections not deducted.
1870 .....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1871 .....	0 12 6	0 12 11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872 .....	0 11 11½	0 12 4	0 9 0	0 9 1½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873 .....	0 12 8	0 13 2	0 9 3	0 9 4	0 16 11	0 16 11	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874 .....	0 12 7	0 13 0	0 11 4¾	0 12 5	0 16 0	0 16 1	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875 .....	0 12 2½	0 12 10¾	0 12 3	0 12 4½	0 13 5½	0 13 6	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876 .....	0 12 2	0 12 6¾	0 11 10½	0 11 10¾	0 14 1½	0 14 3	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877 .....	0 12 5	0 13 1	0 10 0¾	0 11 2¼	0 14 1	0 14 4¼	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878 .....	0 12 5	0 13 1	0 11 8¾	0 11 10¾	0 14 1½	0 14 7	*1 17 8½	*1 17 8½	.....	.....
1879 .....	0 11 4½	0 12 3¼	0 12 9½	0 12 10¾	0 13 3¾	0 13 6¾	1 2 7	1 2 7	.....	.....
1880 .....	0 11 2	0 12 1½	0 11 2¼	0 11 7	0 12 8¾	0 13 1½	1 2 2	1 2 2	*1 2 11¾	*1 3 10¼
1881 .....	0 9 5	0 11 2½	0 10 5½	0 11 1¼	0 11 5	0 12 0¾	1 0 5¼	1 0 5¼	0 13 3½	0 13 11½
1882 .....	0 10 1½	0 12 2¾	0 10 2¾	0 10 9¾	0 10 9¼	0 11 8	0 18 5	0 18 7½	0 12 10½	0 13 8¾
1883 .....	0 10 11	0 13 0¼	0 12 6	0 13 0¾	0 10 10	0 11 5½	0 19 4¼	0 19 5¾	0 14 2¾	0 15 2¾
1883 .....	0 10 4½	0 12 6½	0 10 10½	0 11 4½	0 11 3½	0 12 0¼	0 19 3¾	0 19 4¼	0 16 4	0 17 3¾

\* First year, and including cost of stores and outfit.

The cost of Government patients in Cook's River was at the rate of £1 2s. 6¾d. a week without deducting collections, and £1 2s. collections being deducted.

Each patient admitted into the Reception House cost £2 9s. 6d. for his care and treatment.

The cost of the insane to each individual of the population in the years 1873 and 1883 is shown in the following return:—

Year.	Population of New South Wales.	Number of Insane.	Total cost of Insane, collections deducted.	Cost of Insane to each individual of population, collections being deducted.
1873.....	560,275	1,526	£ s. d. 49,378 12 11	£ s. d. 0 1 9¾
1883.....	869,310	2,403	75,719 1 7	0 1 8¾

With regard to the future there does not appear to be any immediate prospect of any material decrease in the annual maintenance rate in Hospitals for the Insane. At the present time there seems every likelihood of a large rise in the cost of articles of food—meat and milk especially—and it is impossible to lower or alter the ration scales now in use without impairing the usefulness of the Institutions. A very large percentage of the patients admitted show indications of slow starvation, of being overworked and underfed; of bodily health undermined from improper or insufficient food, and a career of hard labour, to which may be added the worries and difficulties, the hardships and exposures, incident to settlers in new countries. This condition has been noted in other countries, and the Medical Superintendent of an American Asylum\* thus appositely puts the matter: "The term insufficient food does not mean that these people could not get enough to eat, for they come from a productive country, but the fact is that very many do not have a sufficient variety of well-cooked, wholesome, nutritious food to sustain the demands made upon the system because of the labour they perform, and gradually they succumb—starved but not empty; filling is not feeding, and persons improperly nourished who perform hard labour must sooner or later break down."

Add to this, that insanity is in many of its phases a disease where copious and nutritious diet, in which milk and eggs should take a large place, is absolutely necessary; and it will be seen that any reductions under this head would be very unwise. In the matter of milk, the most suitable diet, either alone or in conjunction with other things, for most of the insane in the acute stage of their malady, and for the more feeble in all stages, the Hospitals in this Colony are under peculiar disadvantages. Owing to the absence of large farms or areas of grazing ground, such as exist in Victoria, Queensland, and at most Home Asylums, almost all the milk has to be purchased. At Gladesville, where the land consists of a few rocky acres, the whole of the milk is purchased, and cost during last year the large sum of £1,304.

Steps have been taken at Callan Park and Parramatta to increase the number of cows kept, and arrangements made for keeping a few at Gladesville. If a large area of grazing ground could be secured in some position easily accessible by road or rail, so as to keep the cows from all the Institutions when not in milk, a number more could be kept and a saving effected.

#### Reception House for the Insane, Darlinghurst.

At the close of 1882 there were 3 patients in this Institution under medical certificate and awaiting transfer to Hospital, and 9 under remand by Magistrates, and during the year 293—178 males and 115 females—were received under medical certificate, and 286—205 males and 81 females—on remand by order of Magistrates. The number of cases under treatment was therefore 579. Of these, 80 were first admitted under remand and next re-admitted under medical certificate, so that the total number of inmates was 499.

Taking

\*Tenth Annual Report of Northern Hospital for the Insane at Madison, Wisconsin, U.S.



TABLE showing the number of Patients under certificate received at the Reception House for the Insane during the year 1883, the place whence received, and their disposal.

	Received.			Sent to Gladesville Hospital.			Sent to Callan Park Hospital.			Sent to Newcastle Hospital.			Discharged to care of friends.			Discharged of sound mind.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December, 1883.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Sydney .....	98	90	188	62	78	140	25	25	25	1	1	10	7	17	3	3	3	2	2	2				
Goulburn .....	9	9	18	7	9	16	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Armidale .....	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5				
Newcastle .....	6	4	10	6	4	10	6	4	10	6	4	10	6	4	10	6	4	10	6	4				
Tamworth .....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3				
Wagga .....	10	1	11	10	1	11	10	1	11	10	1	11	10	1	11	10	1	11	10	1				
Grafton .....	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6				
Liverpool .....	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4				
Gundagai .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Grenfell .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Maitland .....	10	2	12	10	2	12	10	2	12	10	2	12	10	2	12	10	2	12	10	2				
Narrabri .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Scone .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Yass .....	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3				
Cootamundra .....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1				
Shoalhaven .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Gunnedah .....	4	4	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3				
Hay .....	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1	5	4	1				
Inverell .....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1				
Bega .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2				
Young .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Berrima .....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2				
Wilcannia .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Kiama .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Albury .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Bulli .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Queanbeyan .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Braidwood .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Moruya .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
Glen Innes .....	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1				
Deniliquin .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1				
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>178</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>293</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>241</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>				

The necessity for some special provision for the temporary care and treatment of insane patients in some of the larger towns of the Colony, which was pointed out in my report for 1882, has, I am aware, engaged the attention of the Government, but, so far as I am informed, no definite arrangement has been arrived at. To establish Reception Houses, each with a separate staff, would be too costly, and the most satisfactory arrangements would appear to be to erect special wards in connection with either the public Hospital, the Gaol, or the Police Station, and to provide attendance and care by means of officials connected with the main establishment. The Committees of Public Hospitals have taken no steps under section 48 of the Lunacy Act, and it remains for the Government to take such action as may be necessary. It will be seen from the following return, for which I am indebted to the courtesy of the Comptroller-General of Prisons, that the number of cases treated in some of the gaols, and especially in that at Maitland, is now very considerable, and, as I have already pointed out, the prisons are almost all ill-adapted for the care and treatment of this class of cases:—

RETURN showing number of persons under treatment for symptoms of Insanity during the year 1883.

Name of Gaol.	Under treatment and not certified as Insane.	Certified as Insane in Gaol.	How disposed of.						Received in transit.
			Discharged to Hospital for Insane or Receiving House.	Discharged to Darlinghurst or other Gaols.	Discharged to Police Court	Discharged--cured	Died	Remaining	
Albury .....	8	1	1	.....	2	6	.....	.....	
Armidale .....	5	6	6	.....	2	3	.....	6	
Bathurst .....	1	8	7	.....	.....	2	.....	14	
Bega .....	1	2	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	
Berrima .....	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Bourke .....	8	3	3	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	
Braidwood .....	6	4	4	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	
Casino .....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Cooma .....	2	3	3	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
Coonamble .....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	
Deniliquin .....	12	2	2	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	
Dubbo .....	8	13	13	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	
Forbes .....	1	4	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	
Glen Innes .....	3	4	4	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	
Goulburn .....	14	14	14	.....	12	1	1	14	
Grafton .....	13	6	5	.....	13	1	.....	1	
Grenfell .....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Gundagai .....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Gunnedah .....	1	3	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Hay .....	5	4	4	.....	5	.....	.....	4	
Inverell .....	4	4	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	
Maitland .....	24	15	15	.....	19	2	1	2	

Name of Gaol.	Under treatment and not certified as Insane.	Certified as Insane in Gaol.	How disposed of.						Received in transit.
			Discharged to Hospital for Insane or Receiving House.	Discharged to Darlinghurst or other Gaols.	Discharged to Police Court.	Discharged—cured.	Died.	Remaining	
Mudgee .....	9	6	6	2	.....	7	.....	.....	.....
Murrurundi .....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Muswellbrook .....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Narrabri .....	5	2	2	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....
Orange .....	9	2	2	.....	8	.....	1	.....	4
Parramatta .....	12	5	5	2	6	2	.....	2	1
Queanbeyan .....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Tamworth .....	3	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Tenterfield.....	4	1	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....
Wagga Wagga .....	11	4	4	.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....
Walgett .....	4	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warialda .....	4	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington .....	3	3	.....	3	2	.....	.....	1	2
Wentworth .....	8	.....	.....	2	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Wilcannia .....	4	2	2	.....	2	.....	.....	2	.....
Windsor.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Wollongong .....	4	.....	.....	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....
Yass .....	7	5	5	.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....
Young .....	1	3	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	212	142	136	15	120	65	5	13	53

*Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville.*

The number of patients at the close of 1882 was 870—447 males and 423 females. The number admitted for the first time was 261—143 males and 118 females; the number re-admitted, 39—17 males and 22 females; and the number transferred from other hospitals, 7—5 males and 2 females. The total number under care was 1,177—612 males and 565 females; and of these, 134 were discharged as recovered and 18 as relieved, 151 were transferred to other hospitals, and 73 died, leaving 801—478 males and 323 females—at the close of the year. The daily average number resident was 801.

The complete statistics for the year are given in the report of the Medical Superintendent and the tables thereto appended (vide Appendix).

The Hospital was visited on eleven occasions during the year by the official visitors—Sir Alfred Roberts, Mr. William Owen, Q.C., and Dr. J. C. Cox—whose reports, forwarded to you after each visit, expressed general satisfaction with the state and condition of the Hospital. My visits of inspection were paid on January 9th, March 1st and 14th, April 19th, May 29th, July 10th and 11th, August 6th and 7th, September 10th, October 25th and 27th, and December 10th; and on all these occasions I visited the wards, saw and spoke to the patients, and inspected the day-rooms, dormitories, and other buildings. On other occasions I have visited the laundry, stores, out-buildings, and offices, and taken special occasion to see the patients employed both in these places and in the gardens and grounds. I have on several occasions been present at divine service and at the associated amusements, and have to express my satisfaction with the general management of the Institution. This Hospital, as during former years, has been the main curative Institution of the Colony, and has received two-thirds of the acute cases which have been admitted. During the early months of the year the wards were much overcrowded, and to this and the number of recent admissions is to be mainly attributed the number of accidents, some of which were serious, but only one—a case of suicide, especially reported to you—fatal. In all cases the occurrence of serious accidents has been reported to me, and I have in such cases as seemed to me necessary held special inquiry. At the close of the year the Hospital contained 134 patients—55 males and 79 females—in excess of the number for whom there was proper dormitory accommodation.

The water supply of the Hospital has again been a subject of great anxiety, neither the quantity nor quality being satisfactory. The falling off in quantity has been due to the dry season, and the deterioration in quality to the increasing population and the larger number of roads and patches of cultivation over the area on which the water is caught.

Acting under advice from the Geological Surveyor, borings with the diamond drill were made during the year with a view of either obtaining a fresh supply or increasing the present one; but the operations were unsuccessful, the quantity obtained being very small, and the quality unfit for ordinary household purposes. As there appears to be little hope of obtaining water from the new Nepean supply for the city and suburbs of Sydney for several years, steps have been taken to sink another underground tank, to enlarge the dam, and to add another sand-catch. These works have been mainly undertaken by the labour of patients and attendants, paid labour only being employed for such work as the patients are not qualified to perform.

The number of patients usefully employed has increased during the year, and at the close was 49 per cent. of the total number of inmates. With care and attention on the part of officers this number may be still further increased. The number attending divine service is still too small, being but little above half those who might with benefit go to the services provided, and now that a spacious room has been set apart it is hoped that steps will be taken to ensure a larger attendance.

Dr. T. Morgan Joseph, who returned from leave of absence at the close of 1882, found after a short period of service that his health would not permit of the satisfactory performance of his duties, and on 21st September he resigned his appointment. The vacancy thus caused was filled after some delay by the appointment of Dr. Eric Sinclair, who had for nearly two years been Assistant Medical Officer. The office of Assistant Medical Officer was vacant at the close of the year, but has since been filled by the appointment of Dr. Chisholm Ross.

*Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta (Free and Convict).*

This Hospital contained 798 patients—594 males and 204 females—at the close of the year 1882, and 233—71 males and 162 females—were admitted during the year, making a total of 1,031—665 males and 366 females—under care and treatment. The number admitted for the first time was 82, the number re-admitted 1, and the number transferred from other hospitals 150. The discharges numbered 45, 37 on recovery, 4 relieved, and 4 transferred to other hospitals, and the deaths were 42. The number remaining on December 31st was 944, and the average daily number under care 901.

The recoveries give a percentage of 44·57 on the admissions, and the deaths one of 4·76 per cent. on the average number resident; both these percentages are satisfactory. The death-rate is the lowest for some years. The statistics of the Hospital are set forth at length in the report of the Medical Superintendent, and the tables thereto attached. (See Appendix.)

The official visitors—Sir Alfred Roberts, William Owen, Esquire, Q.C., and Dr. Cox—have visited the Hospital once a month and furnished to the Colonial Secretary a copy of the entry made by them in the Inspector's book after each visit. Such suggestions as have been made by the official visitors have received attention. I have visited the Hospital for purposes of inspection on ten occasions during the year, and have had opportunities of seeing all parts of it and making myself acquainted with details of management at special visits made to hold inquiries, to examine buildings in progress, or for other purposes.

At my visits of inspection I have invariably passed through the wards and seen the patients, giving all the fullest opportunities of stating grievances or making complaints; and when complaints appeared to be well founded I have made inquiries, unless the matter had been already inquired into and fully dealt with by the Medical Superintendent.

The general appearance of the patients and their dress has been as a rule satisfactory. No serious accident has occurred. The event of the year has been the occupation of the new buildings for the female patients. These buildings contain day and dormitory accommodation for 350 patients—one-fourth of the dormitory accommodation being in single rooms—a laundry, kitchen, scullery, and bakehouse, and other offices, clothing and provision stores, mortuary, and also cottages for the Assistant Medical Officer, Matron, Engineer, and Gateporter.

The buildings are of one story throughout, and are built mainly of weatherboard, the single rooms, kitchen, stores, as well as the fireplaces and chimneys throughout, being of brick. There has been little attempt at ornamentation, but they have a comfortable homelike look, and the object sought for, the largest amount of accommodation at the smallest cost, consistent with the comfort and proper classification of the inmates and efficient administration, has been attained.

The rooms for patients are divided into six wards, each with verandah and airing grounds so as to allow of classification. The laundry, which is one of the best arranged in the Colony, is fitted with such machinery as is necessary, and since its completion the whole washing of the establishment—1,000 patients and the attendant staff—has been done in it. The store-rooms are also arranged to serve for the whole establishment, and the kitchen and other buildings in connection with it are large enough to cook for 650 patients—the 350 females and 300 males living in the weatherboard buildings for that sex, as well as the staff of attendants and nurses occupied in these parts of the Hospital. The patients, 210 in number, were removed from the old prison range in February, and during the year nearly 140 others were transferred from the overcrowded wards at Gladesville. At the close of the year the number of inmates was 352, and having settled down in their new home the wards presented a very comfortable and cheerful appearance. The change in the appearance and also in the conduct of the patients transferred from the old prison buildings was most marked and satisfactory. There was a decided improvement in the general health; the amount of noise and excitement became less; seclusion, which before had been somewhat extensively employed, was very rarely necessary; and the number of patients usefully employed increased.

The opening of the new laundry has permitted a long-desired change in this department of the Hospital. Under former arrangements the supply of clean bed linen and clothes to a large number of the patients was insufficient, and the whole appearance of the patients bore evidence of this. With the new kitchen it has been found possible to close one of the kitchens in the male division, as well as the one in the old prison buildings, and so to save considerable expense.

Early in August the Colonial Secretary and the Minister for Works visited the Hospital and authorized the demolition of the old prison buildings, which had so long been a disgrace to the department, and the use of the stone in the erection of new buildings for 100 male patients.

The contract for this work was taken late in the year, and the new buildings are progressing rapidly. When completed the patients will be removed from the old buildings now standing opposite the main entrance of the Hospital. These buildings, which were erected in the early days of the Colony, are reported by the Colonial Architect to be beyond repair, and will be demolished as soon as the patients are removed.

A large number of substantial alterations have been carried out during the year. These have included the conversion of the old kitchen and stores into a dining-room for attendants and single sleeping-rooms for patients, the erection of a cottage for night attendants, the re-arrangement of the administrative offices so as to provide quarters for the dispenser, a visiting-room for patients' friends, a library and additional offices and storerooms, and the provision of fire-engine and cart-shed, straw-house, as well as numerous minor alterations in the wards, all tending to the better administration of the Hospital.

The Medical Superintendent has in his report pointed out that the room in which divine service is now held is too small to hold the number of patients who might with benefit be permitted to attend, and I would strongly advise the erection of a special building to serve as church and recreation hall. If built of weatherboard, in the style of the new buildings, the expense need not be great, and the present room will be available as a hospital for those suffering from physical ailments, which is now much wanted.

The proportion of patients actively and usefully employed is still much too small, though it has increased somewhat during the year. There is still room for improvement in this direction.

The condition of the farm buildings is very unsatisfactory, and the management of the farm generally is capable of improvement. The first step should be the erection of a bridge across the river, so as to render it easily accessible at all seasons, and the sanction of the Minister for Works has been obtained for this.

In the beginning of September Dr. Charles Taylor, who had been the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital for eleven years, and who for some months had been unable to discharge his duties owing to ill-health,



ill-health, resigned his appointment, and his resignation was soon followed by his death. The Hospital lost by death Mr. Simms, the dispenser, who had been on the staff for some years.

Dr. Godson, the Assistant Medical Officer, was appointed Medical Superintendent in October, and up to the close of the year the vacancy caused by his promotion was not filled. Dr. W. C. Williamson was appointed Assistant Medical Officer early in January.

*Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Parramatta.*

The number of patients on December 31st, 1882, was 50—44 males and 6 females, and the number admitted during the year was 24—21 males and 3 females, making a total of 74 under care. Of these, 4 were discharged recovered, and 14 were transferred to other hospitals on expiry of sentence or cessation of criminal responsibility. There was no death. The number remaining on December 31st, 1883, was 56, and their classification is shown in the following return:—

CLASSIFICATION of the Crimes and Sentences of Patients remaining in the Hospital for the Criminal Insane at Parramatta on 31st December, 1883.

Crime.	Classified with reference to the period at which insanity was recognised.															Total number in Hospital, 31st December, 1883.		
	Certified to be insane whilst awaiting trial.			Found insane by Jury on arraignment.			Acquitted on the ground of insanity.			Relieved on the ground of insanity.			Certified as insane whilst serving sentence.					
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Murder .....	1	...	1	2	...	2	11	1	12	...	...	...	4	1	5	18	2	20
Attempt to murder .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Manslaughter .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Rape .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	3	...	3	
Indecent assault .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Unnatural offence .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Cutting and wounding, shooting with intent, &c. ....	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	2	6	...	...	...	5	...	5	10	2	12
Burglary and housebreaking .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Sheep and horse stealing .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Larceny and petty thefts .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	
Arson and malicious burning .....	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	
Attempting suicide .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
Threatening to murder .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Garotting .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Uttering a forgery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Vagrancy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
Obtaining money under false pretences .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Embezzlement .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Total .....	6	...	6	4	...	4	21	5	26	1	...	1	18	1	19	50	6	56

I visited and inspected the Institution on March 19th, June 2nd and 26th, August 28th, November 13th, and December 27th, and on June 26th and December 27th I saw and spoke to every patient, marking off each name on my list, and making particular inquiries into the cases of all recently admitted.

At all my other visits I saw all the patients except a few employed in various ways, and gave all an opportunity of speaking to me and stating any complaints or grievances.

No complaints, except as to detention, were made, and the general appearance of the patients as regards dress, cleanliness, and general health was satisfactory.

At the beginning of the year I found that there were several patients in this division who had been found insane either whilst awaiting trial or on arraignment for comparatively minor offences. Their condition was one of chronic insanity, and even if they did recover they could scarcely be put on their trial owing to the time which had elapsed since the crime was committed and the absence of witnesses. I therefore recommended that they should be relieved from their criminal responsibility, and on the Attorney-General expressing his decision not to prosecute, they were transferred from this Hospital to the wards of the Free Division.

At only one of my visits did I find a patient in restraint, and this was a very violent and dangerous Chinaman, subject to paroxysms of homicidal mania. The Medical Journal shows that both restraint and seclusion have been rarely resorted to, and the small seclusion yards have not been used for some months.

There has been no accident of any importance during the year. The chief improvements which have been made during the year have been the fitting up of a new store for clothes and utensils, and the boarding-in, flooring, and fitting with a fireplace of the recreation shed in the inner ward. The chief want of the Hospital at present is a new bath-room and lavatory. The present room is much too small, and is not properly fitted with basins, &c. The number of patients usefully employed averaged 30 per cent. throughout the year. A larger number would willingly work, but the risk of escape in this class of patient has rendered it impossible to employ them outside the wards.

*Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park.*

The number of patients on December 31st, 1882, was 146, and 35 were admitted during the year, 30 being admitted for the first time, 2 re-admitted, and 3 transferred from other Hospitals. The number discharged was 14, of whom 12 had recovered and 2 were relieved. Three patients were transferred to other Hospitals and 14 died. The number remaining on December 31st, 1883, was 150, and the average daily number resident was 148. The recoveries give a percentage of 37.50 on the admissions, and the deaths one of 9.45 on the average daily number resident. The statistics of the Hospital are given in the report of the Medical Superintendent, and the tables attached thereto (see Appendix).

I paid ten visits of inspection during the year, one in each month, except March and September, and I have on various other occasions visited the wards and other parts of the Hospital when engaged in making arrangements with regard to the new Hospital immediately adjoining. On all my visits of inspection I have passed through and spent some time in every ward, examined a number of the patients, and given all an opportunity of speaking to me and making any complaints they wished; and I have afterwards visited the kitchen, stores, laundry, workshops, garden, and other places where patients were employed, so as to see those who were not in the wards at the time of my visits.

On two occasions during the year I have checked the Register, so as to take care and see every inmate of the Hospital. Patients recently admitted have always been examined, and the papers sent with them inspected at each visit. The complaints made to me have been few and infrequent, and in no instance has any serious complaint of harshness or ill-usage on the part of attendants been brought before me. At all my visits I have examined and signed the statutory books and the case books, which have been properly kept and written up to a recent date. The Medical Journal shows that restraint has only been employed in two cases, and for short periods, during the year, and that only two accidents have occurred—one a dislocated shoulder, and the other a wound of the thigh. The former was caused in a struggle with another patient, and on examination the bone was found to be easily removed from the socket owing to former dislocations. In the latter case the patient, a general paralytic, attempted to climb on to the roof, and fell on the top of a sharp paling. I have as a rule found the wards in good order, the patients properly clothed, and the beds and bedding clean and in a satisfactory condition of repair. On two occasions I visited the dining-rooms whilst dinner was being served, and found the arrangements commendable, a well-cooked and sufficient dinner being served in a careful and orderly way.

At almost all my visits I inspected the provisions and other stores, and with two or three exceptions found the supplies of good quality. On one occasion I considered the potatoes bad, and found on inquiry that they had only just been delivered, and that Dr. Blaxland's attention had not been called to them. Some difficulty was experienced at various periods with regard to the meat supplied by contract, but whenever it was unsatisfactory in quality a fresh supply was obtained.

The number of patients usefully employed increased during the year, and the proportion at its close was 50 per cent. About 54 per cent. attended the religious services and behaved with decorum.

A very considerable amount of work has been done in laying out, turfing, and planting the wards and grounds of the new Hospital, enlarging the vegetable garden and cricket paddock, and improving the plantations.

Dr. Blaxland, who has been in sole medical charge of the Hospital during the year, reports very favourably of the staff under his orders, and has had no difficulty in filling satisfactorily any vacancies which have occurred among the attendants and servants. Progress has been made with the new Hospital during the year, but the contract time has expired, and there is still much to be done. There is I fear little prospect of its being completed and ready for occupation before the close of the current year.

#### *Hospital for the Insane, Newcastle.*

The number in Hospital on December 31st, 1882, was 239—130 males and 109 females. During the year, 18 patients—13 males and 5 females—were admitted direct, and 9—6 males and 3 females—were transferred from other Institutions, making a total of 266—149 males and 117 females—under care and treatment during the year. One patient was discharged relieved, 2 were transferred to other Hospitals, and 17 died, leaving 246 patients on the Register at the close of the year, of whom 2 were absent on trial. The daily average number resident was 242, and the deaths give a percentage of 7.02 on this. The most frequent cause of death, as might be expected in children, a large number of whom are of a scrofulous and weak habit, was abdominal disease, with diarrhoea and other complications. No serious accident has occurred.

The number of inmates under 20 years of age on December 31st, 1883, was 138—87 males and 51 females; and of the total number under care during the year, 211 were natives of New South Wales or the neighbouring colonies. I visited the Hospital on January 31st and February 1st, April 12th, June 30th, July 1st and 2nd, September 27th and 28th, and December 28th, and the following are copies of the entries made in the Inspector's book at two of these visits:—

January 31st and February 1st.—I visited the Hospital on both these days. It now contains 238 patients, and there are 240 on the Register. Two males are on leave of absence. At my last visit the numbers were:—128 males and 110 females; total, 238. Since that date, 6 males and 2 females, total, 8, have been admitted; 4 males and 2 females, total, 6, have died; and 2 males have been allowed leave of absence, the names of the latter still remaining in the Register. Of the number now in Hospital, 39 males and 31 females are under 16 years of age, and 71 suffer from epileptic fits, though in a number of cases these appear at somewhat infrequent intervals. I went through every part of the Hospital and saw all the patients, directing special attention to those admitted since my last visit, all of whom, except one, I consider fit subjects for the Institution. The one exception is an elderly man who is demented, and should have been sent to Parramatta, but his papers are in correct form, and as his health is feeble I do not think an immediate transfer desirable. I found the inmates as a rule in good bodily health, and free from infectious and epidemic malady. No one was in bed except 2 cripples in the female division, and only 6 in the male. The demeanour of the patients was quiet and orderly, and their general appearance one of contentment. No one was in seclusion or restraint. The women and children were as clean and tidy as usual, and the men and boys showed evidence of care and attention, though there is still room for improvement in the condition of those in No. 2 Ward.

The dormitories and other rooms were in good order, but the bedsteads require repainting and some repairs to the feet-casters and other parts; and the same is the case with the invalid chairs, which also require new ticking. The pillows require repicking and some of the mattresses require renewal. I find on inquiry that delay has been experienced in obtaining a supply of mattresses and pillow-ticks from the Store Department. In the male division I think some alterations to the windows of the single rooms desirable, as they are at present dark and ill-ventilated; and a new store room is required, the present one being too small and damp. The kitchen has been repainted and is in good order, and the out-buildings generally have received attention. The drying room is all but useless, notwithstanding the extensive alterations. The highest temperature which can be obtained is 110°, and this is insufficient for drying purposes. The continued dry weather has caused the garden to be very unproductive, and the water supply has been a matter of considerable anxiety and labour. At present the greater part is obtained from a well at the Superintendent's residence, and is raised entirely by hand labour. I visited the stores, in which all articles of provisions appeared good in quality, except the lime-juice, which is I believe an unwholesome chemical concoction, and which must be returned to the contractor.

I saw the patients in one of the male wards and all those in the female division at dinner, which consisted of Irish stew well cooked and palatable, and served with order and cleanliness.

I spent the whole of the afternoon in the examination of the statutory books and departmental records, and I examined also the day and night reports, the diet sheets, and the case books. With regard to the diet sheets, I very strongly advise the substitution of milk for beer or other stimulants in all cases where this is possible. The number employed is 36 males

males and 27 females, and is much too small. I am quite convinced that with care and patience a much larger number, especially of the female patients, could be taught to be useful and to occupy themselves continuously.

There have been some recent changes in the staff, but the vacancies have been filled satisfactorily, and the general work of the Hospital appears to be properly performed.

June 30th, July 1st and 2nd.—I visited this Hospital on each of the above days, and have made a thorough inspection of every part of it. The number of patients is 243—133 males and 110 females; and of these, 44 males and 31 females, total 75, are under 16 years of age. Since my last visit 3 males and 1 female have been admitted, and 2 males and 1 female have died. I saw and specially examined each of the new patients, and found all fit subjects for the Hospital. During my visit I took care to see every patient on the Register, checking off the names on my list during my visits to different parts of the Institution. No complaints of any kind were made to me, and the general cheerfulness and contentment of the patients and their confidence in, and in many cases evident attachment to, the attendants and nurses, are excellent indications of the treatment they experience. The general health is good; no patient was in bed in the female division, and though 11 were in bed in the male Hospital there is no serious ailment—almost all being kept in bed owing to feeble circulation, paralysis, frequent epilepsy, or some condition rendering the recumbent position and bed in cold weather desirable. The female patients were very neat and tidy, as usual, leaving, in fact nothing to be desired in this direction, and the males were fairly tidy and comfortably and warmly clad. The rooms throughout were in good order and clean. Some few patients are sleeping on mattresses on the floor, and I have made arrangements that bedsteads are to be provided for these.

I visited the laundry, sewing-room, kitchen, stores, carpenter, tailor, and blacksmith shops, and found all in good order. In the stores and kitchen I saw the meat, bread, and potatoes, sugar, cheese, and other articles of provisions, and found all of satisfactory quality. The milk is of proper specific gravity, and by the lactometer shows a good percentage of cream in the cream tubes. I saw the patients at dinner in all three wards; it consisted of excellent soup, with roast beef and potatoes all well cooked, and served with great care, attention, and cleanliness.

In the laundry I saw the drying closet, which at last, in the hands of a local engineer, promises to be a success, and in which there was a heat of 120° at the time of my visit.

Alterations to gas-fittings are in progress, but the work is not proceeding as rapidly as is desirable, and some other requisitions on the Colonial Architect's Department of long standing are still unattended to. I saw and signed the statutory books, which are correctly kept. From the Medical Journal it appears that there has been no case of serious accident since my last visit, and that seclusion and restraint have only been resorted to in very occasional and exceptional instances, and the latter only by means of gloves or muffs in cases of extremely destructive habits. There was no one in either seclusion or restraint at the time of my visit. From the day and night reports it appears that 37 males and 27 females are usefully employed; that 24 males and 20 females are wet and dirty by day, that 26 males and 24 females are wet, and 12 males and 5 females dirty at night. I examined the diet sheets and found that the amount of stimulants and extras now used is small, the ample and varied dietary rendering extras and medical comforts but little necessary. On July 1st I attended divine service, at which the Rev. Canon Selwyn officiated. The church-room was full of patients and attendants, the singing of hymns and responses excellent, and the selection of prayers, as well as the address delivered by the chaplain, appeared to me most judicious. Mr. F. Cane kindly played the harmonium, as usual, and the whole service, with the admirable behaviour and attention of the patients, left a most pleasant and satisfactory impression on my mind. The number who attended the two services was 133, of whom 75 were males and 58 were females. A large number have special Sunday suits, of which they are proud and take great care. I examined the departmental records and case books, which are in good order; saw the Medical Officer, who reports the general health and sanitary condition as satisfactory; and spent a considerable time in consulting with the Superintendent on details of management. The Superintendent reports very satisfactorily of the conduct of the staff, in which no changes have taken place for some time.

The water supply of the Hospital has been a constant anxiety, but at such times as the wells and tanks at the Hospital have failed the well near the Superintendent's house, which has been fitted with a windmill and hand-pump, has yielded a good supply. The new corporation water-supply from the Hunter River is not likely to be available for at least three years, and there is no way in which the supply for the Hospital can be increased, so that constant care in its use will be necessary.

The supply of vegetables from the garden has been very small, owing to the continued dry weather. I have for some time been dissatisfied with the dormitory accommodation for nurses, especially for those employed at the male division, and at my visit in September I consulted with the Superintendent and the Clerk of Works from the Colonial Architect's Department as to the manner in which additional rooms could be most economically and satisfactorily provided. It was decided to recommend an additional story to some of the buildings in the female division, and plans for this alteration have been prepared, and now await approval.

The following tables give the main statistics for the year:—

TABLE 1.  
SHOWING the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, in the Hospital for the Insane,  
Newcastle, during the year 1883.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1882 .....	130	109	239
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the year .....	13	5	18
Re-admitted during the year .....	6	3	9
Transferred during the year .....	19	8	27
Total under care during the year .....	149	117	266
Discharged or removed—			
Recovered .....	.....	.....	.....
Relieved .....	1	.....	1
Transferred .....	2	.....	2
Escaped (and not recaptured) .....	.....	.....	.....
Died .....	12	5	17
Total discharged or died during the year .....	15	5	20
Remaining .....	134	112	246
Average number resident during the year .....	132	110	242
*Persons under care during the year † .....	149	117	266
*Persons admitted .....	13	5	18
*Persons recovered .....	.....	.....	.....

\* Persons, i.e., separate persons, in contradistinction to "cases" which include the same individual more than once.

† Total cases, minus re-admission of patients discharged during the current year.



*Temporary Hospital for the Insane, Cooma.*

The number of patients on 31st December, 1882, was 60. Two patients were admitted and 2 died, so that the number on December 31st, 1883, was the same as on the same date of the preceding year. The average daily number resident was 59, and the death rate was 3·39 per cent. on this.

I visited this Hospital on April 24th and 25th, and November 17th and 23rd, and the following are copies of my entries in the Inspector's book at these visits:—

April 24th and 25th.—I visited this Hospital on both these days, and inspected every part of it, including the offices, stores, and out-buildings. I found the rooms occupied by patients, as well as all the accessory buildings, clean and in excellent order, and the bedding was clean, in good repair, and sufficient in quantity. There are 60 patients on the register, and the only changes since my last visit are one death and one admission. I saw and spoke to every one of the patients, checking the names by my list. One only was in bed, suffering from the dulness following severe epileptic paroxysms. The general health is thoroughly good, and the patients as a rule were well and properly dressed. In some instances, however, the clothing was not quite as tidy as usual, and the boots were unblacked. Some little extra attention is evidently necessary on the part of the attendant in charge. There was a complete absence of noise or excitement, and no complaints of harsh, unkind, or improper treatment were made to me. I found no one in restraint or seclusion. There has been, as shown by the Medical Journal, no instance of the former for nearly two years, and the latter has only been used in five instances, and for short periods, since my last visit.

The Superintendent reports favourably of the supplies under the new contracts, and such articles of provision as I saw in the stores were excellent in quality. The meat was somewhat thin, but of average quality; and the milk, as shown by the cream-tubes and lactometer, thoroughly good.

There was a sufficient supply of all articles of clothing for immediate use, but some articles, such as under-flannels and drawers, are running out; and I thought it necessary to request the Superintendent of Stores to supply the stock of these articles, for which requisitions have already been sent, as soon as possible.

I examined the day and night reports and diet-sheets. It appears that about 28 patients are always actively employed. The extras on the diet-sheet are few, and the amount of stimulants used small, and only given when absolutely necessary. I saw and signed the statutory books, which are correctly kept, and I examined the papers received with the only patient recently admitted.

The departmental records, including the provision and store accounts, are properly kept and written up to date. The contractor for deepening the well has nearly completed his work, the water supply is much improved, and will, except in very droughty seasons, be sufficient for all purposes. A new pump to raise the water is now required, the old pump being worn out and the water now raised in buckets. The water has throughout the summer been carted from the creek, and the supply thus obtained has been bad in quality, and barely sufficient to meet the wants of the Institution.

The Superintendent reports favourably of the conduct of the staff under his orders, and the vacancies in the list of attendants which occurred last year appear to have been filled by respectable, well-conducted, and suitable men.

I met the Medical Officer at the Hospital. His visits, as well as those of the Chaplains, have been paid with sufficient frequency.

November 17th and 23rd.—I visited this Hospital on both the above days, and passed through the wards, dormitories &c., with the Superintendent. The number of patients on the Register is 60, and the only changes since my last visit have been 1 death from epilepsy and 1 admission. I specially examined the patient recently admitted, and found him a fit subject for the Hospital. The papers sent with him are correct. I granted leave of absence to one patient for one month at the request of his wife. The statutory books which I signed have been correctly kept, and from the Medical Journal it appears that restraint has not been resorted to in any instance since my last visit, and that the instances of seclusion have been rare and exceptional. I found the patients quiet and orderly, and no complaints, except such as were obviously due to delusion, were made to me. In two instances, lest there should be any mistake, I allowed the patients an opportunity of seeing me alone and stating their grievances at length, and found that all these were due to a disordered imagination. The general health of the inmates was most satisfactory, and only two seemed in any way out of health. One of these is suffering from chronic brain disease, and the other from chest affection. One patient was in bed owing to ulcers of the legs, which, as he was restless and fidgetty, would not heal whilst he was allowed to get up. The wards, dormitories, and other parts occupied by the patients are models of cleanliness and order.

The bedding was thoroughly clean and in excellent order, and the clothing of the patients tidy and suitable. The laundry, kitchen, stores, stables and offices, out-buildings, &c., were all thoroughly clean and in good order. The buildings throughout were in good repair, various minor alterations conducing to comfort and order have been carried out by the patients and staff, and the woodwork has almost all been recently repainted. The deepening of the well, which was in progress at my last visit, has been completed, and a new pump fixed, with the result that the Hospital is now fairly and in ordinary seasons will be abundantly supplied with water of excellent quality. The sugar, tea, and groceries in the stores were quite equal to sample, and the bread, meat, and other articles of provisions were all of good quality. The Superintendent reports very favourably of the contractors, and the arrangements by which the contracts are now taken, in sections instead of in one contract as formerly, seems to answer well. From the day and night reports, it appears that the number of patients employed is on an average 30, and that there is usually about 1 dirty and 3 or 4 wet at night. The diet-sheets show that while the patients are in no way stinted, only such extras as are absolutely necessary are given. I examined the departmental records, which are properly kept, and from the visitors' book it appears that the chaplain and medical officer are regular in their attendance. One of the attendants is on sick leave, but his place is taken by an efficient substitute, and the Superintendent reports very favourably of the general conduct of the staff under his orders.

It is proposed to remove the patients from this temporary hospital as soon as the Hospital at Callan Park is ready for occupation.

*Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River.*

The number of patients in this Institution on 31st December, 1882, was 144—9 males and 135 females, and during the year 16 patients were admitted for the first time, 1 was re-admitted, and 5 were transferred from other Institutions, giving a total of 166—18 males and 148 females. Of these, 7—5 males and 2 females—were discharged recovered; 5—3 males and 2 females—were discharged relieved; and 8—5 males and 3 females—died. The number remaining at the close of the year was 146—7 males and 139 females, and the average daily number resident was 145. 2 male and 5 female patients were on leave of absence at the close of the year. The recoveries give a percentage of 41·17, and the discharges as relieved a percentage of 29·41 on the admissions. The death rate was 5·51 per cent. on the average number resident.

The cause of death in 6 cases was cerebral disease, and in the remaining 2 cases death was due to pulmonary consumption in one and general debility and old age in the other.

The Institution consists of two separate divisions—one for patients maintained at the expense of the Government, and the other for private patients. In the former the only changes were 5 deaths and the admission of 5 new patients from Gladesville and Parramatta to take the place of those deceased. In the division set apart for private patients the changes have been more than usually numerous, and the number admitted has been greater than during any previous year since the opening of the Institution.

I paid visits of inspection on January 2nd, February 5th, March 24th, May 8th, June 30th, August 23rd, October 8th, November 10th, and December 13th. On each occasion passed through all the rooms occupied by patients and spent some time in conversing with all who wished to speak to me. At one visit I checked the register and saw and spoke to every patient, and at nearly every visit I saw and spoke to all the private patients, taking especial care to see and examine all recently admitted, as well as to see the official papers received with them.

The

The arrangements for the Government patients have not been altered during the year, and are on the whole satisfactory. Dr. Vause, the Medical Superintendent, has made some alterations in the division for private patients with a view of improving the classification and separating patients with faulty habits from others. There was only one accident, a self-inflicted wound of the throat made with suicidal intent; the wound soon healed, and the patient after a time recovered and was discharged.

The following are copies of my reports, made at two of my visits during the year :—

August 23rd.—I have to-day visited this Institution, and seen all the patients, with one or two exceptions. I saw and spoke to all the private patients except one. The number of these now on the Register is 9 males and 13 females, and of the latter 5 are absent on leave, under the provisions of the Lunacy Act. One of these is reported by the Medical Superintendent to have overstayed her leave, and I have requested Dr. Vause to report this officially, unless she either presents herself for examination or sends the necessary certificate within two or three days.

There has been one admission since the last official visit, and I examined the papers in this case and found them correct. There has been no discharge or death. From the Medical Journal it appears that there has been no serious accident since the last visit, and no occurrence to call for remark. Restraint has been employed by means of muffs in two cases for faulty habits. The numbers employed are 58 on an average. I signed the statutory books, which are written up to a recent date. In visiting the wards I found no one in bed, and, though some of the female patients are old and feeble, the general health is satisfactory. The rooms throughout were clean and the patients free from complaint, except as to detention. I have made myself acquainted with the special circumstances and mental condition of all those who are clamorous for discharge, and though in one or two cases the patients might perhaps be discharged to the care of friends who would take an active and kindly interest in them, and provide for their maintenance, there is no prospect of their doing well in the absence of these, and the only place for them is an Institution where they can be taken care of.

On examining the visitors' book, I notice that the Church of England chaplain has not visited the Institution during the current month, and I learn that there is no explanation of his not having done so.

Sir Alfred Roberts, one of the official visitors, met me at the Institution, and we together examined a private patient at very considerable length, and with great care, to ascertain as far as possible his mental condition and fitness for discharge.

10th November.—I have to-day visited this Institution, which now contains 125 Government and 16 private patients; of the latter 8 are males and 8 females. 5 females and 1 male are on leave of absence, and are still on the Register. Of these, 2 females have overstayed their time without report, and the Medical Superintendent has taken steps to obtain the necessary certificates either for extending leave or for discharge. I passed through all the wards, and found them clean and in order. I saw and spoke to all the private patients, and I saw all the Government patients at dinner, which consisted of boiled meat, potatoes and other vegetables, and soup, served with care and cleanliness. The patients all had an opportunity of speaking to me, and none made complaints.

I saw and signed the statutory books. The changes since my last visit have been as follows :—Admissions, 2 males, direct; and 1 female, transferred from Gladsville; discharges, 2 males, recovered; death, 1 female. I saw the papers on which the new patients were received and found them correct, and I examined both these patients and assured myself of their fitness for the Institution.

The general health of the inmates is good, but 2 patients (both suffering from chronic brain disease of long standing) were in bed, and neither of them is likely to live very long.

I made inquiries as to the means of extinguishing fire, which consist of a hydrant in the central square, supplied from an elevated tank, which is connected with an underground tank, by a force pump, and three extingtuers. I found that the question was under the special consideration of the Medical Superintendent, who frequently looked to the condition of the appliances, and who at once adopted my suggestion to place buckets with water in them and mops in the verandahs at night, as is done at theatres and other buildings. I am of opinion that as soon as a supply of water from the Sydney mains can be procured hydrants should be placed in various places, both inside and outside the buildings, as without these wooden buildings can not be considered safe.

The following tables give the main statistics of the Institution :—

TABLE 1.

SHOWING the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, in the Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River, during the year 1883.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1882 .....	9	135	144
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the year .....	7	9	16
Re-admitted during the year .....	1	.....	1
Transferred during the year .....	1	4	5
	9	13	22
Total under care during the year .....	18	148	166
Discharged or removed—			
Recovered .....	5	2	7
Relieved .....	3	2	5
Transferred .....	.....	.....	.....
Escaped (and not recaptured) .....	.....	.....	.....
Died .....	3	5	8
Total discharged or died during the year .....	11	9	20
Remaining .....	7	139	146
Average number resident during the year .....	8	137	145
*Persons under care during the year † .....	17	148	165
*Persons admitted .....	7	8	15
*Persons recovered .....	5	2	7

\* Persons, *i.e.*, separate persons, in contradistinction to "cases" which may include the same individual more than once.  
† Total cases, minus re-admission of patients discharged during the current year.

TABLE 2.

SHOWING the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the mean Annual Mortality, and the proportion of Recoveries, &c., per cent, at the Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River, during the years 1876-1883 inclusive.

Year	Admitted				Transferred from other Hospitals, &c	Discharged				Transferred to other Hospitals, &c	Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days	Died	Remaining in Hospital 31st December in each year.	Average number resident	Percentage of recoveries on admissions and re admissions			Percentage of patients relieved on admission and re admission.			Percentage of deaths on average numbers resident																					
	Admitted for the first time		Re-admitted			Recovered		Relieved							M F Total			M F Total			M F Total																					
	M	F	Total	M		F	Total	M	F						Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total															
1876	2	1	3			33	33			1	1	1			2	8	10	5	130	135	6	113	119			50	00		33	33	31	25	7	06	8	38						
1877	5	3	8	1	1	11	11	2	6	8	1	1	2	1	3	2	7	9	4	130	134	5	129	134	40	00	150	00	88	88		25	00	11	11	40	00	5	42	6	66	
1878	5	2	7	1	1	1	7	8	3	2	5	1	1	1	2	1	8	9	5	128	133	5	128	133	50	00	20	00	31	25		10	00	6	25	20	00	6	24	6	76	
1879	3	1	4	1	1	4	4	1	1	2	1	1	1	1		5	5	6	127	133	4	128	132	33	33	50	00	40	00		50	00	20	00		3	93	3	79			
1880	3	2	5	1	1	9	9	1	3	4	1	1	2	2	2	5	5	6	129	135	4	128	132	25	00	150	0	66	66	25	00	50	00	33	33		3	90	3	79		
1881	5	9	14			1	10	11	4	3	7	2	5	7		8	8	6	132	138	5	132	137	30	00	33	33	50	00	40	00	55	55	50	00		6	06	5	83		
1882	7	4	11			1	11	12	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	9	10	9	135	144	7	133	140	28	57	50	00	36	36	14	28	25	00	18	18	14	28	6	77	7	14
1883	7	9	16	1	1	1	4	5	5	2	7	3	2	5		3	5	8	7	139	146	8	137	145	62	50	22	22	41	17	37	50	22	22	29	41	37	50	3	65	5	51

TABLE 3.

SHOWING the Causes of Insanity, apparent or assigned, in the Admissions and Re-admissions in the Licensed House for the Insane, Cook's River, during the year 1883.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>MORAL --</b>			
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	.....	.....	.....
Adverse circumstances (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties)	.....	1	1
Mental anxiety and "worry" (not included under above two heads) and overwork	2	1	3
Religious excitement	.....	.....	.....
Love affairs (including seduction)	.....	1	1
Fright and nervous attack	.....	.....	.....
Isolation	.....	.....	.....
Nostalgia	.....	.....	.....
<b>PHYSICAL :-</b>			
Intemperance in drink	3	1	4
Do (sexual)	.....	.....	.....
Veneral disease	.....	.....	.....
Self-abuse (sexual)	2	.....	2
Sunstroke	.....	.....	.....
Accident or injury	.....	.....	.....
Pregnancy	.....	.....	.....
Parturition and the puerperal state	.....	.....	.....
Lactation	.....	.....	.....
Uterine and ovarian disorders	.....	.....	.....
Puberty	.....	.....	.....
Change of life	.....	.....	.....
Fevers	.....	.....	.....
Privation and overwork	.....	.....	.....
Phthisis	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy	.....	2	2
Disease of skull and brain	.....	.....	.....
Other bodily diseases and disorders and chronic ill-health	.....	.....	.....
Excess of opium	.....	.....	.....
PREVIOUS ATTACKS	.....	.....	.....
HEREDITARY INFLUENCE ASCERTAINED	.....	1	1
CONGENITAL DEFECT ASCERTAINED	1	.....	1
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES	.....	.....	.....
UNKNOWN	.....	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>

*Observation Ward, H. M. Gaol, Darlinghurst.*

The number of inmates of this Ward on December 31st, 1882, was 7, and the number admitted for observation and special care during the year was 78, making a total of 85. Of these, 61 were returned to the ordinary prison wards, after varying periods of observation and treatment, as of sound mind; 14 were certified as insane and forwarded to the Hospital at Parramatta; 3 were sent to the Police Court; and 7 remained at the close of the year.

In addition to the special use for which this ward was set apart under the provisions of the Lunacy Act, it has, as during former years, appeared to be the most fitting place for the detention of certain classes of prisoners, viz.:-

- 1st. Those showing symptoms of insanity whilst awaiting trial.
- 2nd. Those acquitted on the ground of insanity, and awaiting disposal according to the pleasure of His Excellency the Governor; and
- 3rd. Those who display mental peculiarities whilst under sentence or on remand from the Police Court.

The inmates belonging to the latter class numbered, including 5 remaining from 1882, no less than 151, and with few exceptions belonged to the class of habitual drunkards or habitual criminals.



The following return gives the statistics of the Ward for the year :—

	Remaining on 31st December, 1882.			Received.			Discharged.												Remaining on 31st December, 1883.					
							Of sound mind			To Hospital for the Insane.			To Police Courts.			Died.								
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.			
Admitted under the provisions of section 63 of the Lunacy Act and section 4 of the Lunacy Act Amendment Act, from,—	H.M. Gaols :—																							
	Darlinghurst	4	...	4	47	1	48	39	...	39	7	...	7	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
	Bathurst	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Goulburn	1	...	1	5	...	5	4	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Parramatta	...	...	...	8	...	8	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Berrima	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Albury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Maitland	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Shoalhaven	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Gosford	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Glen Innes	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Ryde	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Campbelltown	...	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Mudgee	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Dubbo	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Wellington	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Wollongong	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
	Armidale	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Awaiting Trial.	Supreme Court, Sydney																						
		Quarter Sessions																						
Acquitted on the ground of Insanity, and awaiting Governor's pleasure.	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Police Courts	Under Sentence																							
	On Remand																							
	4	1	5	101	14	115	32	1	33	3	4	7	94	14	108	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	
Total	11	1	12	205	21	226	91	3	94	16	5	21	97	14	111	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	

I inspected the ward on January 18th, May 20th, August 29th, and December 5th, and on each occasion saw and spoke to every patient, and gave all an opportunity of complaining if so inclined. In the only instance in which I heard any, except the most trivial complaints, I carefully investigated them, and found that they were unfounded.

I found no one in either seclusion or restraint at any of my visits, and the ward was always in good order and the records carefully kept. The following is a copy of the entry made in the Inspector's book at my visit on December 5th :—

I have to-day visited the Observation Ward at Darlinghurst, and after making a list of inmates from the Register I saw all those in the ward at my visit.

The number on the Register was 14, and of these 2 were away at the Police Court awaiting medical examination and certificates. Of those in the ward, 4 were awaiting trial for attempts at suicide; 7 were serving sentences ranging from six months to three years, and 1 was serving a Police Court sentence of one month. Of the 7 serving comparatively long sentences, 3 were epileptics who display some mental disturbance about the time of the fits, but are not otherwise bad in mind. I spoke to and examined each inmate, and gave all an opportunity of speaking to me and making complaints. I heard no complaints of any kind; there was no noise or excitement, and the general condition of the inmates was evidence of care and judicious treatment. No restraint in any form has been used since my last visit. I examined a lad at some length with a view of gauging his mental capacity and responsibility, petitions having been forwarded for remission of sentence on the idea that he was mentally deficient. The corridor and cells were thoroughly clean and in good order, and the Register was written up to date, and, as usual, kept with great care.

Since my last visit a special dormitory has been arranged for epileptics, in which 2 who are in the Observation Ward by day, and others whose condition does not need special supervision during the day, now sleep at night.

#### APPENDIX.

The Medical Superintendent, Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, to The Inspector-General of the Insane.

Sir,

Gladesville, 1 March, 1884.

I have the honor to forward, for your information, the report upon the Hospital for Insane, Gladesville, for the year ending 31st December, 1883, accompanied by the usual statistical tables.

As my appointment as Medical Superintendent was made on September 1st, 1883, the report will necessarily be brief and confined to statistical information.

On December 31st, 1882, there were remaining in Hospital, 447 males and 423 females, making a total of 870 patients.

During the year 1883, 307 patients were admitted, of whom 165 were males and 142 females. Of these, 261—143 males and 118 females—were admitted for the first time; 39—17 males and 22 females—were re-admissions; and 5 males and 2 females were transferred from other Hospitals for the Insane.

The total number under care during the year was 1,177—612 males and 565 females.

The average number resident was 801—459 males and 342 females.

The number discharged during the year was 303. Of these, 65 males and 69 females—a total of 134—had recovered; 10 males and 8 females—a total of 18—had improved; and 11 males and 140 females—a total of 151—were transferred to other Institutions for the Insane.

The deaths numbered 73—48 being males and 25 females. The causes of death are shown in Table X.

The number of patients on the Register on December 31st, 1883, was 801—478 males and 323 females.

These statistics are given in tabular form in Table I.

The



The number of admissions annually since 1870 is shown in the following table:—

Year.	No. of admissions.	Year.	No. of admissions.
1870	197	1877	433
1871	277	1878	400
1872	268	1879	333
1873	296	1880	311
1874	312	1881	344
1875	337	1882	305
1876	340	1883	307

Of the admissions during 1883, 93 were suffering from mania in one of its forms, 105 from melancholia, 48 from dementia, 13 from epileptic insanity, 18 from congenital mental deficiency, and 13 from general paralysis of the insane. The insanity was said to be due to moral causes in 39 cases, and to physical in 137, while in 176 no cause was known to the friends or connections or could be ascertained after admission. These figures are given in detail in Tables VIII and IX respectively.

Of those admitted, 104 were by request of friends, 28 by request signed by officers of public institutions, gaols, &c., and 168 by order of Magistrates; 7 were by transfer warrant from other Hospitals for the Insane. As the process of admission by request of friends is becoming better known fuller advantage is taken of it. This is a very desirable result, as the patients are thus saved the publicity of the Police Courts, and the fees being paid by their friends, the cost to the Government is less.

The number of patients discharged recovered was 134, giving a percentage of 44.66 on the admissions and re-admissions; discharged relieved, 18, giving a percentage of 6. The deaths numbered 73, which, calculated on the average number resident, gives a percentage of 9.11. The death rate on the male side was 10.45, while on the female it was 7.31. The mortality this year is 1.77 per cent. higher than in 1882, and is due to the large number of acute cases admitted.

Of the 151 patients transferred to other Institutions for the Insane, 133 were sent to Parramatta when the new buildings for women were opened there; 4 were sent to the Licensed House at Cook's River to replace Government patients deceased therein; 9 imbeciles and idiots were sent to Newcastle; and the remainder, 5, were sent to Callan Park or Parramatta with a view to improvement in their general health or mental condition.

Particulars as to leave of absence under the 82nd section of the Lunacy Act are shown in the following table:—

Remaining on leave 31st December, 1882.			Number granted leave during the year 1883.			Discharged recovered.			Returned to Hospital.			Died whilst on leave.			Remaining on leave 31st December, 1883.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
4	12	16	15	30	45	3	11	14	9	14	23	.	...	...	7	17	24

The working of this clause of the Act has been of great benefit to patients. Doubtful cases can be tried at home, and convalescents can often be allowed to return home earlier than if they had to be kept until quite recovered. Patients subject to recurrent attacks, too, can remain with their friends during the intervals, and return for treatment at the onset of the attacks.

One case of suicide occurred during the year, the particulars of which have already been communicated to you.

Several accidents happened during the year. These were—two fractures of the upper arm, one of the hip, one of the clavicle, and one of the wrist. In every case an inquiry was held, and the injury was found to be due to accident alone. Three cases of sudden death occurred, in two of which the Coroner deemed it necessary to hold an inquest. In two of these cases the death was due to heart disease, and in one to cerebral effusion.

A copy of each issue of the *Australian Churchman*, *Bathurst Free Press*, *Bega Gazette*, *Deniliquin Chronicle*, *Dubbo Daily Express*, *Dubbo Despatch*, *Maitland Mercury*, *Riverina Grazier*, *Wagga Wagga Advertiser*, *Wagga Wagga Express*, *Wellington Gazette*, *Yass Courier*, *Social Reformer*, *St. Leonards Recorder*, *Orange Liberal*, and the *Weekly Advocate* has been regularly sent during the year. Two copies of the *Bathurst Times*, *Queanbeyan Age*, *Western Post*, *Southern Argus*, *Manaro Mercury*, *Goulburn Herald*, and the *Burrangong Argus* have been sent for one subscription. The proprietors of the *Sydney Daily Telegraph* have sent a copy of each issue gratuitously. I desire to express my gratitude to the proprietors of these papers for their generosity.

The Hunter's Hill Private Dramatic Society, the Sydney Amateur Comedy Society, the Redmyre Glee Club, the Highland Musical Union, and the ladies and gentlemen of Gladesville have kindly given entertainments during the year, which have been much appreciated and enjoyed by the patients. Pleasant afternoons have also been spent in listening to the City Fire Brigade Band and to the band of H.M.S. "Nelson."

The following donations for the amusement of the patients have been received during the past two years, and are now gratefully acknowledged:—Mr. Thomas, of Forbes, £5 5s.; Mr. Darvall, £5; Mr. Alex. Beattie, £1; Mr. T. Small, £1 2s.; Mr. J. De V. Lamb, £2 2s.; Rev. F. Binsfield, £1 1s.; "Little Dal's Christmas Gift," per Mrs. Kerwin, £2 2s.; Capt. M'Lean, £5 5s.; Mr. F. W. Beed, of Hay, £1 1s.; Mary Riley, £1; Mrs. M., £10; Mr. H. M., £5; and Mrs. H., £4 10s., through Dr. Manning; packages of illustrated papers from Miss Walker of Rhodes, Mr. E. O. Smith, Mr. J. E. Manning, Miss Walker of Yaralla, Mrs. Makinson, Sir Alfred Stephen, Mr. F. Levick, Mr. Forde, Mr. H. C. D'Ardier, Mr. J. H. Adger, Dr. Manning, Mr. O. W. Hanby, Dr. Leibius, Mr. Owen, Mr. R. F. Rankin, and Mr. Jas. C. Taylor.

Mrs. Darvall, of Ryde, Mr. R. R. Terry, and Mr. T. Salter have generously sent from time to time large quantities of fruit and oranges.

The following animals and birds have also been received, and have served to make the wards more cheerful and interesting:—From Mr. C. W. Lawson, of Mudgee, a kangaroo and a wallaby; Mr. A. H. M'Culloch, M.L.A., 3 Chinese pheasants; Mr. J. Shelley, Buckwarroon, Cobar, 8 young emus; Sergeant Ussher, Taree, a native bear; Mr. W. Bulfin, Birkenhead, 2 rosella parrots; and Mr. H. M'Lean, Five Dock, a cockatoo.

And have, &c.,

ERIC SINCLAIR, M.B., Medl. Supt.

TABLE 1.  
SHOWING the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year 1883.

				Male.	Female.	Total.															
In Hospital on 31st December .....				447	423	870															
				<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Male.</th> <th>Female.</th> <th>Total.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>143</td> <td>118</td> <td>261</td> </tr> <tr> <td>17</td> <td>22</td> <td>39</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>2</td> <td>7</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Male.	Female.	Total.	143	118	261	17	22	39	5	2	7			
Male.	Female.	Total.																			
143	118	261																			
17	22	39																			
5	2	7																			
Admitted for the first time during the year .....																					
Re-admitted during the year .....																					
Transferred during the year .....																					
Total under care during the year .....				165	142	307															
Total under care during the year .....				612	565	1,177															
Discharged or removed—				<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Male.</th> <th>Female.</th> <th>Total.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>65</td> <td>69</td> <td>134</td> </tr> <tr> <td>10</td> <td>8</td> <td>18</td> </tr> <tr> <td>11</td> <td>140</td> <td>151</td> </tr> <tr> <td>48</td> <td>25</td> <td>73</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Male.	Female.	Total.	65	69	134	10	8	18	11	140	151	48	25	73
Male.	Female.	Total.																			
65	69	134																			
10	8	18																			
11	140	151																			
48	25	73																			
Recovered .....																					
Relieved .....																					
Transferred .....																					
Escaped (and not recaptured) .....																					
Died .....																					
Total discharged or died during the year .....				134	242	376															
Remaining .....				478	323	801															
Average number resident during the year .....				459	342	801															
*Persons under care during the year† .....				609	563	1,172															
*Persons admitted .....				162	140	302															
*Persons recovered .....				64	69	133															

\*Persons, i.e., separate persons, in contradistinction to cases which may include the same individual more than once.  
†Total cases, minus re-admissions of patients discharged during the current year.

TABLE 2.

SHOWING the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and the Proportion of Recoveries, &c., per cent., at the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, from the year 1869 to 1883 inclusive.

Year.	Admitted.			Transferred from other Hospitals, &c.			Discharged.			Transferred to other Hospitals, &c.	Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days	Died.	Remaining in Hospital 31st December.	Average number resident.	Percentage of recoveries on admissions and re-admissions.			Percentage of patients relieved on admissions and re-admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on the average number resident.																											
	For the first time.	Re-admitted.	Total.	Re-covered.	Re-lieved.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.						M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.																						
																											M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.													
1869..	143	75	218	56	32	88	20	9	29	12	40	53	53	7	60	429	223	652	435	215	650	39	16	42	66	40	36	..	..	..	12	18	3	25	9	23												
1870..	131	66	197	41	35	76	7	3	10	233	1	234	25	4	29	254	246	500	262	231	493	31	29	53	03	33	57	..	..	..	9	54	1	73	5	88												
1871..	172	105	277	53	40	93	6	7	13	111	40	151	27	8	35	229	256	485	265	248	513	30	80	38	01	33	57	..	..	..	10	18	3	22	6	82												
1872..	164	104	268	76	49	119	11	4	15	68	39	107	29	9	38	215	259	474	231	256	487	42	63	47	11	44	44	..	..	..	12	55	3	51	7	80												
1873..	189	107	296	64	36	100	12	10	22	41	16	57	20	10	30	267	294	561	246	279	525	33	86	33	64	33	78	..	..	..	8	13	3	59	5	71												
1874..	186	126	312	51	41	92	9	13	22	49	104	153	40	15	55	304	247	551	280	301	581	27	44	32	53	29	48	..	..	..	14	28	4	08	9	46												
1875..	203	134	337	44	53	97	7	5	12	56	34	90	37	10	47	363	279	642	327	264	591	21	67	39	55	23	78	..	..	..	11	31	3	73	7	95												
1876..	208	137	345	81	69	150	14	18	32	98	43	141	26	17	43	349	267	616	342	268	610	39	90	50	36	44	11	..	..	..	7	60	6	34	7	05												
1877..	311	122	433	129	64	193	13	17	30	126	21	147	38	10	48	354	277	631	343	263	606	41	48	52	56	44	56	..	..	..	11	07	3	80	7	92												
1878..	240	160	400	101	44	145	13	20	33	109	42	151	37	9	46	334	322	656	335	301	636	42	08	27	50	36	25	..	..	..	11	04	2	99	7	23												
1879..	204	129	333	88	52	140	12	26	38	74	12	86	34	14	48	330	347	677	338	331	669	43	13	40	31	42	03	..	..	..	10	05	4	22	7	17												
1880..	132	115	247	25	29	54	9	1	10	86	51	137	14	17	33	23	32	55	2	2	36	23	59	335	369	704	333	353	686	54	43	35	66	45	51	10	19	11	80	10	96	10	81	6	51	8	60	
1881..	170	118	288	25	27	52	3	1	4	76	67	143	8	12	20	15	14	29	1	1	29	18	47	404	404	803	371	380	751	38	97	46	20	42	05	4	10	8	27	5	88	7	81	4	73	6	25	
1882..	147	112	259	17	25	42	4	4	62	73	135	12	15	27	9	10	19	2	2	40	20	60	447	423	870	419	398	817	37	80	53	28	44	81	7	31	10	94	8	97	9	54	5	02	7	34		
1883..	143	118	261	17	22	39	5	2	7	65	69	134	10	8	18	11	140	151	..	..	..	48	25	73	478	323	801	459	342	801	40	62	49	28	44	66	6	25	5	71	6	00	10	45	7	31	9	11

TABLE 3.

SHOWING the length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered and those who have Died in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year 1883.

	Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month .....	4	2	6	5	6	11
From 1 to 3 months .....	22	17	39	5	5	10
From 3 to 6 months .....	19	13	32	7	3	10
From 6 to 9 months .....	5	6	11	6	3	9
From 9 to 12 months .....	5	7	12	4	.....	4
From 1 to 2 years .....	4	10	14	8	3	11
From 2 to 3 years .....	2	6	8	3	.....	3
From 3 to 5 years .....	2	3	5	8	1	9
From 5 to 7 years .....	2	4	6	1	.....	1
From 7 to 10 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
From 10 to 12 years .....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
From 12 to 15 years .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
Over 15 years .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
	65	69	134	48	25	73

TABLE 4.

SHOWING the Ages of the Admissions and Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, and also the Ages of all Patients under care during the year 1883, in the Hospital for the Insane at Gladesville.

	Admitted and Re-admitted.			Recovered.			Removed, Relieved, &c.			Died.			Patients under Care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1 to 5 years .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
5 to 10 years .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
10 to 15 years .....	3	4	7	1	...	1	2	3	5	...	...	...	3	6	9
15 to 20 years .....	6	11	17	5	5	10	2	5	7	...	...	...	13	17	30
20 to 30 years .....	38	46	84	12	23	35	6	25	31	5	6	11	124	115	239
30 to 40 years .....	38	35	73	21	17	38	...	38	38	10	3	13	150	144	294
40 to 50 years .....	39	25	64	13	12	25	4	35	39	15	9	24	155	144	299
50 to 60 years .....	24	12	36	9	9	18	3	22	25	4	3	7	90	76	166
60 to 70 years .....	9	4	13	4	1	5	...	9	9	8	2	10	54	40	94
70 to 80 years .....	5	5	10	...	...	...	2	9	11	5	2	7	19	17	36
80 to 90 years .....	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	2	2	1	...	1	2	6	8
90 and upwards .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	165	142	307	65	69	134	21	148	169	48	25	73	612	565	1,177

TABLE 5.

SHOWING the Religious Profession of those admitted and those under care in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year 1883.

Religious Profession.	Admissions.			Under Care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestant—						
Church of England .....	44	50	94	233	219	452
Presbyterian .....	11	7	18	37	34	71
Wesleyan .....	6	7	13	26	21	47
Lutheran .....	6	1	7	28	2	30
Other Protestant Denominations .....	23	22	45	40	37	77
Roman Catholic .....	70	54	124	210	242	452
Pagan .....	2	.....	2	18	.....	18
Hebrew .....	2	1	3	5	2	7
Mahomedan .....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Unascertained .....	.....	.....	.....	13	8	21
Total .....	165	142	307	612	565	1,177

TABLE 6.

CONDITIONS as to Marriage in those admitted and those under care in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year 1883.

	Admissions.			Under Care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single .....	104	56	160	410	189	599
Married .....	48	67	115	151	285	436
Widowed .....	13	19	32	38	80	118
Unascertained .....	.....	.....	.....	13	11	24
Total.....	165	142	307	612	565	1,177

TABLE 7.

SHOWING the Native Countries of those Admitted and Re-admitted, and those under care, at the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year 1883.

	Admitted and Re-admitted during 1883.			Under care during 1883.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
British Colonies .. { New South Wales .....	39	54	93	131	153	284
{ Other Colonies.....	3	6	9	10	13	23
Great Britain .....	53	37	90	192	131	323
{ England .....	6	5	11	28	28	56
{ Scotland .....	39	36	75	153	215	368
{ Ireland .....	1	.....	1	5	1	6
France .....	12	.....	12	32	6	38
Germany .....	1	.....	1	15	.....	15
China .....	11	4	15	46	18	64
Other Countries .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	165	142	307	612	565	1,177

TABLE 8.

SHOWING the form of Mental Disorder in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths of the year 1883, and of Inmates on 31st December, 1883, at the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville.

Form of Mental Disorder.	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY :—</b>												
(a) with Epilepsy .....	1	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
(b) without Epilepsy .....	9	4	13	...	...	...	...	1	1	20	14	34
Epileptic Insanity .....	7	6	13	...	1	1	...	...	...	29	15	44
General Paralysis of the Insane .....	10	3	13	1	...	1	8	1	9	13	3	16
<b>MANIA :—</b>												
Sub-acute and Simple.....	9	8	17	9	8	17	3	4	7	11	12	23
Acute.....	13	19	32	7	7	14	5	4	9	16	8	24
Chronic.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	39	68
Recurrent.....	2	3	5	1	1	2	...	...	...	10	5	15
Delusional .....	21	16	37	11	4	15	6	2	8	99	52	151
A Potu .....	7	5	12	5	5	10	...	...	...	7	2	9
Puerperal.....	...	4	4	...	5	5	...	2	2	...	5	5
Senile .....	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	3	6
<b>MELANCHOLIA :—</b>												
Simple .....	7	8	15	5	5	10	1	...	1	9	13	22
Acute .....	4	3	7	4	5	9	1	...	1	6	6	12
Chronic.....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	11	28
Recurrent.....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Delusional .....	41	37	78	11	17	28	9	5	14	105	76	181
Puerperal .....	...	3	3	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	1	1
Senile .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
<b>DEMENTIA :—</b>												
Primary .....	25	12	37	11	4	15	8	5	13	88	46	134
Secondary .....	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
Senile .....	5	4	9	...	2	2	4	1	5	10	5	15
Organic (i.e., from Tumours, coarse Brain Disease, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	3	...	3

TABLE 9.

SHOWING the Causes of Insanity, apparent or assigned, in the Admissions, in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year 1883.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>MORAL :—</b>			
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends) .....	2	6	8
Adverse circumstances (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties) .....	1	3	4
Mental anxiety and "Worry" (not included under above two heads), and overwork .....	8	8	16
Religious excitement .....	1	5	6
Love affairs (including seduction) .....	1	1	2
Fright and nervous attack .....	.....	1	1
Isolation .....	1	1	2
Nostalgia .....	.....	.....	.....
<b>PHYSICAL :—</b>			
Old age .....	2	.....	2
Intemperance in drink .....	27	16	43
Do. (sexual) .....	.....	.....	.....
Veneral disease .....	.....	.....	.....
Self-abuse (sexual) .....	3	.....	3
Sunstroke .....	5	.....	5
Accident or injury .....	9	1	10
Pregnancy .....	.....	.....	.....
Parturition and the puerperal state .....	.....	7	7
Lactation .....	.....	.....	.....
Uterine and Ovarian disorders .....	.....	1	1
Puberty .....	.....	.....	.....
Change of life .....	.....	2	2
Fevers .....	2	3	5
Privation and overwork .....	2	.....	2
Phthisis .....	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy .....	7	7	14
Disease of skull and brain .....	4	2	6
Other bodily diseases and disorders and chronic ill-health .....	.....	1	1
Excess of opium .....	.....	.....	.....
PREVIOUS ATTACKS .....	2	1	3
HEREDITARY INFLUENCE ASCERTAINED .....	4	4	8
CONGENITAL DEFECT ASCERTAINED .....	10	5	15
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES .....	2	2	4
UNKNOWN .....	72	65	137

TABLE 10.

SHOWING the Causes of Death in the Hospital for the Insane, Gladesville, during the year 1883.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>CEREBRAL DISEASE :—</b>			
Apoplexy and Paralysis .....	2	1	3
Epilepsy and Convulsions .....	2	.....	2
General Paralysis .....	9	2	11
Maniacal and melancholic Exhaustion and Decay .....	7	9	16
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c. ....	10	2	12
<b>THORACIC DISEASE :—</b>			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi .....	2	2	4
Pulmonary consumption .....	.....	4	4
Disease of heart and blood vessels .....	2	.....	2
<b>ABDOMINAL DISEASE :—</b>			
Cancer of peritoneum .....	.....	2	2
Dysentery and diarrhoea .....	3	.....	3
Albuminuria .....	.....	.....	.....
Disease of bladder and prostate .....	.....	.....	.....
Disease of liver .....	1	.....	1
ACUTE ECZEMA WITH ACUTE MANIA .....	.....	1	1
ERYSIPELAS .....	2	1	3
TYPHOID FEVER .....	.....	1	1
GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE .....	7	.....	7
ACCIDENT .....	.....	.....	.....
SUICIDE .....	1	.....	1

The Medical Superintendent, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, to The Inspector-General of the Insane.

Sir,

Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, 12 March, 1884.

I do myself the honor to submit, for your information, a report upon the Hospitals for the Insane at Parramatta, for the year 1883, accompanied by the usual statistical tables.

The number of Patients on the 31st December, 1882, was 848, classified as follows :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Free .....	577	201	778
Criminal .....	44	6	50
Convict .....	17	3	20
Total.....	638	210	848

The total number Admitted and Re-admitted in 1883 was 107, classified as follows :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Free .....	57	26	83
Criminal .....	21	3	24
Convict .....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	78	29	107

The total number of Patients transferred from other Institutions was 150, classified as follows :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Free.....	14	136	150
Total.....	14	136	150

The total number under Care was 1,105, classified as follows :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Free.....	648	363	1,011
Criminal .....	65	9	74
Convict .....	17	3	20
Total.....	730	375	1,105

The total number Discharged was 45, as follows :—

	Discharged Recovered.			Discharged Relieved.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Free .....	33	4	37	3	1	4
Criminal .....	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Convict.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	37	4	41	3	1	4

The total number of Deaths during the year was 42, classified as follows :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Free.....	32	10	42
Criminal .....	.....	.....	.....
Convict .....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	32	10	42

The total number of Patients transferred to other Institutions was 18, classified as follows :—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Free.....	2	2	4
Criminal .....	11	3	14
Convict .....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	13	5	18

The total number of Patients in the Hospitals on the 31st of December, 1883, was 1,000, distributed as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Free.....	578	346	924
Criminal.....	50	6	56
Convict.....	17	3	20
Total.....	645	355	1,000

In comparing the statistics of this year with those of 1882, it will be observed that the total number of admissions into the Free Hospital is 11 more, and of Criminals 7 less, than in 1882. The total number of patients transferred from other Institutions to this Hospital was 150 in all, as against 27 last year; by far the major portion of this number came from Gladesville on the opening of the new weatherboard buildings at this place. One patient only was re-admitted during the year, after having been discharged as recovered. The percentage of recoveries on the total number of admissions and re-admissions during the year was 44.57, and a percentage of 4.81 were sufficiently well in mental condition to be discharged to the care of their friends. The proportion of deaths calculated on the average number resident during the year was very low, being only 4.76 per cent., a fact which of itself speaks volumes for the general sanitary condition of the Institution, and is the more to be wondered at considering the large number of old and feeble patients resident, there being 118 between 60 and 70, 41 between 70 and 80, and 11 over 80 years of age.

A large proportion of the deaths that occurred was due to diseases of the chest.

The youngest patient who died was 28 years, and two died over 80 years of age.

There were no cases of accidental death during the year.

Three patients died somewhat suddenly, and in each case the Coroner was communicated with, but did not think an inquiry necessary except in one case.

No epidemic of any kind has found its way into the Hospital wards, the general health of the patients being exceedingly good, and more especially has a marked change in this respect been observable amongst the female patients who were removed at the commencement of the year from their gloomy prison in the main building to the cheerful and comfortable quarters they at present occupy. The wards in this new division of the Hospital are now assuming a more home-like and tidy appearance than at first, and things are gradually settling down into their proper order.

No accident of any moment occurred, and there were few escapes. In the few instances in which patients did escape they were returned to the Hospital in a few hours. A great many improvements have taken place in the grounds, under the management of the gardener, assisted by those patients who prefer being employed in this way.

Soon after the old prison buildings were vacated authority was granted for their demolition, and at the same time a contract was entered into for the erection of a new ward for the male patients now accommodated in the central block, which is in a very ruinous condition, and which the Colonial Architect reports to be beyond repair, except at a cost which it is not thought advisable to incur.

The stone from the old prison buildings is being largely used in the construction of the new ward. When this addition is completed it will add greatly to the convenience of the Institution and the comfort of the patients; and it is intended that it shall be mainly set apart for convalescent and industrious patients.

Amongst other recent additions may be mentioned the Board-room and library, the latter of which has filled a want long felt, as the books would speedily have become destroyed had they still been retained in the old Board-room, which is a dark, damp, and cheerless place.

The Medical Superintendent's old office has been ornamented and painted, and so converted into a cheerful room, in which patients see their friends, and is a very great improvement upon the place formerly used for that purpose.

A fair proportion of the patients have been usefully employed in various occupations, such as in the garden and grounds, laundry, wood-yard, kitchens, stores, farm, and wards.

The usual Sunday services have been regularly conducted both morning and evening, and the number attending divine worship is gradually increasing; even at the present time there is not nearly sufficient accommodation for those who are willing and able to attend; and as I consider the number of those fit to attend, and likely to be benefited by going to divine service, capable of great increase, and, moreover, as we have no place specially set apart for concerts, theatricals, dancing, and other forms of amusement for the patients, I would strongly recommend that a detached room be built on a vacant piece of ground situated between the male and female weatherboard buildings, which could be utilized for conducting divine service on Sundays and serve as an amusement-room on other days of the week.

As in former years, every attention has been paid to the amusement of the patients; during the winter months the usual fortnightly dances were held, which conduced greatly to the cheerfulness and contentment of the inmates.

The various members of the staff have been most assiduous in their endeavours to provide recreation and enjoyment to those placed under their charge; and thanks are due to the lady and gentlemen amateur members of the various dramatic and glee clubs which have so frequently visited the Institution, giving their time and attention in aiding to make a few hours pass pleasantly to the inmates.

Besides the above-mentioned means of amusement, a great number occupy themselves with quoits, bowls, draughts, bagatelle, billiards, cards, and cricket. When practicable, some of the patients, principally females, are taken for a drive; and when the weather permits, walking parties are formed.

The amateur companies to which we are chiefly indebted for their generous services are—The Vaudeville Minstrels, the Balmoral Minstrels, the Sydney Amateur Comedy Company, and the Lytton Dramatic Club.

Cricket has charms for a greater number than any other form of amusement, and the ground is used by the men at least three times every week, and more frequently when convenient. On public holidays scratch matches are organised, in which officers and attendants unite with those under their care, and by their presence add greatly to the interest of the game, as far as the patients themselves are concerned. I am fully convinced that were the members of the staff prohibited from playing with the

the





TABLE 3.

SHOWING the Causes of Insanity, apparent or assigned, in the admissions and re-admissions in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta (Free), during the year 1883.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>MORAL :—</b>			
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends) .....		4	4
Adverse circumstances (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties).....	7	1	8
Mental anxiety and "Worry" (not included under above two heads), and overwork	4	.....	4
Religious excitement.....	4	1	5
Love affairs (including seduction) .....	1	.....	1
Fright and nervous attack .....	.....	1	1
Isolation .....	1	2	3
Nostalgia .....	.....	.....	.....
<b>PHYSICAL :—</b>			
Intemperance in drink .....	12	1	13
Do. (sexual).....	.....	.....	.....
Venereal disease .....	.....	.....	.....
Self-abuse (sexual) .....	3	.....	3
Sunstroke .....	2	.....	2
Accident or injury.....	2	.....	2
Pregnancy .....	.....	1	1
Parturition and the puerperal state .....	.....	3	3
Lactation .....	.....	.....	.....
Uterine and Ovarian Disorders .....	.....	2	2
Puberty .....	.....	.....	.....
Change of life .....	.....	1	1
Fevers.....	1	.....	1
Privations and overwork .....	.....	1	1
Phthisis .....	.....	.....	.....
Epilepsy.....	.....	1	1
Disease of skull and brain .....	7	2	9
Other bodily diseases and disorders and chronic ill-health.....	4	1	5
Excess of opium .....	.....	.....	.....
PREVIOUS ATTACKS .....	.....	.....	.....
HEREDITARY INFLUENCE ASCERTAINED.....	.....	.....	.....
CONGENITAL DEFECT ASCERTAINED .....	2	2	4
OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES .....	.....	.....	.....
UNKNOWN .....	7	2	9
Total .....	57	26	83

TABLE 4.

SHOWING the Causes of Death in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta (Free), during the year 1883

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>CEREBRAL DISEASE :—</b>			
Apoplexy and Paralysis .....	1	3	4
Epilepsy and Convulsions .....	3	.....	3
General Paralysis .....	5	1	6
Maniacal and melancholic Exhaustion and Decay .....	2	1	3
Inflammation and other diseases of the Brain, Softening, Tumour, &c.....	1	.....	1
<b>THORACIC DISEASE :—</b>			
Inflammation of Lungs, Pleura, and Bronchi .....	2	1	3
Pulmonary Consumption .....	8	1	9
Disease of Heart and Blood-vessels .....	2	.....	2
<b>ABDOMINAL DISEASE :—</b>			
Inflammation and Ulceration of Stomach, Intestines, and Peritoneum.....	.....	2	2
Dysentery and Diarrhoea .....	2	.....	2
Albuminuria .....	1	.....	1
Disease of Bladder and Prostate .....	1	.....	1
Disease of Liver .....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas .....	.....	.....	.....
Typhoid Fever .....	.....	.....	.....
General Debility and Old Age .....	4	1	5
Accident.....	.....	.....	.....
Suicide .....	.....	.....	.....
Total .....	32	10	42

TABLE 5.

SHOWING the length of Residence in those Discharged, Recovered, and in those who have Died in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta (Free), during the year 1883.

	Recovered			Died		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total.
Under 1 month	3		3			
From 1 to 3 months	14	1	15		2	2
From 3 to 6 months	8	1	9	1	2	3
From 6 to 9 months	3	2	5	2	2	4
From 9 to 12 months				2		2
From 1 to 2 years				2		2
From 2 to 3 years	1		1	4	1	5
From 3 to 5 years	3		3	4	1	5
From 5 to 7 years	1		1	5		5
From 7 to 10 years		...		2		2
From 10 to 12 years				2		2
From 12 to 15 years				5		5
Over 15 years				3	2	5
Total	33	4	37	32	10	42

TABLE 6.

SHOWING the Ages of the Admissions and Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, and also the Ages of all Patients under care, during the year 1883, in the Hospital for the Insane at Parramatta (Free).

	Admitted and Re-admitted			Recovered			Removed, Relieved, &c			Died			Patients under care		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1 to 5 years	..		..												
5 to 10 years													1		1
10 to 15 years													5	5	10
15 to 20 years	3	1	4	1		1		1					65	29	94
20 to 30 years	17	9	26	12	3	15		1	1	2	1	3	151	86	237
30 to 40 years	15	8	23	12	1	13	1	1	2	6	1	7	128	79	207
40 to 50 years	7	5	12	3		3	1		1	9	2	11	200	95	295
50 to 60 years	3	2	5	3		3	1	1	2	8	2	10	128	79	207
60 to 70 years	10	1	11	1		1			3	3	4	7	75	53	128
70 to 80 years	1		1				1		1	2		2	33	15	48
80 to 90 years	1		1	1		1	1		1	2		2	7	4	11
90 and upwards															
Total	57	26	83	33	4	37	5	3	8	32	10	42	665	366	1,031

TABLE 7.

CONDITIONS as to Marriage in those admitted and re-admitted and those under care in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta (Free), during the year 1883.

	Admissions and Re admissions			Under care		
	Male	Female.	Total	Male	Female	Total.
Single .....	33	8	41	334	71	405
Married .....	13	16	29	85	140	225
Widowed .....	4	1	5	31	47	78
Unascertained ..	7	1	8	215	108	323
Total... ..	57	26	83	665	366	1,031

TABLE 8

SHOWING the Religious Profession of those admitted and those under care in the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta (Free), during the year 1883.

Religious Profession	Admissions and Re admissions			Under care		
	Male	Female.	Total.	Male	Female	Total
Protestant—						
Church of England .....	23	13	36	282	126	408
Presbyterian . . . . .	3	2	5	19	15	34
Wesleyan .. . . .	...	1	1	14	8	22
Lutheran ... . . . .		...		12	2	14
Other Protestant Denominations . . . . .	3	2	5	5	10	15
Roman Catholic .. . . .	23	6	29	247	188	435
Pagan .. . . .	2		2	37	...	37
Hebrew .. . . .				4	2	6
Mahomedan... ..				2	2	4
Unascertained . . . . .	3	2	5	43	13	56
Total . . . . .	57	26	83	665	366	1,031

TABLE 9.  
SHOWING the Native Countries of those admitted and re-admitted and those under care at the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta (Free), during the year 1883.

	Admitted and Re admitted during 1883.			Under care during 1883.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female.	Total.
British Colonies ... { New South Wales	9	11	20	121	68	189
{ Other Colonies. ....	3	1	4	7	6	13
Great Britain        { England . . . . .	15	5	20	179	76	255
{ Scotland . . . . .	3	2	5	39	20	59
{ Ireland . . . . .	17	6	23	193	175	368
France ... ..				5	2	7
Germany ... ..	1		1	16	6	22
China ... ..	2		2	42		42
Other Countries	7	1	8	63	13	76
Total . . . . .	57	26	83	665	366	1,031

TABLE 10.  
SHOWING the form of Mental Disorder in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths of the year 1883, and of Inmates on 31st December, 1883, at the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta (Free).

Form of Mental Disorder.	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total
CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY—												
(a) with Epilepsy ... ..										14	2	16
(b) without Epilepsy . . . . .	1	2	3	3		3	2		2	37	12	49
Epileptic Insanity ... ..		2	2			2	2		2	20	9	29
General Paralysis of the Insane	1		1				6	1	7	7	1	8
MANIA—												
Acute . . . . .	4	2	6	4	1	5	2		2	16	10	26
Chronic ... ..				1		1	1	3	4	98	79	177
Recurrent . . . . .										9	18	27
Delusional . . . . .	32	7	39	18		18	6	1	7	217	82	299
A Potu . . . . .												1
Puerperal . . . . .		1	1								7	7
Senile . . . . .										2	2	4
MELANCHOLIA—												
Acute . . . . .	1	2	3	2		2				2	4	6
Chronic . . . . .	1	1	2							18	22	40
Recurrent . . . . .		1	1							1	3	4
Delusional . . . . .	1	3	4	3	1	4	5	1	6	47	30	77
Puerperal . . . . .		1	1								3	3
Senile . . . . .	2		2							6	5	11
DEMENTIA—												
Primary . . . . .	2	2	4	1		1		1	1	33	17	50
Secondary . . . . .										3	2	5
Senile . . . . .	6	2	8	1		1	4	2	6	42	37	79
Organic (i.e., from Tumours, coarse Brain Disease, &c.)	5		5				4	1	5	22	4	26

TABLE 11.  
SHOWING the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, in the Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Parramatta, during the year 1883.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hospital on 31st December, 1882	44	6	50
Admitted for the first time during the year	21	3	24
Total under care during the year	65	9	74
Discharged or removed:—			
Recovered	4		4
Transferred	11	3	14
Total discharged or died during the year	15	3	18
Remaining	50	6	56
Average number resident during the year	45	6	51
* Persons under care during the year†	65	9	74
* Persons admitted	21	3	24
* Persons recovered	4		4

\* Persons, i.e., separate persons, in contradistinction to "cases" which may include the same individual more than once.

† Total cases, minus re admissions of patients discharged during the current year.

TABLE 12.

SHOWING the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality, and the proportion of Recoveries, &c., per cent., at the Hospital for the Criminal Insane, Parramatta, for the years 1876 to 1883, inclusive.

Year.	Admitted.			Transferred from other Hospitals &c.	Discharged.				Transferred to other Hospitals, &c.	Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days.	Died.	Remaining in Hospitals 31st December in each year.	Average number resident.	Percentage of recoveries on admissions and re-admissions.			Percentage of patients relieved on admissions and re-admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on the average number resident.								
	For the first time.		Re-admitted.		Re-covered.		Re-lieved.							M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.	M.																				
1876	6	2	8	1	1	4	4	3	3	3	3	34	5	39	40	66	50	00	8	53	7	50						
1877	10	10	1	1	3	3	1	1	2	2	2	38	4	42	41	27	27	5	40	4	87							
1878	8	2	10	1	2	2	4	2	2	1	1	2	40	4	44	25	00	66	66	5	26	4	65					
1879	16	3	19	12	5	5	3	3	6	1	7	3	51	6	57	31	25	26	31	15	78	6	12	5	66			
1880	21	2	23	4	4	11	2	13	4	4	4	53	6	59	17	39	3	51	7	54								
1881	18	3	21	6	6	14	3	17	1	1	50	6	56	23	57	2	00	1	78									
1882	26	2	28	8	8	24	1	25	1	1	44	6	50	28	57	20	0	1	75									
1883	21	3	24	4	4	11	3	14	50	6	56	45	6	51	16	66												

The Medical Superintendent, Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, to The Inspector General of the Insane.

Sir,

I do myself the honor to submit, for your information, a report upon the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, for the year 1883, together with the usual statistical tables.

The number of patients remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1882, was 146. During the year 35 patients were admitted—30 for the first time, 2 were re-admissions, and 3 were transferred from other Hospitals. The total number of cases under care was 181, and the average number resident was 148.

The number discharged during the year was 14, of whom 12 are classed as recoveries, and 2 were discharged so much improved as to be capable of making their own way in the world. 3 were transferred to other Hospitals and 14 were removed by death.

The number remaining on the books on the 31st December, 1883, was 150, out of which number 4 were so far advanced towards recovery as to be allowed leave of absence, and at that date were residing with their friends.

A comparison of the statistics for the year 1883 with those for 1882 shows the number remaining on 31st December was nearly the same; the admissions however for the first time were less by 13 in 1883 than in the previous year—the re-admissions were less by 1, the transfers from other Hospitals were the same, while the average number resident was greater by 4.

Of the 2 re-admissions both were discharged at the request of relatives, under section 84 of the Lunacy Act of 1878, and though both were fairly well at the time a return sooner or later was expected.

The recoveries give a percentage of 37.50 on the total number admitted, and those discharged relieved give a percentage of 6.25. The smaller number of recoveries, as compared with the previous year, is due to the number of admissions being smaller, and the fact that many of those admitted were suffering from incurable forms of mental disease, such as general paralysis, epileptic insanity, and the dementia of old age. The deaths numbered 14, being 1 more than in 1882, and giving a percentage on the average number resident of 9.45. Old age and cerebral disease again play an important part as will be seen by a reference to Table IV, where the causes are given. No case of sudden or accidental death occurred during the year.

Four patients were granted leave of absence during the year (under section 82 of the Lunacy Act of 1878), and all were away on the 31st December. One was away for the second time, having been once returned to Hospital for a short period and again granted leave. The general health of the patients has been very good throughout the year. The only serious accidents that occurred were two—one by the attempt on the part of an old and partially paralysed patient to swallow a large piece of crust, incautiously given him by a fellow-patient—it lodged in his larynx and was removed with considerable difficulty; the other by a kick from another patient on the perinæum, causing severe hemorrhage from the urethra.

The escapes and attempts were again numerous, but only in one case did a patient remain at large more than a few hours. In another case, some difficulty was experienced in regaining charge of the patient, as he had been apprehended by the police and charged with some minor offence. Both these patients escaped at night from an associated dormitory under circumstances which formed the subject of a special report to you at the time, and I therefore refrain from again entering into particulars.

In my report for last year I mentioned having substituted wire netting for glass in several single rooms. As this has proved of much value in the case of turbulent patients, I have deemed it advisable to make a similar change in four other rooms. A large number of patients have been usefully employed during the year, an average of about 70 having been daily occupied in the garden, wood-yard, laundry, kitchen, store, blacksmith's, tailor's, and carpenter's shops, in addition to materially aiding in the daily work of the Hospital. In the old building portions have been repaired and repainted, all the firewood used in the Institution has been felled and cut up, and a further addition has been made to the kitchen garden by patients working with skilled artisans and attendants. Along the southern boundary a strip of land adjoining the avenue has been fenced in and trenched by patients and planted with ornamental trees, which will render the grounds much more secluded. Some poplar trees, which were formerly planted alternately with pines, were removed, as they were not making good growth, and Cumberland fig-trees substituted.

In

In the new buildings, all the airing courts in the female division have been laid out and planted with grass and flowering shrubs, and considerable progress has been made towards laying out and levelling the grounds at the cottages in the same division.

The boat-house, which was in course of erection last year, has been completed, and a house for shelter and for storing tools and garden produce has been erected in the kitchen garden. In wet weather those employed can shelter themselves during showers or find occupation in sorting and stowing away vegetables and seeds. A great improvement has also been effected in the cricket paddock by removing a hill and extending the practice ground.

The usual Sunday services were regularly conducted by the chaplains, and were attended by large and appreciative congregations, the average number attending divine worship being about 77, giving a percentage on the average number resident of 52.02. We are greatly indebted to Mr. Frederick Russell, who regularly attended the Church of England services to play the harmonium, and kindly devoted one evening a week to choir practice. As much as possible was done to promote amusement and change for the patients, cricket again forming our chief recreation, matches having been played against kindred institutions and local clubs. On Wednesdays the steam launch frequently took parties for trips on the harbour, and during the winter, through the courtesy of the Medical Superintendent at Gladesville, a party of patients attended the fortnightly dances there, which were always looked forward to and thoroughly enjoyed. Thanks are due to the members of the Sydney Amateur Comedy Company and the Vaudeville Minstrels, who kindly gave their services at dramatic entertainments and concerts.

I have to acknowledge with thanks a parcel of illustrated and other papers from David Finlayson, Esq., and a donation of £4 10s. 6d., collected by William Jones, Esq., from cricketers belonging to the club and other well-wishers, which was expended for the patients on the Prince of Wales Birthday, in accordance with a wish expressed by the subscribers.

There have been several changes in the staff during the year. The vacancies resulting from resignation and discharge were however satisfactorily filled. As a whole the oftentimes onerous duties of the staff have been performed to my satisfaction, and I have to thank the officers and staff for cheerfully and willingly maintaining the discipline of the Institution.

I have, &c.,  
H. BLAXLAND,  
Medical Superintendent.

TABLE 1.

SHOWING the Admissions, Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1883.

	Male.	Female.	Total
In Hospital on 31st December, 1882 .....	146	.....	146
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Admitted for the first time during the year .....	30	.....	30
Re-admitted during the year .....	2	.....	2
Transferred during the year .....	3	.....	3
	35	.....	35
Total under care during the year .....	181	.....	181
Discharged or removed—			
Recovered .....	12	.....	12
Relieved .....	2	.....	2
Transferred .....	3	.....	3
Escaped (and not recaptured) .....	.....	.....	.....
Died .....	14	.....	14
Total discharged or died during the year .....	31	.....	31
Remaining .....	150	.....	150
Average number resident during the year .....	148	.....	148
* Persons under care during the year † .....	180	.....	180
* Persons admitted .....	30	.....	30
* Persons recovered .....	12	.....	12

\* Persons, *i.e.*, separate persons, in contradistinction to "cases" which may include the same individual more than once.

† Total cases, minus re-admissions of patients discharged during the current year

TABLE 2.

SHOWING the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality, and the proportion of Recoveries, &c., per cent., at the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the years 1879 to 1883 inclusive.

Year.	Admitted.			Transferred from other Hospitals, &c.	Discharged.			Transferred to other Hospitals, &c.	Escaped and not recaptured within 28 days.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital 31st December in each year.	Average number resident.	Percentage of recoveries on admissions and re-admissions.			Percentage of Patients relieved on admissions and re-admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on average numbers resident.					
	Admitted for the first time.		Re-admitted.		Re-covered.		Re-admitted.						M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.		M. F.	
	M.	F.	Total.		M.	F.	Total.						M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
1879	16	16	32	54	54	108	1	2	3	3	1	107	107	56	56	6.25	6.25	12.5	1.78	1.78				
1880	52	52	104	5	18	23	2	5	5	12	12	129	120	120	33.33	33.33	3.70	10.00	10.00					
1881	43	43	86	2	26	28	4	2	2	1	9	140	135	135	50.98	50.98	7.84	6.62	6.62					
1882	43	43	86	2	20	22	6	3	3	13	13	146	144	144	43.47	43.47	13.04	9.02	9.02					
1883	30	30	60	3	12	15	2	3	3	14	14	150	148	148	37.50	37.50	6.25	9.45	9.45					

TABLE 3.

SHOWING the Causes of Insanity, apparent or assigned, in the Admissions and Re-admissions, in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1883.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>MORAL :—</b>			
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends) .....			
Adverse circumstances (including business anxiety and pecuniary difficulties) .....	2		2
Mental anxiety and "Worry" (not included under above two heads), and overwork... ..	1		1
Religious excitement .....	2		2
Love affairs (including seduction) .....			
Fright and nervous attack .....			
Isolation .....			
Nostalgia .....			
<b>PHYSICAL :—</b>			
Intemperance in drink .....	3		3
Do. (sexual) .....			
Veneral disease .....			
Self-abuse (sexual) .....	1		1
Sunstroke .....			
Accident or injury .....	1		1
Pregnancy .....			
Parturition and the puerperal state .....			
Lactation .....			
Uterine and Ovarian disorders .....			
Puberty .....			
Change of life .....			
Fevers .....			
Privation and overwork .....			
Phthisis .....			
Epilepsy .....	2		2
Disease of skull and brain .....			
Other bodily diseases and disorders .....			
Excess of opium .....			
<b>PREVIOUS ATTACKS .....</b>			
<b>HEREDITARY INFLUENCE ASCERTAINED .....</b>			
	1		1
<b>CONGENITAL DEFECT ASCERTAINED .....</b>			
<b>OTHER ASCERTAINED CAUSES .....</b>			
	2		2
<b>UNKNOWN .....</b>			
	17		17
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>32</b>		<b>32</b>

TABLE 4.  
SHOWING the Causes of Death in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1883

	Male	Female	Total
<b>CEREBRAL DISEASE —</b>			
Apoplexy and Paralysis			..
Epilepsy and Convulsions	1		1
General Paralysis	1		1
Maniacal and melancholic exhaustion and decay	3		3
Inflammation and other diseases of the brain, softening, tumour, &c			...
<b>THORACIC DISEASE —</b>			
Inflammation of lungs, pleura, and bronchi			.
Pulmonary Consumption	1		1
Disease of heart and blood vessels	1		1
<b>ABDOMINAL DISEASE —</b>			
Inflammation and ulceration of stomach, intestines, and peritoneum	1		1
Dysentery and diarrhoea	3		3
Albuminuria			
Disease of bladder and prostate			
Disease of liver			
<b>ERYSIPPLAS</b>			
<b>TYPHOID FEVER</b>			
<b>GENERAL DEBILITY AND OLD AGE</b>	3		3
<b>ACCIDENT</b>			
<b>SUICIDE</b>			
Total	14	.. ..	14

TABLE 5

SHOWING the length of Residence in those Discharged Recovered, and in those who have Died, in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1883.

	Recovered			Died		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 month .....	1		1	1		1
From 1 to 3 months .. .. .	3		3	3		3
From 3 to 6 months .. .. .	2		2	1		1
From 6 to 9 months .. .. .	3		3			
From 9 to 12 months .. .. .				1		1
From 1 to 2 years .. .. .	3		3	1		1
From 2 to 3 years .. .. .				4		4
From 3 to 5 years .. .. .				2		2
From 5 to 7 years .. .. .				1		1
From 7 to 10 years .. .. .						
From 10 to 12 years .. .. .						
From 12 to 15 years .. .. .						
Over 15 years .. .. .						
Total...	12		12	14		14

TABLE 6.

SHOWING the Ages of the Admissions and Re-admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, and also the Ages of all Patients under care, during the year 1883, in the Hospital for the Insane at Callan Park.

	Admitted and Re admitted			Recovered			Removed, Relieved, &c			Died			Patients under Care		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1 to 5 years															
5 to 10 years															
10 to 15 years	2		2	1		1			..				1		1
15 to 20 years													4		4
20 to 30 years	7		7	3		3				3		3	52		52
30 to 40 years	9		9	2		2	2		2	3		3	48		48
40 to 50 years	12		12	4		4				1		1	46		46
50 to 60 years				2		2				2		2	16		16
60 to 70 years	1		1							3		3	12		12
70 to 80 years	1		1							2		2	2		2
80 to 90 years															
90 and upwards															
Total	32		32	12		12	2		2	14		14	181		181

TABLE 7.

CONDITIONS as to Marriage in those admitted and re-admitted, and those under care, in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1883.

	Admissions and Re-admissions			Under Care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Single .....	20	.....	20	122	.....	122
Married .....	10	.....	10	52	.....	52
Widowed .....	2	.....	2	7	.....	7
Unascertained .....	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...
Total.....	32	.....	32	181	.....	181

TABLE 8.

SHOWING the Religious Profession of those admitted and re-admitted, and those under care, in the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1883.

Religious Profession.	Admissions and Re-admissions.			Under Care.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Protestant—						
Church of England .....	9	.....	9	76	.....	76
Presbyterian .....	4	.....	4	14	.....	14
Wesleyan .....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
Lutheran .....	2	.....	2	4	.....	4
Other Protestant Denominations .....	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Roman Catholic.....	12	.....	12	76	.....	76
Pagan .....	2	.....	2	3	.....	3
Hebrew .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mahomedan .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Unascertained .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Total .....	32	.....	32	181	.....	181

TABLE 9.

SHOWING the Native Countries of those admitted and re-admitted, and those under care, at the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, during the year 1883.

	Admitted and Re-admitted during 1883.			Under care during 1883.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
British Colonies { New South Wales .....	6	.....	6	49	.....	49
{ Other Colonies .....	2	.....	2	2	.....	2
{ England .....	9	.....	9	52	.....	52
Great Britain..... { Scotland .....	2	.....	2	9	.....	9
{ Ireland.....	7	.....	7	51	.....	51
France .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Germany .....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3
China .....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2
Other Countries .....	4	.....	4	12	.....	12
Total.....	32	.....	32	181	.....	181



TABLE 10.

SHOWING the form of Mental Disorder in the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths of the year 1883, at the Hospital for the Insane, Callan Park, and of Inmates on 31st December, 1883.

Form of Mental Disorder.	Admissions.			Recoveries.			Deaths.			Remaining in Hospital.		
	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total	Male.	Female.	Total
<b>CONGENITAL OR INFANTILE MENTAL DEFICIENCY—</b>												
(a) with Epilepsy .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
(b) without Epilepsy .....	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10
Epileptic Insanity .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	17	...	17
General Paralysis of the Insane .....	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	4	...	4
<b>MANIA—</b>												
Acute .....	...	...	...	3	...	3	4	...	4	...	...	...
Chronic .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	8	...	8
Recurrent .....	4	...	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	3
Delusional .....	7	...	7	1	...	1	...	...	...	38	...	38
A Potu .....	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Puerperal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senile .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>MELANCHOLIA—</b>												
Acute .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Recurrent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Delusional .....	7	...	7	3	...	3	...	...	...	43	...	43
Puerperal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Senile .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>DEMENTIA—</b>												
Primary .....	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	11	...	11
Secondary .....	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	9	...	9
Senile .....	2	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	5	3	...	3
Organic ( <i>i.e.</i> , from Tumours, coarse Brain Disease, &c.) .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3

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1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PATIENTS IN LUNATIC ASYLUMS—PRISONERS IN GAOLS.  
(CAUSES OF CONFINEMENT, &c.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 June, 1884.*

RETURN (*in part*) to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 14th May, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

“ (1.) The number of patients in all our Lunatic Asylums, and also stating “how many of them have brought on the disease through the use or abuse “of drink.

“ (2.) A similar Return with reference to the prisoners in our Gaols.”

(*Mr. Buchanan.*)

Number of Patients in Institutions for the Insane on the 15th May, 1884.			Number whose disease has been brought on by the use or abuse of drink.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1,498	952	2,450	95	42	137

[765 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £1 4s. 7d.]



1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

PATIENTS IN LUNATIC ASYLUMS—PRISONERS IN GAOLS.  
(CAUSES OF CONFINEMENT, &c.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 12 August, 1884.*

FURTHER RETURN (*in part*) to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 14th May, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return showing,—

“(1.) The number of patients in all our Lunatic Asylums, and also stating “how many of them have brought on the disease through the use or abuse “of drink.

“(2.) A similar Return with reference to the prisoners in our Gaols.”

(*Mr. Buchanan.*)

Number of Prisoners in the Gaols of the Colony on the 14th July, 1884.	Number of those whose incarceration was traceable to drink.
2,302	1,191



1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LUNATIC ASYLUMS, PARRAMATTA, GLADESVILLE, AND CALLAN PARK.

(LENGTH OF SERVICE, &amp;c., OF ATTENDANTS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 December, 1883.*

STATEMENT *in answer to Mr. Hugh Taylor's Question No. 1, 19 December, 1883.*

MR. HUGH TAYLOR *to ask* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

- (1.) The number of male and female attendants employed at the Hospital for Insane at Parramatta?
- (2.) The number of male and female attendants who have held their appointments for more than twenty years?
- (3.) The number of male and female attendants who have been compelled to resign their position as attendants through being unable to continue in such service by the number of years they have held their position, or by injuries received in such service?
- (4.) The number of persons who have received compensation from the Government for length of service, or for injuries received in such service, during the last ten years?

Question.	Parramatta.		Gladesville.		Callan Park.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
No. 1 ... ..	46	27	42	26	12	None.
2 ... ..	5	1	1	None.	None.	None.
3 ... ..	*2	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.
4 ... ..	2	None.	None.	None.	None.	None.

\* In 1883.





1883-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

**WILLIAM CRESSWELL.**  
(CORRESPONDENCE, &c.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 July, 1884.*

---

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 13th February, 1884, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“(1.) Copies of all Correspondence between the Government of New South Wales and the Imperial Government, and all other sources, from the 8th October, 1878, to the present period, referring in any manner to an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, called William Cresswell; also copies of all letters or documents which have been received from Thomas Cresswell, or any other person, by the Superintendent, or any other person engaged in the management or conduct of the said Asylum.

“(2.) Copies of all Correspondence which has at any time taken place between the Inspector-General of Police in New South Wales and the Inspector of Prisons in Victoria relative to an inquiry respecting two persons who had been imprisoned in Victoria, and whose names were given by Mr. Joseph Eckford, of Sydney, and whether the said Inspector of Police, before giving a reply to the said inquiry, consulted with or sought the advice of the Attorney-General; and, if so, the substance of such consultation or advice.”

(*Mr. Brunker.*)

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[ 790 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £28 3s. 6d.]

**WILLIAM CRESSWELL.**

The Principal Under Secretary to The Clerk of Petty Sessions, Parramatta.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 10 October, 1878.

In transmitting to you the accompanying extract from an address adopted by the Legislative Assembly on the 8th instant for information respecting the lunatic named in the margin, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will have the goodness to furnish the particulars relative to the letter therein alluded to.

I have, &c.,

M. R. ALLAN.

[Enclosure.]

THAT Mr. Wickham, who was Chief Clerk at Darlinghurst Gaol on or about 20th June last, be requested to state: is it a fact that he had received a letter, in his official capacity or otherwise, from the friends of the lunatic before alluded to, and that he had forwarded it to Dr. Taylor some three or four days previously—he having made this statement to Mr. Eckford in the presence of Mr. Eckford's two daughters and two officials in Mr. Wickham's office.

The Clerk of Petty Sessions, Parramatta, to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Police Office, Parramatta, 11 October, 1878.

In acknowledging receipt of your letter of the 10th instant, accompanying extract from an Address adopted by the Legislative Assembly for information respecting the lunatic named in the margin, I have the honor to state it is a fact that I received a letter from the friends of the lunatic referred to, and forwarded that letter to Dr. Taylor, as I have previously stated to Mr. Eckford. The date I do not recollect, but may be able to ascertain, if necessary. The letter in question did not pass through my hands in my official capacity, it was a private communication, asking information on behalf of the lunatic's mother.

I have, &c.,

GEO. WICKHAM, C.P.S.

Mr. F. O'Brien to Dr. Taylor.

Dear Sir,

413 Harris-street, Ultimo, Sydney, 16 October, 1878.

By the post following this you will receive per book post the printed matter referred to in my previous letters—please return them at your convenience. Mr. Fitzpatrick has seen them through Mr. Tomlinson (the son of a clergyman near Arlesford, Hants), whose name is in one of the papers forwarded, a solicitor residing in Sydney. He (Mr. F.) is also aware of my having a letter from Mr. Onslow for the late Mrs. Cresswell, in which it distinctly states Eckford and Lock will be entitled to the reward of £2,300, &c., &c.; you can see it and also a letter to myself if you wish.

The large amount of information I gave Mr. Eckford over Mr. and Mrs. Cresswell was never intended to be published and sold at the street corners of every town in England at a penny a letter for Mr. E. (see specimen sent.) Bouker & Sons letter was shown by me to Mr. E. under a solemn pledge that it should not be published. Of course the reward is a great temptation, but if it is not obtained till the claimant gets released and the Tichborne estates it will be long enough first; and should that event be likely to happen I shall have something to say that would much astonish the astute Mr. Eckford and many others. Before Mr. Eckford sent the letter to Mr. Cross I pointed out to him that his attack on yourself would do more harm than good so far as Cresswell's release was concerned, and I am still of that opinion.

Faithfully yours,

FRANK O'BRIEN.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Inspector-General of the Insane.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 10 October, 1878.

In transmitting to you the accompanying extract of an Address of the Legislative Assembly, for information respecting the lunatic named in the margin, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will be good enough to furnish me with the following papers, which are required for the purpose of being laid on the Table of the Assembly, viz:—

Copies of all correspondence in the hands of Dr. Taylor, Medical Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, relating to the aforementioned lunatic, more especially a letter said to have been forwarded by Mr. Wickham, Chief Clerk of Darlinghurst Gaol, on or about 20th June last to Dr. Taylor, from the friends of the lunatic in England.

Copies of all minutes in your hands, or those of the Resident Surgeon at Gladesville relating to the aforementioned lunatic, together with the names of barristers from England, and solicitors or agents from Sydney, who interviewed you and at whose instance in 1871.

Report from the Superintendent of the Lunatic Reception House, furnishing copies of dates when the said lunatic was received by him, how often, what was his state of mind whilst under his care, and whom did he represent himself to be.

I have, &c.,

M. R. ALLAN.

The Inspector-General of the Insane to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Lunacy Department, Office of the Inspector of the Insane, 22 October, 1878.

I do myself the honor to forward herewith the correspondence, &c., relative to William Cresswell, a patient in the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, as requested in your letter of the 10th instant.

Yours, &c.,

F. NORTON MANNING.

*Minute by Colonial Secretary.*

Mr. R. Y. Cousins, of Bathurst, waited on me to-day and voluntarily stated that the man Cresswell, now in Parramatta Asylum, is well known to him—that he was engaged in England by the late Mr. William Kite (Mr. Cousins' father-in-law) about the year 1855, to take charge of some bulls—that he arrived

William  
Cresswell.

William  
Cresswell.

William  
Cresswell.

arrived here and went direct to Bathurst, where he was employed for a considerable time under Mr. Kite's immediate inspection—that he then went to Wagga Wagga and started in business as a butcher. From Wagga Wagga he used to write to Mr. Cousins letters more or less incoherent. Mr. Cousins heard no more of him until he was sent to a lunatic asylum. This man was engaged in the name of Cresswell and was never known by any other name.

Mr. Cousins added that Mr. John Kite is prepared to bear the like testimony.—M.F., 25/10.

Dr. Taylor to The Inspector-General of the Insane.

Sir,

Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 30 October, 1878.

I have the honor to enclose a letter received by me this day from Mr. John A. M'Donald, relative to the lunatic William Cresswell. I forward it as it is very desirable it should appear amongst the correspondence called for.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. TAYLOR,

Medical Superintendent.

B.C., 31/10/78. The Principal Under-Secretary, Sydney.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. J. A. M'Donald to Dr. Taylor, Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.

Rose Hill-street, Parramatta, 3 October, 1878.

In reference to William Cresswell, at present confined in the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, I beg to state that I was acquainted with him in the year 1856, at Bathurst. We were very often together; in fact warm friends. He (Cresswell) gave me as a keepsake a book, *The Modern Farrier*, a book that he set a great value on, as it had been his father's. The same book I have still in my possession, with the address, *Wm. Cresswell, Bulldown Farm, Bramly, Hants, June, 1833*, written in several places.

I was married in the early part of 1857, and left Bathurst to reside on the Lower Lachlan River. I never saw nor heard of Cresswell again until last June, when a friend of mine in Bathurst, where I was at dinner, told me that my old mate was in the madhouse, and that it was reported he was Orton. After that I saw by the *Herald* that Mr. Eckford had a motion on in the House concerning Cresswell. I wrote to the Minister for Works, informing him what I knew of the case, and asked for leave of absence to visit the Asylum. Leave was given on the 27th September, and I was shown round the inmates, and in the second yard that I visited I found amongst a number of other men my old friend Cresswell. I knew him at once, and I showed him the book which he claimed as his, and in turning the pages over he missed a leaf, the skeleton of a horse, and asked what had become of it. In our conversation we mentioned some of our old conversation, and he recollected one horse, *Elegance*, and I called him Bill, a name that he would not be called. He instantly checked me, and told me his name was William. I said you have not forgot that, old man. When I was going away he asked me to come and see him again. The next time I called to see him was Wednesday, the 16th of October. He recalled a bit of fun we had at Ashton's Circus, to me, an affair I had almost forgotten it was so long since. I have never known him under any other name than that of Cresswell.

JOHN A. M'DONALD.

Dr. Taylor to The Inspector-General of the Insane.

Sir,

Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 31 October, 1878.

I have the honor to forward you a copy of a letter belonging to the Cresswell correspondence, which was inadvertently omitted at the time of copying of the remainder.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. TAYLOR,

Medical Superintendent.

The Principal Under Secretary, Sydney, B.C., 1/11/78.

[Enclosure.]

Dr. Taylor to Mrs. West.

Madam,

Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 3 June, 1875.

In answer to your letter of the 28th February, 1875, I beg to state that your brother, Mr. William Cresswell, is at present in very good bodily health, but has made no mental improvement. He is subject to frequent attacks of delusional mania, when he becomes violent and aggressive. His mental condition has not improved in any way, neither do I consider his case hopeful for permanent recovery.

In compliance with your wish I have endeavoured to persuade him in his calmer moments to allow his photograph to be taken, but he has not up to the present time consented; I may, however, yet be successful. You can, if you think fit, send a Post-office Order, payable to me in Parramatta, for (£1) one pound, out of which the expense of obtaining the photograph could be defrayed and any balance handed over for your brother's use.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. TAYLOR,

Medical Superintendent.

Mrs. West, care of Mrs. Sinclair,  
15 Blackmoor-st., Drury-lane, London, W.C.

The Principal Under Secretary to Mrs. Mary C. Haigh.

Madam,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 8 November, 1878.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will do him the favour to lend him for production in Parliament in connection with the case of the lunatic, William Cresswell, any original letters that you may have from the Cresswell family.

I have, &c.,

M. R. ALLAN.

Dr. Taylor to The Inspector-General of the Insane.

Sir,

Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 19 November, 1878.

Herewith I have the honor to forward, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, a letter from Mrs. Haigh, of Woollahra, relative to her personal knowledge of the lunatic, William Cresswell, and also of his family in England.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. TAYLOR

Medical Superintendent.

B.C., 20/12/78. The Principal Under Secretary, Sydney.

[Enclosure.]

[Enclosure.]

Mrs. Mary C. Haigh to Dr. Taylor.

Sir,

Alton-street, Woollahra, 15 November, 1878.

As I understand further information is desired of me as to what I know of the lunatic William Cresswell and his family; I beg to say I first became acquainted with the Cresswells at the house of a Mr. Howitt, who last wrote me concerning your patient; this was in London in 1842. The family then consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Cresswell, who at that time resided near Reading, in Berkshire, two sons and three daughters. Thomas, the younger son, was in business, a grocer; the elder was William—your patient. The eldest daughter, Anne, married a Mr. Gough, who carried on business as a draper, at St. John's Wood, and afterwards went to America. The second (Ellen) married a Mr. Birch. She is now a widow living in London. The third (Emily) died unmarried. I was on intimate terms with the family, and saw them all more or less frequently about nine or ten years, till my coming to this Colony. I cannot recollect when William Cresswell came to the Colony, but I think it must have been during my passage on return to England about 1861. He brought letters addressed to me. As I had left the Colony he handed them over to my brother, Mr. William Rusby. In London I renewed my acquaintance with the Cresswell family, and was told he was coming out to go to Mr. Kite's, at Bathurst.

The early part of 1866 I again came to Sydney and sometime after, perhaps two years, William Cresswell called on me, asked after members of his family, and told me he had been with Mr. Kite of Bathurst. I do not remember seeing him again until a few days before he was locked up in the Darlinghurst Reception House; I then thought his manner peculiar and strange. I afterwards heard he was a decided lunatic, and I lost sight of him until I saw a newspaper paragraph respecting an application for his release on the ground that he was Arthur Orton. I then thought it a shame that the poor lunatic should be taken out of the asylum—a place so suitable for his malady—and be worried and irritated by travelling from place to place and by being made a show of. In the interest of himself, of his family, and of common humanity, I caused the Honorable the Attorney-General to be made acquainted with what I knew of the patient, and suggested I should be allowed an interview with him for the purpose of satisfying myself that Cresswell the lunatic was the same Cresswell I had known for so many years. The Attorney-General approved the course, and as you are aware I saw Cresswell in the asylum in your presence; you know how readily I recognized him, and how as readily he knew me, identified his sister's portrait, spoke of her and of her children, spoke rationally a few minutes, and relapsed into imbecile talk.

I have not the *slightest* doubt but that your patient is no other than the William Cresswell I have been acquainted with since 1842, and any one present at our interview must have seen he had no doubt nor hesitation in his recognition of myself. I have written to Cresswell's friends and mentioned the attempt to prove him to be someone else.

Yours truly,

MARY C. HAIGH.

The Principal Under Secretary to Mrs. Mary C. Haigh.

Madam,

Colonial Secretary's Office, 23 November, 1878.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will favour him with a speedy reply to my letter of the 8th instant, asking you to lend him for production in Parliament in connection with the case of the lunatic, William Cresswell, any original letters that you may have from the Cresswell family.

I have, &amp;c.,

M. R. ALLAN.

Mrs. Mary C. Haigh to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Alton-street, Woollahra, 27 November, 1878.

I much regret that illness in my family, occasioning my absence from town, should have prevented an earlier acknowledgment of your letters of 8th and 23rd instant. Although I am afraid it is too late to be of any service, I enclose the only\* letter in my possession having reference to the lunatic, William Cresswell.

I have, &amp;c.,

MARY C. HAIGH.

Acknowledge receipt with thanks.—M.F., 3/11.

The Principal Under Secretary to Mrs. Mary C. Haigh.

Madam,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 3 December, 1878.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 27th of last month, forwarding, in response to the Colonial Secretary's wish, a certain letter received by you from England concerning the lunatic William Cresswell, I am directed by Mr. Fitzpatrick to thank you for so courteously acceding to his request.

I have, &amp;c.,

MAXWELL ALLAN.

Dr. Taylor to The Inspector-General of the Insane.

Sir,

Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, 6 January, 1879.

I have the honor to state, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, that the patient named in the margin was visited on the 3rd instant by Mr. William Kite, of Bathurst, and Mr. M. Forrest.

Mr. Kite, being conducted into the yard occupied by Cresswell and many other patients, at once recognised and identified Cresswell as the man who had been employed by his father at Bathurst in 1854.

Cresswell entered into a brief and incoherent conversation with Mr. Kite; but made allusion to a flea-bitten mare, called "Dewdrop," whereby Mr. Kite is fully confirmed in his identity of the patient as the William Cresswell employed by the late Mr. Kite, of Bathurst, in 1854.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHAS. TAYLOR,

Medical Superintendent.

The Principal Under Secretary, Sydney.—F.N.M., B.C., 6/1/79.

Minute by Colonial Secretary.

Crown Solicitor,—

10 December, 1879.

I wish a bond prepared, to be executed by Joseph Eckford, Esq., M.P., by which, if a patient in the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, is delivered to his custody, he will undertake such custody in conducting him to England, and there deliver the said patient to the custody of friends under similar bond, or otherwise duly restore him to the authorities of this Colony. The patient's name is William Cresswell, and it is alleged that his presence in England is necessary to the ends of justice.

H.P.

B.C., 10/12/79.—C.W.

The

\* Not with papers

William Cresswell.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 9 January, 1880.

As it is understood that application will be made to the Supreme Court to day for the release of the person named in the margin, a patient in the Hospital for the Insane at Parramatta, to the care of Mr. Joseph Eckford, M.P., I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to request that you will attend the Judges in Chambers at the time of hearing of the application, and watch the case on behalf of the Crown.

William  
Cresswell.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

The Crown Solicitor to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Crown Solicitor's Office, Sydney, 2 June, 1880.

I have the honor to return herewith the Colonial Secretary's minute of 10th December, 1879, respecting the application of Joseph Eckford, Esq., M.L.A., that William Cresswell, at present confined in the Lunatic Asylum at Parramatta, should be delivered into his custody for the purpose of being conveyed to England, and to report as follows:—

Shortly after the minute referred to had been received by me, Mr. Eckford called upon me, and requested to be informed in what way it was proposed arrangements for the delivery of Cresswell into his custody should be carried out, and I suggested that it would be advisable that he should make application to a Judge of the Supreme Court, under the provisions of the "Lunacy Act of 1878," and on 2nd January last Mr. Eckford applied in person to His Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave, upon an affidavit setting out the grounds of his application, that Cresswell should be delivered into his custody, to be taken out of the jurisdiction—the application was adjourned to Friday, the 9th January, for the production of an affidavit or declaration by Dr. Taylor, the Medical Superintendent in charge of the asylum at Parramatta, as to Cresswell's condition.

Mr. Eckford obtained the required declaration from Dr. Taylor, a copy of which I forward herewith, and in compliance with the instructions contained in your letter of 9th January I attended before the Judge to watch the proceedings on behalf of the Government. I stated that I attended for the purpose mentioned, but I notice that the Judge's minute is that I consented to the order; my consent was not to a particular form of order, but to any order the Judge might think fit to make. I do not know that this is material, but I think it better to mention it, as the instructions in your letter were simply to watch the case.

Upon reading Dr. Taylor's declaration the Judge ordered that Cresswell should be delivered into the custody of Mr. Eckford upon his giving a bond in the sum of £500 for the safe custody, conveyance to England, and maintenance there of Cresswell, and appointed Friday, the 16th January, to settle order, and consider form of bond to be given.

I prepared draft bond and submitted it for the consideration of His Honor, who approved thereof, and I left an engrossment in the Master's Office for execution by Mr. Eckford. A copy of the bond as executed is forwarded herewith.

The Judge's order made on 7th January last, was not taken out by Mr. Eckford until some time after that date. A copy was left with me, which I also forward herewith.\* It will be noticed that under the order, Cresswell should be forwarded to England within six months of the date of the order. If not so forwarded it will be necessary that Mr. Eckford should make another application.

I have, &c.,

JOHN WILLIAMS,

Crown Solicitor.

These papers may now be referred for perusal of the Inspector-General of the Insane.—H.P., 8/6/80. Dr. Manning, B.C., 8/6/80.—C.W.

It appears from these papers that Mr. Justice Hargrave's order becomes void on July 7th next and I would suggest that Mr. Eckford should be reminded of this.—F.N.M., 23/6/80. The Principal Under Secretary.

Inform Mr. Eckford, 24/6/80.

[Enclosures.]

Declaration of Dr. Taylor.

In the matter of the "Lunacy Act of 1878," and of William Cresswell, a patient admitted into the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum, in the Colony of New South Wales, on the 18th day of April, A.D. 1872.

I, CHARLES TAYLOR, Doctor of Medicine, of Parramatta, in the Colony of New South Wales, do solemnly and sincerely declare that I am Medical Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane at Parramatta, and a duly qualified medical practitioner. I know the patient William Cresswell now under my care at the before-named Hospital for the Insane. He has been under my care since September 22nd, 1872. He has been insane many years, having been twice a patient in the Hospital for the insane at Gladesville previous to his admission to Parramatta. He is the subject of recurrent mania, incoherent and irrational in conversation, and unable for any length of time to give his attention to any topic of conversation. This condition indeed is tending to dementia. His bodily health and condition are excellent. I am aware that Mr. Joseph Eckford, M.L.A., has applied under power-of-attorney for the care and custody of the said William Cresswell in order that he may restore the said William Cresswell to his friends in England. To spare the patient any exposure to undue excitement his presence in open Court should, if practicable, be dispensed with. Under suitable care and protection, accompanied with at least two male attendants, and provided with all personal requirements for the voyage as clothing, good and sufficient food, and comfortable lodging, there can be no objection to the removal of this patient from his present custody and care for the purpose of conveying him to England by steam or sailing-ship. Having recently forwarded two male lunatics from the Parramatta Asylum to England with safety, I am enabled to speak with confidence on this matter. Under kind and judicious management the patient William Cresswell will give but little trouble on the voyage, and as he has never displayed any suicidal tendencies and is seldom aggressive there is every expectation that he would reach his destination in health and safety. And I make this solemn declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by virtue of the provisions of an Act made and passed in the ninth year of the reign of Her present Majesty intitled "An Act for the more effectual abolition of oaths and affirmations taken and made in various departments of the Government of New South Wales and to substitute declarations in lieu thereof, and for the suppression of voluntary and extra-judicial oaths and affidavits."

Declared at Parramatta, this 6th day of January, 1880, before me,—  
CHRISTR. M'RAE, J.P.

CHAS. TAYLOR.

BOND:—

BOND :—Joseph Eckford, Esq., to the Queen.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS that I Joseph Eckford of Sydney in the Colony of New South Wales Esquire a Member of the Legislative Assembly of the said Colony am held and firmly bound unto Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria in the penal sum of five hundred pounds sterling to be paid to Her said Majesty her heirs or successors for which payment well and truly to be made I bind myself and my heirs executors and administrators firmly by these presents Signed with my seal Dated the eighteenth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

WHEREAS one William Cresswell is now detained as an insane patient in the Hospital for the Insane situate at Parramatta in the said Colony And whereas the above bounden Joseph Eckford has made application under the provisions of the eighty-first section of the Lunacy Act of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight to his Honor John Fletcher Hargrave Esquire one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the said Colony that the said William Cresswell be delivered into the care and custody of him the said Joseph Eckford acting as the Attorney of and for Thomas Cresswell of Union-street Reading County Berks England in order that he the said William Cresswell may be conveyed to England and delivered into the care of the said Thomas Cresswell And whereas his Honor John Fletcher Hargrave as such Judge as aforesaid has ordered that upon the said Joseph Eckford giving a bond to Her Majesty in the sum of five hundred pounds conditioned as hereinafter mentioned the said William Cresswell shall be delivered by the Medical Superintendent of the Hospital for the Insane at Parramatta into the care and custody of the said Joseph Eckford to be by him conveyed to England and then delivered into the care of the said Thomas Cresswell Now the condition of this obligation is such that if upon the said William Cresswell being delivered into the care and custody of the said Joseph Eckford he the said Joseph Eckford do and shall thereafter upon the said William Cresswell being delivered into his care and custody immediately and with all convenient dispatch proceed to convey the said William Cresswell from the said Hospital for the Insane in Parramatta to England and for that purpose find and provide him with a passage by steamer or by sailing vessel and find and provide him with all necessary personal requirements such as clothing on the said voyage within six months from the date of the said order and do provide and pay for the attendance and passages by vessel of at least two good and sufficient male attendants to attend to and have the care of the said William Cresswell on the said voyage and until he is delivered into the care of the said Thomas Cresswell at Union-street Reading County Berks England and find and provide or cause or procure the said William Cresswell to be found and provided with good and sufficient board lodging and clothing and all proper care and attendance in England during such time as he shall be of unsound mind.

Then this obligation will be void and of none effect otherwise to remain in full force and virtue.

JOSEPH ECKFORD. [L.S.]

Signed sealed and delivered by the above-named Joseph Eckford in the presence of—  
ARTHUR T. HOLROYD, Master in Lunacy.

The Principal Under Secretary to J. Eckford, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 30 June, 1880.

Adverting to the order made on the 7th January last by His Honor Mr. Justice Hargrave, for the delivery into your custody of the person named in the margin, a patient in the Hospital for the Insane at Parramatta, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to draw your attention to the fact that under such order Cresswell should be forwarded to England within six months of the making thereof, *i.e.*, the 7th proximo, and if not so forwarded it will be necessary for you to make another application.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

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

Sir,

Sydney, 1 July, 1880.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter, reminding me of the time expiring on 7th instant for the removal of the person named in the margin, a patient in the Hospital for the Insane at Parramatta, for the purpose of having him forwarded to England, and, if not so forwarded, it will be necessary for me to make another application.

In reply thereto I beg to state it is my intention to apply again immediately on receipt of my instructions and remittances, which will not be later than by the mail due here on 14th of next month.

I am, &c.,

JOSEPH ECKFORD.

The Inspector-General of the Insane, B.C., 3/7/80.—C.W. For Dr. Taylor's information.—  
F.N.M., 6/7/80. The Medical Superintendent, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta. To be returned.  
Noted.—C.T., H.I.P., 8/7/80. Seen and returned.—F.N.M., 10/7/80. The Principal Under Secretary.

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

Sir,

Sydney, 21 December, 1882.

I respectfully beg leave to apply for the release of William Cresswell, a lunatic confined in the Parramatta Asylum, for the purpose of taking him to England to be handed over to Thomas Cresswell, upon whose power of attorney an order was made by the Primary Judge early in January, 1880, which order was not carried out owing to Thos. Cresswell not sending the necessary funds to convey this lunatic to England; and as I am informed the papers connected with this case are in your office, I shall feel obliged by you giving the Crown Solicitor whatever instructions may be necessary.

I am, &c.,

JOSEPH ECKFORD.

The Crown Solicitor, B.C., 27/12/82.—C.W.

Dr. Taylor to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, 3 January, 1883.

I have the honor to state, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, that the patient William Cresswell was interviewed by Messrs Fossey and Bullock from Melbourne. They made to me the extraordinary statement that they knew where to find and could produce the veritable Arthur Orton, who was well known to Mr. Fossey. I advised them at once to place their information before the Colonial Secretary as if their statement be true it is most essential to the cause of justice that they should be called upon to verify so important an assertion.

I have, &c.,

CHAS. TAYLOR,

Medical Superintendent;

Mr.

## Mr. W. Fossey to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 4 January, 1883.

I have the honor to report to you that on account of knowing personally both Arthur Orton and Roger Tichborne, I considered it was my duty to come to Sydney from Melbourne with the view of clearing up the dispute with reference to Wm. Cresswell, now in the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum. Consequently I had an interview with Dr. Taylor and Wm. Cresswell. Having reported to Dr. Taylor the whereabouts of the true Arthur Orton and condemning the Wm. Cresswell he strongly recommended me to report the same to the Chief Secretary, which is as follows: The true Arthur Orton is well known as Harry Smith, butcher, Temuka, Canterbury, New Zealand, and is concealing his identity, and in him being brought forward it would put an end to the said dispute. This said Harry Smith's occupation is a slaughterman, horse-breaker, and dog trainer. He is engaged by a Mr. Boyed Thomson, butcher, at Temuka. The said Harry Smith who I knew as Arthur Orton in Wapping, London, and Bourke-st., Melbourne, agrees to description exactly what the unfortunate claimant give at his trial, and doubt is out of the question in the identity of Harry Smith being the said Arthur Orton, in him being brought forward against his will, which will put an end to the Tichborne Mystery, all other legal points being easily cleared up.

I have, &amp;c.,

WALTER FOSSEY.

The Inspector-General of the Insane, B.C., 5/1/83.—C.W. Seen and returned.—F.N.M., 11/1/83.  
The Principal Under Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

Sydney, New South Wales, 4 January, 1883.

THE full description of Arthur Orton, known as Harry Smith the butcher, now at New Zealand, agreeing exactly with the evidence of the unfortunate claimant known as Tom Castro, but known by me as Tichborne:—5 feet 10 inches in height; sallow complexion; knock-kneed; flat-footed; very long bony hands and feet; dragging his left foot in walking; one shoulder more forward than the other; light brown eyes; light brown hair, partly grey; prominent features; sharp narrow face; stoop in back; narrow round shoulders; thin foxy beard; two front teeth out on upper jaw; (A.O.) on fore part of his arm; a ring in one ear and bead in the hole of the other ear; slaughterman, horse-breaker, and dog trainer; 48 years of age.

WALTER FOSSEY, H.M.C., Melbourne, of 16 years.  
Wm. D. Bullock, Watchmaker, Melbourne; or No. 8,  
off Pymont Terrace, Pymont-st., Sydney.

THE full description of William Cresswell, the supposed Arthur Orton, now in the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum:—A fresh complexion; about 5 feet 10 inches in height; straight legs and back; a well made man; light blue eyes; he tells me that his name is Wm. Cresswell and not Orton; never at Hobartown: only knew Degraives in Melbourne; been in London but knew nobody there.

Examined by me, before Dr. Taylor and W. D. Bullock, on January 3, 1883.

WALTER FOSSEY,  
51, Brighton-st., East Richmond,  
Melbourne, Victoria.

## Dr. Taylor to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Lunacy Department, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, 16 January, 1883.

I do myself the honor to forward, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, a letter received by me from Mr. Walter Fossey, of Melbourne, having reference to the interview had with the patient William Cresswell, and a professed knowledge of the identity of Arthur Orton.

I have previously addressed myself to you upon the same subject by letter bearing date January 3, 1883.

I have, &amp;c.,

CHAS. TAYLOR,  
Medical Superintendent.

Forwarded, 17/1/83.—F.N.M. The Principal Under Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

## Mr. W. Fossey to Dr. Taylor.

Sir,

51, Brighton-street, East Richmond, Melbourne, Victoria, or Custom-house, Melbourne, 11 Jan., 1884.

I thought it was as well to inform you that since myself and Mr. Bullock inspected Wm. Cresswell, I have returned to duty in the Custom-house. The next day after seeing you, we both went to Sir Henry Parkes, the Chief Secretary, who was greatly interested when he instructed me to write out my report in an official form, which I did. The principal point to bring Arthur Orton, who is in the name of Harry Smith, forward against his will that he may be seen and identified, which will put an end to the Arthur Orton difficulty. This Harry Smith, who is the renowned Arthur Orton, agreeing exactly in every particular to the description of the unfortunate claimant give at his trial, and known by me as Arthur Orton in Wapping, London, and Great Bourke-street, Melbourne, and who is a companion of Mr. W. D. Bullock's in the name of Harry Smith. Arthur Orton has concealed his identity under the name of Harry Smith, which I have found out in tracing him from Messrs. Eastern and Bennetts'—now Thos. Bennetts', butchers—of Great Bourke-street, Melbourne. He was their slaughterman, in the name of Harry Smith, when I spoke to him for an hour, knowing him only at the time as Arthur Orton, of Wapping, East London, he telling me all his troubles when at Hobartown, and his voyage in the ship "Middleton" as butcher, and in charge of two Shetland ponies and ferrets his father sold to a gentleman at Hobartown; and with all my perseverance Mr. Joseph Eckford, of York-street, Sydney, has been making the claimant and his friends in London believe Wm. Cresswell is Arthur Orton, who is no more like him than my foot. However, I persuaded Mr. Edmund Kimber, the claimant's solicitor, to send out Charles Orton to settle the dispute. This Charles Orton, who is a brother to Arthur Orton, agrees with me in every particular since he has seen Wm. Cresswell. The comparison between Charles Orton, with his empty back, and Wm. Cresswell is far and wide, but Harry Smith and Charles Orton are the very picture of each other, only one taller than the other. Harry Smith is working for Boyed Thomson, butcher, of Temuka, Canterbury, New Zealand; and also for his son Alexander Thomson, butcher, at Timaru. Harry Smith sleeping there, in charge of a lot of greyhounds, being dog-trainer on the Omarai race-course, his occupation being dog-trainer, horse-breaker, and master slaughterman. His description is as follows:—5 ft. 10 in. in height, sallow complexion, sharp narrow features, light brown or red eyes, light brown hair, prominent features, high cheek bones, very thin hair, couple of teeth out on upper jaw (A.O.) on his arm, ring in left ear and bead in hole of right ear, but I believe they are now removed, narrow round shoulders with a stoop, one shoulder more forward than the other, knock-kneed, flat-footed, pointing his toes north and south, very long bony hands and feet, dragging one foot a little in walking, hands covered with scars, calls himself a Norfolk man before strangers. The unfortunate claimant's evidence is exactly the same, he, said Orton's eyes always looked red, but not certain to the colour, and was going in the name of Smith, and a tall bony man with a long narrow face; would now be 48 years of age. Smith told Mr. Bullock that for £1,000 he would

come.



come to Melbourne to me, and I could prove his identity before going to England, which is correct. The report I give of Wm. Cresswell is as follows:—A straight well-built man, large light blue eyes, fresh complexion, small hands and feet; never in Hobartown; only knew Degraives in Melbourne, and knew nobody in London. I reported that I knew, personally, Arthur and R. C. Tichborne. The Claimant's troubles are these:—The said William Foster engaged him in Melbourne instead of William Frost, who engaged him for Jas. Connell, Esq., extension station owner, residing at Kew. William Foster knew Arthur Orton at Hobartown, and after him leaving Hobartown as a woman, in the name of Maria Lock, as being in difficulties, he went to William Foster at Gippsland, when Tichborne met him, they both changing their names. Tichborne first knew Arthur Orton, through him going to the barracks for orders for Messrs. Cook and Slater, butchers, who had the contract at Kensington, London. The next trouble was the "Osprey" arriving in timber ballast, and not reported in the papers, on July 29, 1854, but reported at Custom House, namely: American schooner "Osprey," from Staten Island, New York, on July 29, 1854, in ballast, Captain L. Owen, 158 tons register, or 250 tons burden, Messrs. Falkner, Ross & Co., agents, who were timber brokers.—Mr. Wilson, landing waiter for Customs. The log-book and the whole mystery got over by a determined step, leaving the enemies to do their own fiddling.

I have, &c.,

WALTER FOSSEY.

Mr. W. D. Bullock's address is Bay View Terrace, No. 8, off Pyrmont-street, Pyrmont, Sydney, New South Wales, who can find Arthur Orton at any time.—W.F.

### Dr. Taylor to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Lunacy Department, Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta, 16 March, 1883.

I do myself the honor to forward herewith, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, a mass of correspondence addressed to me on matters relative to the identity of "Arthur Orton," by a Mr. Walter Fossey, of Melbourne.

I have no knowledge of the writer other than by previous correspondence, now in your hands, and by a recent visit paid the Institution in order that he might see the patient, William Cresswell. The information supplied appears to me to be more fitted for the consideration of the law officers, and should, I think, have been addressed to them in the first instance. My personal interest in the correspondence might cease on forwarding it to its proper destination, had I not observed that Mr. Eckford, M.L.A., is reported by a Mr. Bullock to have expressed some feelings of animosity against myself, and an intention to endeavour to remove me from my office. As I have offered no offence or injury at any time to Mr. Eckford, I am unwilling to attach any importance to the statements made, but at the same time I consider it my duty in justice to myself to point them out. The passages alluded to are underscored in pencil, and are to be found at pages 2, 6, 21.\*

I have, &c.,

CHAS. TAYLOR,  
Medical Superintendent.

\*Vide Enclosure  
pp. 8, 9, and 11

[Enclosure.]

Mr. W. Fossey to The Medical Superintendent to the Hospital for the Insane, Parramatta.

My dear Sir,

51, Brighton-st., East Richmond, Melbourne, Victoria, 12 March, 1883.

As knowing you have a great desire, like myself, to see the Arthur Orton mystery cleared up, I beg of you most earnestly to use your influence with the Sydney Government to forward Harry Smith, who is Arthur Orton, to England (against his will, as he wants £1,000 for his will). It is not only important but a most honorable cause for any person to assist in so doing, as it will for a certainty release a very unfortunate and innocent man. I know positively the two men personally and their characters. I have enclosed you a quantity of information that I have seen by my eyes, and no hearsay whatever, that you may have the opportunity of giving some assistance. In the meantime I know of persons interested to keep all legal points in the dark by a lot of fiddling. I promised in my letter to Mr. Edmund Kimber, the Claimant's solicitor, if he sent out Charles Orton I would go to the expense of going to Sydney with Mr. Bullock, and see this said William Cresswell, and forward him a true honest comparison of the two men, namely, the right and wrong.

Now, Sir, you was present while I inspected the said William Cresswell, and I feel quite certain the result will be that Harry Smith is taken to England, and the unfortunate Claimant is released. In myself and Mr. Bullock calling upon you to see this said Cresswell, in reference to him being Arthur Orton, it seems to appear to you, as it is to me, quite ridiculous, you knowing, as I do, positively that he is William Cresswell, and no other person whatever. I can clearly judge your feelings at the time when W. H. Lock and Joseph Eckford called upon you for your favour to see the said Cresswell, and then make the Claimant's friends in England believe you was prejudiced against the poor unfortunate Claimant, and done your best to conceal the said Cresswell. I can assure you positively this said Cresswell has been a thorn in my side; and if it had not been for the mistake Messrs. Lock and Eckford had made in this said man, Harry Smith, namely, Arthur Orton, would have been taken to England, and the poor unfortunate Claimant released six years ago.

The following is the description the unfortunate Claimant gave of Arthur Orton at the time of his trial, which can be read, which this said Harry Smith agrees to a letter, as if he was made on purpose, even to his handwriting, his letter being like a press copy to the one wrote to Mary Ann Loader, his sweetheart, which myself and Mr. Bullock compared in the Melbourne Public Library; and also the account he gave of his family, and also acknowledging himself to be Arthur Orton to strangers.

This is the claimant's evidence:—

Arthur Orton is going in the name of Smith horse-breaker and dog fancier; six years younger than myself, who would be now 48 years; light brown hair, front tooth out; I am not positive to the colour of his eyes, but I remember they always looked red, prominent features, rather long face, high cheek bones, narrow sharp face, a very sallow complexion, thin foxy coloured hair on face, round shoulders, stoop in back, knock-kneed, very long bony hands and feet, dragging one foot little in walking, knuckles on hands projecting, long legs with short body, large ears, not positive of him being or working as slaughterman, not positive of him wearing rings in ears, but (A.O.) marked on fore part of arm, 5 feet 10 inches in height, and a bony man.

The following is my evidence of Arthur Orton:—

Arthur Orton is going in the name of Harry Smith, horse-breaker, dog fancier, and slaughterman; six years younger than the Claimant, now 48 years; light brown hair, now turning grey, red or mahogany coloured eyes, eye-lids inflamed in catching cold, prominent features, long, narrow, sharp looking face, high cheek-bones, a very sallow complexion, thin foxy coloured hair on face, round narrow shoulders, a twist in one shoulder, projecting more forward than the other shoulder; he has a rolling walk, short body with long legs, knock-kneed, very long bony hands and feet, drags one foot in walking, large knuckles on hands, projecting, hands covered with scars, one particular long tear along the left thumb, through securing a sheep on the jetty at Hobartown; well known as Harry Smith, the slaughterman and horse-breaker, by all the slaughtermen of Melbourne and Sydney before the Tichborne trial—and afterwards in Dunedin and Christchurch and Canterbury, New Zealand,—leaving Melbourne for New Zealand on March, 1867, after coming from Wagga Wagga on December, 1866; his feet, or at least his toes, point north and south, being flat-footed, large ears projecting, a ring fitting close in the left ear, and the hole filled up with lead in the right ear; (A.O.) faintly tattooed—the size of a fourpenny piece—about 4 inches above the wrist on the front part of the arm, 5 feet 10 inches in height and a bony man; got a country accent in speaking, and calls himself a Norfolk man amongst strangers; I asked him why he wore a ring in his ear and he told me that he was obliged to keep the holes in his ears open on account of having weak eyes as it was a great relief to them; cheerful disposition; he is very much like his brother Charles in the face, the exact same shape nose; Charles has got a hump on the middle of his back and he is short, and Arthur has got a hump on shoulder as if double-jointed but tall, front tooth out.

The



The following is the evidence I give of William Cresswell :—

Large strong light blue eyes, fresh complexion, a strong thick long white beard, about 60 years of age, a full fleshy face, thick neck, a robust looking man, a fine set of teeth, rather small ears, short fleshy hands and feet, a full-chested, stout, and a well-built man, perfectly straight in his body and legs, and walks as straight as if drilled for the army; a straight nose, which none of the Orton family has got. Upon me questioning him he stuttered and grinned a minute or two before answering the questions. The questions and answers: What is your name? Answer: William Cresswell. Was you ever in Hobart Town, Tasmania? Answer: No. Do you know my face? Answer: No. Was you ever in Melbourne? Answer: Yes. Was you ever in business or in any situation in Melbourne? Answer: No. Mention some person's name that you knew in Melbourne? Answer: Degrades. Can you remember the name of any other person? Answer: No. Was you ever in London? Answer: Yes. Mention the name of some place or person in London? Answer: Do not remember any. And in walking with the warders he was perfectly straight, and about 5 feet 10 inches in height. I then remarked to Doctor Taylor that he was no more like any of the Orton family than I was, and this man, Mr. Bullock, is better acquainted with Arthur Orton, in the name of Harry Smith the slaughterman, than any man in the colonies. Doctor Taylor requested me to report Harry Smith to the Chief Secretary, which I did the following morning, and Mr. W. D. Bullock was with me, and I read the report to him after writing it in an official form at the Under Secretary's desk, which took me over an hour. Mr. Eckford endeavoured to persuade me not to go and see Cresswell, as he said it would lose faith in me. In reference to Harry Smith it is perfectly clear to me now that he was afraid of me exposing his weakness. The late Guilford Onslow was just as weak, but he asked me in his letters several times for to go and see this said Wm. Cresswell. However I trust that weakness is over now; it was ridiculous for me to go to the expense to see Cresswell, when I knew Arthur Orton from seven years of age, and traced him from Melbourne to New Zealand, and knowing him to be concealing his identity under the name of Harry Smith, for the sake of getting £1,000, which is his own words. The Claimant's commission, Charles Orton, and D. Smith agree with me in every particular. I have since written to Edmund Kimber, Esq., 15, Walbrook, E.C., London, the claimant's solicitor, giving the result as promised, who is a gentleman unprejudiced like myself. According to what Mr. Bullock tells me upon his return to Melbourne, that I have quite thwarted Mr. Eckford's object in view, by seeing Cresswell and the Chief Secretary, and threatens to have his spite out on me and Doctor Taylor. However, I went to the expense of going to Sydney to join Mr. Bullock, who came from Grafton for the benefit of the poor claimant, and not Mr. Eckford. While I was in Sydney Mr. Eckford was very anxious for me to telegraph to New Zealand for Harry Smith, namely Arthur Orton, so I spent a pound in so doing, which was as follows :—

“TELEGRAM to Temuka Station, addressed to Harry Smith, butcher, Canterbury, New Zealand.  
“ANSWER immediately. Will you come? Your brother Charles here. Passage paid, and a thousand pounds.  
Dated December 27th, 1882.

(Signed) FOSSEY & BULLOCK.”

The address was at the back, namely, Walter Fossey and W. D. Bullock, Bay View Terrace, No. 8, off Pymont-street, Pymont, Sydney, or Joseph Eckford, Esq., *Family Hotel*, 17 York-street, Sydney, and I paid 1s. to have the above address registered, and in not getting an answer I went upstairs and spoke to Mr. Wilson the manager, also Mr. Direks, the cable clerk, and have since wrote two letters to friends of Orton's to hand to him, and just the other day I wrote to the Temuka Post and Telegraph Office to write me a few lines giving me the reason why no answer has not been sent to me. I have done all that I could possibly do, sparing no expense whatever, and after I left for Melbourne Mr. Bullock got the operator of the Pymont telegraph office to make enquiries, which he did, and said the telegram must still be there.

The career of the said Arthur Orton, both in England and the Australian Colonies :—

In the year 1849 he was 14 years of age, and left his father's shop and shipped in the “Ocean” for Valparaiso in the month of June, and returned in the “Jessie Miller” on the 11th of June, 1851. In the month of August he went to work for Messrs. Cook and Slater, a large butcher at Kensington; he was then 16½ years of age. This said butchers had the contract to supply the barracks with meat; this said Orton in going to the barracks for orders got acquainted with Roger Charles Tichborne and other officers there. Arthur Orton left this said butcher's and went to work along with Robert Osbaldstone at the Newgate market as a slaughterman. He left there and went to work for Mr. Jefferies, butcher, at Knightsbridge, in the early part of 1852, and shortly left and opened a small shop on his own account in New Cut, Marsh Gate, Lambeth, and being unsuccessful he was determined to seek his fortune in Australia.

In the latter part of November, 1852, an opportunity offered itself, his father having sold to a Mr. Chapman, of Hobart Town a pair of Shetland ponies. Arthur Orton then engaged to sail in the ship “Middleton” as butcher and to take charge of Mr. Chapman's ponies, and arrived at Hobart Town at the latter end of February, 1853, being ninety days odd on the voyage, which he informed me himself.

The career of Arthur Orton in the Australian Colonies :—

Soon after landing he went to work for Wm. Ladd, a butcher, conducting a butcher's stall in the market of a Saturday night. He then took charge of the cattle that was received there by boat from Wm. Forster, of Gippsland, and then opened a butcher's shop on his own account, and on account of being unsuccessful and in debt, he was determined to seek his fortunes in Victoria, and to take the first opportunity of leaving Hobart Town, and in being on good terms with the family of Lock's, they being his ship's mates in the “Middleton,” he got the loan of Maria Lock's clothes and arranged with a ticket-of-leave man of the name of Tom Ham, to clear out for Melbourne on a dark night; they both left together as arranged, on the 15th November, 1853, Arthur Orton in the name of Maria Lock, and Tom Ham in the name of Henry Bailey, in the schooner “Gold Seeker,” for Melbourne, of 164 tons register, captain H. Wilson, as two steerage passengers, Messrs. Stevens and Co., Melbourne Agents. Arrived in Melbourne on the 21st instant. Arthur Orton immediately changed his clothes and went to work as slaughterman for James Swingle, proprietor of the Slaughtering Yards then on the banks of the Yarra, working in his favourite name, Harry Smith, with Thos. Stephenson, who was his mate, and in three months afterwards in the month of March, he went to work at Collingwood, and from there went to Gippsland, and worked for a Mr. Johnstone and Wm. Forster, being acquainted with them at Hobartown; consequently he was obliged to go by his own name. After working for Wm. Foster as stock-driver he left for Melbourne in the commencement of 1857, and went to work as slaughterman in the name of Harry Smith for Messrs. Easton and Bennett, butchers, Great Bourke-street, and stopped with them for 18 months, and in that time he broke in a great many horses for Messrs. Easton and Bennett, and Mr. W. D. Bullock, who was the gentleman he was lodging with at that time; he left about the latter part of 1858, and Joseph Kennedy succeeded him. Roger Charles Tichborne, then in the name of Thomas Castro, arrived in Melbourne from Gippsland, and left with Harry Smith, who I knew as Arthur Orton, for Bendigo and Castlemaine. After they had seen a little bush life together they parted company in 1860, about January, Castro running the mail from Boru to Miranda, about 74 miles, and was at Omapo and other places, and Harry Smith went to work for George Rice, butcher, of Pitt-street, Sydney, in the commencement of 1861, as slaughterman and horsebreaker, and in the latter part of 1861 he left and went to Forbes Diggings along with a fellow slaughterman of the name of William Osbaldstone, and about three months they returned to Sydney together, and left for Melbourne in the steamer “Wonga Wonga.” Upon arriving, they stopped at Mr. Lydie's “Adam and Eve Hotel,” Little Collins-street, East, and went to work in High-street, Prahran, and in the year 1862 he left for Wagga Wagga, and in December, 1865, he came back to Melbourne, and went to work at the Sandridge Bend Slaughtering Yards, and breaking in horses, and about four months afterwards he met W. D. Bullock and said he was off to New Zealand, which would be about the end of March, 1867; he then went to work in Dunedin, and at the commencement of Tichborne's trial about the year 1870. William Osbaldstone met him on the 8-mile rush, Otago Island, previously writing to Melbourne to him for to come over as he could get him £6 per week, and in the year 1873 he met him in Hokitika, and in the year 1876 I found him working for Boyed Thomson and his son Alexander, butchers, Temuka, Canterbury, the son having his shop at Timaru, an out-of-the-way place. After getting two letters from him I sent Mr. W. D. Bullock to him, when he found him carrying two pails of water, with a netted brown guernsey on and a boy's or like a middy's cap on. He was master slaughterman, and had charge of a valuable greyhound called the Balmoral, which won the golden cup on the Omapo coursing ground, and he broke in all Thomson's horses. He was found to a letter as the Claimant and myself described. The following was the conversation between myself and Arthur Orton which interested me to trace him. About the month of October, 1857, myself and a gentleman of the name of Thomas Lilley, was going up Bourke-street on a Saturday afternoon to see the wild cattle at the cattle-yards, and when opposite Messrs. Easton and Bennett's, butchers, Thomas Lilley nudged

nudged me with his elbow, saying, "There is a towny of yours." I looked round, and said, "He is one of the Ortons—the youngest one, Arthur; I will go and have a talk to him." We both went up to him, and I said, "Halloo, Orton, what has brought you to this part of the world?" He answered, "You have the advantage of me; yet I know your face well enough." I said, "Walter Fossey, shipping timber merchant, of Poplar." He then asked me when I came out. I said, "On November 15th, 1852, in the ship 'Northumberland,' one of Green's ships." He then said, "I was leaving the East India Docks about that time, in the 'Middleton.'" He asked me, "How many days was you coming out?" I answered, "86 days." I then said, "What passage did you make?" and he answered, "90 days odd, but we put in at Hobart Town." I said, "How did you like Hobart Town?" when he said "It is a damn'd hole, I was glad to get out of it." He then turned his head round, and noticed Wm. Richards, the shopman, standing at the block listening to our conversation. He then stepped from the doorway and took hold of my arm and walked about 6 feet on one side, telling me he had not been there long, which appeared strange to me at the time. He then asked me what I was doing, and I said, "Bright Bros., timber salesman—my old business." I then asked him if he had many passengers coming out, and he said, "A good few; I came out as the butcher of the ship, taking charge of a pair of Shetland ponies the old man sold to a gentleman at Hobart Town." He then asked me if I had been to the diggings, and I said, "Yes, I was there about twelve months, and some got plenty of gold," and he said, "If the 'Middleton' had come straight to Melbourne I should have made some money." I then asked him why he wore a ring in his ear, and he said he was obliged to keep the holes in his ears open to relieve the eyes as they were very weak. He then asked me which was the best diggings to go to as he intended to go, and I said Bendigo and Castlemaine was a poor man's diggings as it was shallow sinking. I then gave him instructions how to work the diggings to advantage. I shook Orton, and we parted great friends. I had no idea at the time he knew Roger Charles Tichborne. When I went up to Arthur Orton he was standing leaning his right shoulder against the doorway of the shop with his legs across, looking at the people passing; his sleeves of the blue jumper was tucked up and his high boots outside of his trousers. I could plainly see on his arms (A. O.) tattooed very faintly on the fore part of his arm about the size of a four-penny piece, and about 3 or 4 inches from the wrist, and also the whole of the left ear filled up with lead and a ring in the right ear, fitting close up. He wore a sealskin cap at the time which he said he brought from Wapping, and the description is as the Claimant and myself have given; but he was then, when I spoke to him, about twenty-three years of age, and myself about twenty-nine years of age. Two or three weeks after that as I was passing the cattle-yards, which is now a meat market I stopped to have a look at the wild bullocks. I caught sight of Arthur Orton amongst the men. I put my hand up and he came and spoke to me, and said, "Excuse me shaking hands as I am in such a dirty state" and remarked the trouble they had with the wild cattle; he then had a dirty looking cabbage-tree hat on. And about a month or two afterwards as I was walking up Collins-street east, between Swanston and Elizabeth streets, I was surprised to see Roger Charles Tichborne walking on the opposite side, going towards Elizabeth-street. I stopped and stared at him with astonishment as I fully expected he had returned to England; he was walking very steady, looking very serious as if in deep thought; and the last time I spoke to Arthur Orton in England he was walking alone High-street, Wapping, about the year 1851, and he was then about sixteen years of age; and I stood staring at him as he had grown so tall in a short time. About six years ago my fellow officer, James M'Keown, drew my attention to a paragraph in the *Telegraph* paper in reference to the said William Cresswell being Arthur Orton. I remarked that I knew Roger Charles Tichborne and Arthur Orton as well as I knew any two men in Melbourne, and I will quickly clear up that mystery. I first wrote to Dr. Taylor, at Parramatta, to ask the color of William Cresswell's eyes; the answer I got was light blue. I immediately said that he is no more Arthur, Orton than I am, as Arthur Orton has light brown eyes, and Roger Charles Tichborne very dark brown eyes, and if Orton's face was fat he would resemble Tichborne in the face only. Mr. M'Keown informed me a Mr. Wright, an inquiry officer in Little Collins-street, had the Claimant's and young Tichborne's photos in a large album with 100 photos in it. I called, and quickly picked out the Claimant's photo, as Tichborne got stout, and the young man exactly as I see him when he landed at Sandridge. I gave Mr. Wright the description before I came to his photo., and he stared at me with astonishment. I next called upon Thomas Bennett, butcher, formerly Easton and Bennett, and asked him if he had a man working for him, giving the description of Arthur Orton, in the year 1857, and he said yes, and they called him Harry Smith, and he was recommended as a good London mutton butcher, and done the slaughtering and assisted in the shop of a Saturday afternoon, and was with him about eighteen months, and left for Bendigo diggings with some other man, and recommended me to see his shopman, William Richards, who was then in business for himself, as butcher, in Stephen-street, who gave me a long account of him, remembering me talking to him in the doorway. He then recommended me to see Mr. W. D. Bullock, the person Harry Smith was lodging with at the time, then gold-broker, of 235 Great Bourke-street, Melbourne East, and now Suffolterrace, Green-street, Windsor, as he had more time, and knew all his acquaintances, and living on his property, having twenty houses. I then called upon Mr. W. D. Bullock, and he was of great assistance to me in finding Harry Smith. I reported there was a fortune left him, and interested all his mates to find him. At last he was found by some of his mates in New Zealand. He had to give the correct account of his family. The first letter was written by Alexander Thomson, the party or butcher he was working for, and then he had to write it in his own handwriting. He went to say—

"Timaru.

"If I must write myself, I will give you a correct account. I have a sister, Mary Maggie, and living, and brother Charley, Tom and others, in London, and Robert, in British Columbia, and my father and mother are both dead, and now will you send me the letter.

"HARRY SMITH."

The above was written to one of his mates, namely, Charles Henry Elms, at Messrs. Garforth & Lee, butchers, of Lyttleton, Christchurch, New Zealand, to answer a letter I sent him. The answer was forwarded to me by the butcher of New Zealand St., Arawata. The handwriting and spelling all agreed. I then went to the expense of sending Mr. W. D. Bullock to him, who stopped and slept with him for three months. I then wrote to him about a dozen long letters, and got a few letters from him. He remarked, at the time of Tichborne's trial, he was on the Eight-mile Rush, Otago Island, 20 miles from a township, and, upon the arrival of the English mail it would take his mate nearly a whole day to get the London *Times*, when he would read all about the trial to his mate, and stated the whole affair was upside down through a lot of barbers' clerks, and he said he could tell me more in 5 minutes than all I knew about Tichborne, and if I could get him £1,000 he would go to England and release Tichborne, and he had several allotments of land at Sale, Gippsland, and if he had money he would join his brother Robert in a farm in British Columbia, and should he have to go to England W. D. Bullock must go with him to nurse him, on account of him having the cramps in his limbs. He remembered me perfectly well speaking to him at Easton and Bennett's door, in the year 1857. He particularly wished me to inquire in Melbourne if Edward Lock was still living (the witness at the Claimant's trial, and brother to the said Maria Lock), and who was at Castlemaine with him. He knew the wrecked sailor, Alex. Malcolm, having the by-name "Yorkey." He wrote a letter to a fellow-slaughterman of the name of William Chamberlain, in Melbourne, boasting of them not making him Arthur Orton yet. In reading one of my letters one evening he was quite overcome, with tears in his eyes, and remarked, "Poor Tom," with a heavy sigh. Went by the name of Harry Smith, as he would not disgrace the name of Orton as a slaughterman. At the time he was in London, with Messrs. Cook and Slater, going to the barracks for orders, at Kensington, he could have got into the horse regiment if he had straight legs, as they could straighten up his back, and then he would not have been a d—d slaughterman. He said he would very much like to see me, and would come if I sent him £40 to pay his expenses and his passage here and back. He spoke of Captain Barry being just like Roger Tichborne. He spoke of having a match with a Bill Chamberlain, a fellow-slaughterman, while in Melbourne, of killing ten sheep, for £5 a-side. The wrecked sailor has been at my house several times, and was with Orton and Tichborne at Wagga Wagga, and knew Orton exactly as I do, and he called himself Alfred Smith while at Wagga Wagga, being ashamed of Tichborne knowing him to be a slaughterman, as the sailor says the name Harry is the great secret. However, upon my inquiry of Mr. Thomas Bennett, I found out he had been there in the name of Harry Smith, which accounts for him taking me by the arm and walking from the doorway, that Mr. Richards, the shopman, should not know that his name was Arthur Orton. Roger Charles Tichborne spoke to me with a French accent, and Arthur Orton with a country accent, and would easily pass off for a Norfolk man amongst strangers. Should any person say that Harry Smith is not Arthur Orton, let them pay for half-a-dozen photographs of him in full length, and let the Claimant, and all that should know him, get one, and to send one to Edmund Kimber, Esq., the Claimant's solicitor, No. 15, Walbrook, E.C., London, for the Claimant to identify. Mr. W. D. Bullock done his best to get his photograph, but Harry Smith shuffled him out of it. The wrecked sailor told me that Harry Smith will never go to England without he is arrested.

(As a true Englishman I consider it cruel to allow a man to perish in prison simply because he had no proofs of his evidence at the time of his trial, and the evidence that I give will be found to be the proofs that is so important to justice.)

P.S.—

P.S.—Arthur Orton has deceived the world with his Harry Smith, the Norfolk man; but he cannot alter his appearance when once brought to the front before all persons that know Arthur Orton. It is impossible to make any mistake in that man, as he could be picked out amongst 100,000 men, on account of his singular appearance. His little brother, Charley, has a singular appearance with his hump on his back and wide walk, who is to be seen stopping with D. Smith, at Mr. Eckford's "Family Hotel," 17, York-street, Sydney, and any man on seeing Harry Smith would immediately swear they are brothers.

To Dr. Taylor,—

Dear Sir,

I here forward you a copy of a letter that Mr. W. D. Bullock forwarded to me which no doubt will be amusing to you.

Dear Friend,

Pymont, Sydney, 1 February, 1883.

I will be starting for Melbourne on Saturday, 3rd February, at 12 noon. We expect to arrive in Melbourne on Monday; we will be going by the "Windouree" steamer, one of Parkins' boats; meet me at the wharf as I have a lot to tell you. I have been twice to Eckford's, and I only see him once. He is in a dreadful state about us going to the asylum and also to the Secretary. I can see by his ways he is stopped from going to the asylum, because he declares he will get you and Dr. Taylor out of your places, but I only put that to his bad spite. I believe they are on the opposite side, for I told him why did he tell you that he was going to get £5,000 for Cresswell, to settle a dispute of large property in the Cresswell family in England, to put you off from going to the asylum. He says it was not to let you know their secrets; so I told him was it likely we was going to let him know our business, as he was keeping us in the dark. I can see very well that they are at their full length. Now he says we will be in all the papers—I only laughed at him, and that made him worse; he swore and called us b—— spies and roughs, and told me never to come on his place again; I thanked him very much and kept my temper, I was very cool, and I saw how things was with them, and that they were at their length, as he said, us Victorians to have the cheek to come and interfere with them. Don't forget to meet us.

Yours, &c.,

W. D. BULLOCK.

Dear Sir,

I have no respect for any person that would seek to make money upon the expense and misfortune of his fellow man.

It has been reported that Harry Smith has gone to America in the name of Davis, I have since found out he is still with Alexander Thomson, butcher at Timaru, on the West Coast. The above is like many other false reports.

With the money Harry Smith got as his reward in winning the gold cup with the said valuable dog in his charge, called the Balmoral, on the Omaru Coursing Ground, he gave £7 10s. for a suit of dark clothes and 35s. for a pair of boots, with the full expectation of me sending him the £40 to come and see me with a view of going to England to release the unfortunate Claimant. In the commencement of the year 1854 Harry Smith and Ballarat Harry was well known to be always together as mates by all the butchers and slaughtermen in Melbourne and to have left together for Gippsland, and on account of Ballarat Harry leaving Harry Smith returned to Melbourne and went to work for Messrs. Easton and Bennett, butchers, in Great Bourke-street, where I met him. Harry Smith is acquainted with a Mr. Woods, a butcher in Sydney.

I will now give you the particulars in reference to the unfortunate Claimant, Roger Charles Tichborne, and myself. I landed from the ship "Northumberland," Captain Gill. Richard Green, Esq., the owner, was the last gentleman I shook hands with in leaving the docks, who gave me a letter to his Melbourne agent, Octavus Brown, Esq. Knowing a good respectable company of sixteen in number who was thoroughly prepared for the diggings, which was called the Blackwall Railway Company, I paid £18 to them while on my passage and joined them. We all went to the diggings, Melbourne being completely deserted. I returned to Melbourne in twelve months, disgusted with the diggings. I called upon Octavus Brown, Esq., who introduced me to Messrs. Hart and Thorp, who was then the representatives of Messrs. Bright Bros. & Co., consequently I was their timber salesman for ten years. On the 29th July, 1854, I went to Sandridge to go on board of the ship "Albatross," Captain Gever, to arrange the best plan of forwarding a quantity of slates she had on board, and while waiting for Richard Banner, the boatman, I observed about sixty persons near the Lower Pier, which was called at that time Liardet's Jetty. I went to see, out of curiosity, what the excitement could be, when I was informed that these three men had been picked up on the wide ocean, a long way out at sea, in a small open boat, and one was the son of a baronet. The men was then pointed out to me. I then went up to one of them, who appeared more sociable than the others; I asked him to give me the particulars. He said, "There is four of us arrived safe; we left one on board the 'Osprey,' which brought us into the bay after picking us up in that boat, a long way out at sea, off the Brazilian coast." We then inspected the boat, which was a strong-looking boat, but small, and painted black. He then pointed out the American schooner "Osprey," which was anchored off St. Kilda. She was also painted black, and arrived in the bay at 4 o'clock that morning, being dark. The boat he called the jolly-boat. He told me if it had not been for him they would have been all lost. "They left Rio Janeiro on 20th April, 1854, and the 24th April, that day, the 'Bella' met with a squall and sprung a leak, and gradually settled down as she gained on the pumps; captain, mate, and most of the crew took to the lifeboat, and in seeing that she was overcrowded and hampered up with provisions, six of us made up our mind to take the small boat, known as the jolly-boat, and in knowing that all the boats had been kept dry and in a leaky state, we launched about eleven planks and lashed them together, and also launched the jolly-boat; we threw two bags of biscuits and a small keg of fresh water into her. The six of us then got into her, and then getting on the raft of planks, as being the carpenter, I turned up the boat and caulked her, and in so doing we had the misfortune of losing a man and the keg of water, and the biscuits getting wet, we put the boat into the water again, and the five of us got into her and followed the lifeboat for provisions and water. That night it became calm and very dark, and the third night there was a great storm—in letting the boat drift with the sea only saved us—and at daylight in the morning there was nothing to be seen but the open sea. Roger Tichborne was lying on his back at the bottom of the boat, half dead with the dysentery, and a sailor who was previously unwell died. There was only three able men left, myself and two sailors; we then give up all hopes of being saved, and at noon the same day a vessel came in sight; it was then rather calm, and we pulled our utmost towards her, a fresh breeze sprung up, and she appeared to be leaving us, so one of us took off the red shirt and stuck it up on the oar as a flag of distress; she was then coming towards us and our hearts rejoiced once more. We had a difficult job to get Roger Tichborne on board as he was insensible. I informed Captain Owen that he was a son of a Baronet, Sir James Tichborne, of Hampshire, England, that every care should be taken of him. This said carpenter was a stout young man, about twenty-five years of age, round face, fresh complexion, thick dark whiskers, and a good hearted Scotchman. He then pointed out to me this Roger Tichborne, telling me that he was heir to large estates, also pointing out to me the wrecked sailor. I went up to Roger Tichborne to speak to him but he was in full conversation in French with Lieutenant Crawford who was then Police Magistrate at Sandridge. In the mean time I went and had a good look at the sailor, who was rather tall with a long sandy beard and a fresh complexion. I then returned to Roger Tichborne finding him alone. I addressed myself to him by saying the carpenter of the 'Bella' has been telling me the particulars of the wreck, your position of life, and the manner you have suffered. Tichborne said it nearly killed him and you see what is left of us. I said to him if I were in your position I should not think for a moment of stopping in the Colonies going into the bush. I have been up there and a man's life is thought no more of than a dog's life. He said, "I have only what I stand upright in," raising his shoulders. I then said there is plenty of money in Melbourne. If you only make yourself known in Melbourne you will quickly get sufficient money to pay your passage to England. You are really Roger Tichborne, son of Sir James Tichborne, Baronet, and heir to large estates in Hampshire, England? He said, "Yes, if ever I get back again." I then said, "Now friend, take my advice and lose no time in getting back to England. I see you have had a narrow escape of losing your eye by that cut down your face." He said it was done through hooking an albatross just outside the heads." He spoke with a French accent. He thanked me and joined the other wrecked men and walked into Mr. Cruickshank's drapery shop and bought a few things. There was a foreigner with them in the shop. The boys at the door remarked about his having crooked fingers. They all came out and went into the hotel and had a glass of ale each. Tichborne came out directly, smoking a cigar, waiting outside for the men. Tichborne asked me the nearest way to Melbourne. I directed him across the flat in the line of the Yarra. Tichborne and the two wrecked men shook hands with this foreigner. Some said "Good bye, Louie," and some "Good bye, steward." The three then started for Melbourne meeting Captain Chessell and Lieutenant Crawford, who had walked slowly ahead before them. This said Louie went back to the boat to return to the "Osprey." Captain Chas. Chessell, who was a ship-builder on the south side of the Yarra, took the three wrecked men to his house and had dinner, being then after 12 o'clock noon. He then made up a subscription amongst his workmen, to furnish the men with money. He then took them across the Yarra to the "Royal Highlander Hotel," in Flinders-street, and introduced the three men to William Frost, who was conducting the hotel for the widow,

widow, Mrs. Shanks, who ultimately married her. Captain Chessell told Wm. Frost to board the three men as long as they like to stop at his expense, informing him the position of Roger Tichborne. That same evening Mr. William Frost gave Roger Tichborne a letter to a friend of his, of the name of James Connell, Esq., at Kew, who was a large station owner at Gippsland. Kew at that time was called the country, on account of Tichborne telling him that he was a good horseman, being in the Army, and would like to see the country and have a little sport. The unfortunate man called William Frost, William Foster at his trial, consequently placed himself in the place of Arthur Orton, or Harry Smith. The said hotel is exactly opposite the wharf, and was always crowded with new arrivals, on account of being exactly opposite the steamers that landed the new arrivals from the ships in the bay. William Frost also went in the name of John Frost. He is in a good position, and ready to prove the above. Early next morning Roger Tichborne and the two wrecked men left for the country, and upon arriving near Kew, Tichborne left his two mates and followed a shepherd with sheep to show him the way to James Connell, Esq. He then delivered his letter and went on duty, going to Gippsland on horseback—his two mates going to the diggings; their names was Andrew Jack, known as Sheaves, the carpenter of the "Bella," and the other Alexander Malcolm, known as Yorkey, the sailor of the "Bella," and on Tichborne meeting Arthur Orton at Dargo Station, and afterwards finding he was going by the name of Smith amongst strangers, he changed his name to Thomas Castro, not wishing to disgrace his own name. He very seldom came in company with Arthur Orton, but while Arthur Orton was with him he went by the name of Alfred Smith, not wishing Tichborne to have the run of him, as he was ashamed of him, knowing he worked as a slaughterman, as the word Harry Smith was his bye-name amongst his fellow slaughtermen. Poor unfortunate Tichborne was like a lost sheep, while Orton could get work at any part of the colonies at slaughtering, and breaking in horses. I need not go into the career of Roger Tichborne any more than he was hunting time until the death of his father as he was unhappy at home, little dreaming his brother's wife's relations or the Huntington family would have turned upon him and waste a fortune to do him out of his estates, making a harvest amongst lawyers. Knowing his weak points, I know Roger Charles Tichborne to be a quiet, good-natured, and a generous disposition, very dark brown eyes, with thick eye-brows, sallow complexion, sleepy-looking eyes, short neck, very dark straight hair, very little hair on face, holding his head as if he had a boil at the back of his neck, very small hands and feet, short legs in proportion to his body; he was twenty-five years of age when I spoke to him on July 29, 1854, and had the appearance of being a stout man. He wore a black-felt billy-top hat, rather broad brim, a long monkey jacket, buttoned at the top, black cloth trousers, light Wellington boots, black silk neck handkerchief, with a bow, and a loose collar, and had the appearance of an American captain, and appeared very reserved; and in reading his trial I am prepared to prove his evidence, which was impossible for him to do at the time of his trial, and being at such a distance from the Colonies. He spoke the solemn truth in reference to Arthur Orton and the "Osprey." The only two points that upset his evidence was not knowing Orton went by the name of "Harry" behind his back, instead of Alfred, and calling William Frost William Foster, which completely sold the poor unfortunate man, placing himself wholly in the hands of the lawyers as A. Orton. The evidence of the wrecked sailor to me, who was several times at my house, the account of the wreck was exactly the same as the carpenter's. He goes on to say:—If I and you was at the trial poor Tichborne would never have been convicted. I would have been at the trial only I was not on the articles. I relieved another sailor before leaving Rio Janeiro on account of him taking bad. I was at South America with Roger Tichborne and bathed with him, and can swear to him on account of the brown mark on his side of the shape of a rolle or possum. I went to England and reported of him being saved from the wreck, and on my return I found he was going by the name of Tom Castro. I asked him why he changed his name, and he said because he met with all sorts of characters, and did not wish to be known. I was at Wagga Wagga with Orton, and Tichborne Orton is exactly the man you state, and will never come to the front without he is arrested. One thing I am sorry for, I signed a paper for a lawyer of the name of Stewart, which stated Roger Tichborne never landed from the "Osprey" with me; and, if God spares me, I will go to England and release the poor fellow.

The evidence of Lewis Owen, captain of the "Osprey" to me before the trial: I left Staten Island, New York, with Ebony logs, and filled up with nuts, and cleared out in ballast for Geelong or Melbourne; myself and another bought her from a person in San Francisco on speculation for the Colonies; her name was on her stern, only painted over—namely, "Osprey" of San Francisco. She is 185 tons register, or 250 tons burden. When off Rio Janeiro we picked up this Roger Tichborne and four sailors in a small open boat, who informed me they were saved from the wreck of the "Bella," bound to New York. This Roger Tichborne was very bad in his bunk nearly the whole time he telling me that he is the son of Sir James Tichborne, Baronet, of Hampshire, England, and heir to large estates. I first went to Geelong Heads; being low tide I could not pass the bar, and left for Hobson's Bay, arriving at 4 a.m., consigned to Messrs. Faulkner, Ross, & Co., timber brokers. I anchored off St. Kilda, it being then very dark, and berthed at 2 p.m., discharged the nuts into the "Abeona" lighter, and towed up the Yarra early next morning, and sold her to C. L. Throgmorton for a lighter, and she will take 300 tons of cargo up the Yarra with less draught of water than any other lighter. Captain Lewis Owen was about forty, thick dark whiskers, with sallow complexion, dark eyes, rather stout, and a Welshman.

About six years ago two of my fellow officers of the name of John Tod and James M'Keown brought the ship report book to me, and pointed out to me of two "Ospreys" being reported in the same week; the former one was the "Osprey" of 66 tons, Captain Carmical, arriving in Hobson's Bay on July 26, 1854, with general cargo; the latter one was the American schooner, "Osprey," Captain L. Owen, from Staten Island, New York, in ballast, 185 tons register, or 250 tons burthen, arriving the 29th July, 1854, Messrs. Faulkner, Ross, & Co., agents—Mr. John Tod remarking to me at the time, "That is the long lost "Osprey," when I said, "That is the very one that picked up poor Tichborne on the wide ocean;" I afterwards found Mr. Wilson was the landing-waiter.

The reason she was not reported in the papers she came into the bay at 4 a.m. very dark morning, and had all the appearance of a Geelong lighter, having little or no rigging, as there was about a dozen lighters at that time running to Geelong, and no report made of them, as the bay was crowded with ships at that time, and another "Osprey" in the bay at the time. With respect to myself, I am a father of seven sons and a daughter, and got a fellow-feeling for an ill-used man with a family. I have felt an interest in the claimant from the day I spoke to him at Sandridge; he is three months younger than myself, and if I had not been on duty as Inspector of Distilleries at Warrenheip Distillery at the time of the trial (being out of the way of seeing the papers), I would have found Arthur Orton at that time, also the wrecked sailor. I now trust Orton is taken to England against his will. I will let you know shortly the reason my telegrams and letters have not been answered, and the exact spot he is being concealed, if he is shifted from Temuka or Timaru to Dunedin of late. I have been ten years with Bright Brothers & Co., and eighteen years in the Customs, and all my actions are open and straightforward. I may make an enemy through doing my best and spending my money that an innocent man may get the opportunity of proving his conviction to be principally through false evidence, and I consider it to be my duty as an honorable man to do so, and as I am now situated the only opportunity I have is to simply give the reports, being as certain as my very existence, if I was supported by either the Sydney or the Victorian Governments, that I could give my time and attention, I could produce all the legal points that is so much required to release and prove the innocence of an unfortunate and an ill-used man, and which seems to appear a mystery to this wide world. I have enclosed a scrap that I cut out of the *Telegraph* paper of the 3rd of March, 1883. Loved by his dear children, and shut out from the world for want of the simple legal points of his evidence, which is at my finger ends, while every stratagem is now being used to keep the legal points from being exposed by persons that know them as well as myself, who are interested in so doing.

I am, &c.,  
WALTER FOSSEY.

#### THE TICHBORNE CLAIMANT.

The eldest son of the Tichborne claimant has addressed the following letter to the Home Secretary:—"January 3, 1883. Right Honorable Sir,—I have just seen my father, who is fifty-four years old to-day. He looks very well, and, considering his position, is better than I expected to find him. He has now been in prison nearly nine years, and to-day is the first time I have seen him since his conviction. I cannot express in words my gratitude for allowing my brother and myself the great favour of seeing my dear father again, and I do sincerely hope that, as he has already suffered so much in convict prisons, you will use your influence to grant his early discharge, especially as I and my brother and two sisters need a father's attention and advice.—Awaiting your reply, I am, yours truly, R. C. D. TICHBORNE." The following reply has been received, addressed to Mr. R. C. D. Tichborne:—"Whitehall, 10th January, 1883.—Sir,—The Secretary of State for the Home Department having carefully considered your application on behalf of Thomas Castro, or Arthur Orton, I am directed to express to you his regret that he is unable to discover any sufficient ground to justify him, consistently with his public duty, in advising Her Majesty to interfere in this case.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant, A. F. O. LIDDELL.—  
*Age, 3 March, 1883.*

[Private.]

[Private.]

Dear Sir,

I forward you a copy of the reports handed to me, which resulted in that legal point being cleared up :—

Copy of the report of Mr. John Tod, H.M.C.

Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, 9 May, 1881.

I AM asked to state an occurrence what took place about four or five years ago, which has a bearing on the interest of Sir Roger Tichborne. At the time the Custom-house was being rebuilt, consequently all papers and books belonging to the department were removed to temporary offices in the neighbourhood. One day, when on duty there, waiting my turn to go out, being a drawback officer, a fancy came into my head to ascertain on what day the ship that carried me to Melbourne anchored in Hobson's Bay. Having secured the Customs import book for 1853 and 1854, I commenced searching for my object; in doing so I came on what rather surprised me, namely, that two ships of the same name of "Osprey" being reported as arrived within ten days, and of different tonnage, which had been in the bay at the same time, which was about July, 1854. I immediately drew some of my brother officers' attention to the fact, saying, "Here is the lost 'Osprey' there has been so much talk about." One of them said, "Show that to Mr. Wm. King." I did so. His reply was, "I (or we) know all about that." Since then I have not seen the book. The import book was for the year 1853 and 1854.

JOHN TOD,

H.M.C., No. 36, Regent-st., Fitzroy, Melbourne.

To Edmund Kimber, Esq., Solicitor for Sir Roger Tichborne, London.

Copy of the report of Mr. J. S. M'Keown, H.M.C.

Sir,

Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, 9 May, 1881.

I, James Stuart M'Keown, do solemnly and sincerely declare that, about four or five years ago, at the time the new Custom-house was being built, all the old ship report books were temporarily put into a room at the corner of William-street and Flinders-lane, opposite the Shipping Office, which was then used as the Custom-house, this said room was also used as the Customs, namely, the Drawback Office, which is now used as the Harbour Trust Office. Mr. John Tod, Mr. Walter Fossey (my fellow officers), and myself, were sitting together on this said heap of old books, waiting our turn for entry for drawback, when Mr. John Tod drew my attention to the report of the arrival of two schooners "Osprey" in the same week which, I believe, was the last week of July, 1854, Mr. Walter Fossey remarking at the time, "It is the latter one that picked up Roger Tichborne." He having said so much about her I immediately advised Mr. Tod to take the book and show Wm. King, my fellow-officer, the said reports, who had formerly reported to the Department that she was not reported, and, if necessary, I am prepared to swear to the above statement, and make him produce the book.

I am, &amp;c.,

JAMES STUART M'KEOWN,

Of Her Majesty's Customs.

To Edmund Kimber, Esq., Solicitor to the Claimant.

Copy of Mr. Walter Fossey's (H.M.C.) Statutory declaration.

4 May, 1881.

THAT about four or five years ago, at the time the Custom-house was being rebuilt, all the old ship report books was temporarily put in a room at the corner of William-street and Flinders-lane, opposite the Shipping Office, which was then used as the Harbour Trust Office. Mr. John Tod and Mr. James Stuart M'Keown (my fellow officers), and myself, were sitting together on the said heap of old books waiting our turn for entry and for drawback, and on account of me saying so often to most of the officers, especially to Mr. John Tod, he being about my own age, that I have seen Owen's "Osprey" the day she arrived, and was on board of her, when a lighter, talking to Captain L. Owen. He informed me that he left Staten Island, New York, in timber ballast; and I have often said she must be reported in some book. Consequently, Mr. John Tod, my fellow officer, felt an interest in looking for the report when the opportunity offered itself. He, however, took this opportunity, and after finding the book for 1854, he very quickly found two schooner "Ospreys" reported in the same week, namely, the 26th day of July, 1854, the little Scotch "Osprey," of 66 tons register, Captain Carmical, with general cargo.

And three days afterwards, on the 29th July, 1854, the American schooner "Osprey," of 185 tons register, or 250 tons burthen, Captain L. Owen, from Staten Island, New York, in ballast, Messrs. Falconer, Ross, & Co., agents. Mr. John Tod drew my attention to them. I immediately told him the latter "Osprey" was the very craft that picked up Roger Tichborne in a small open boat on the open sea. Mr. Tod then drew Mr. M'Keown's attention to them, who is another brother officer, when he immediately advised him to take the book and show the reports to Wm. King, another fellow officer, Mr. James M'Keown telling me at the time it was Wm. King that reported to the Department, at the time of Roger Tichborne's trial, that the "Osprey" was not reported. Mr. Tod then took the book to Wm. King, showing him the reports. Wm. King then took the book from Mr. Tod, and remarked, in an abrupt manner, that he knew all about it. I have several times since looked for the same book.

WALTER FOSSEY.

Copy of Mr. E. Kimber's letter to Mr. W. Fossey.

Dear Sir,

22 Queen-street, City, London, E.C., 14 September, 1881.

Your esteemed favour of the 1st August duly arrived here on the 12th instant, and it was duly laid before the Committee on that date. They are very grateful to you for your continued exertions in the cause, and have requested me to take care that the declaration of yourself and your friends, Tod and M'Keown, are brought before the authorities here.

Yours, &amp;c.,

E. KIMBER.

Metropolitan Committee, N.T.R.A., to Mr. W. Fossey.

Sir,

18 Reymouth-road, London, S.E., 12 September, 1881.

I am directed by the Executive Committee (Metropolitan Committee) of the National Tichborne Release Association to transmit to you their sense of deep gratification and pleasure at the nature of the information recently forwarded by you to Mr. Kimber, and of their great obligation to you for untiring and indefatigable energy and patience which you have devoted to the cause of an innocent man.

The Committee cannot too highly express their appreciation of your patient and arduous labours, but they trust you will accept this as a token at least that your very valuable labours are highly appraised. The Committee would be pleased if you would also convey their thanks to your two brother officers for the assistance they have rendered you. Wishing you sincerely full and complete success in your researches,

I have, &amp;c.,

THOS. E. POWELL,

Sec., Metropolitan Committee, N.T.R.A.

### The Inspector-General of Police to Inspector Thorpe.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 31 March, 1883.

WILL Mr. Thorpe be good enough to obtain a written statement from Mr. William Rush of any circumstance which may have come under his notice with reference to William Cresswell, referred to in Mrs. Haigh's statement. Copy herewith.

EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P.

Mr. William Rush's statement is forwarded herewith, *re* William Cresswell.—C. THORPE, Inspector. Newcastle, 6/4/83. The Inspector-General of Police, Sydney.

Submitted for the information of the Hon. the Attorney-General.—HENRY GOFF, for I.G.P., B.C. 9/4/83. The Secretary to the Attorney-General.

[Enclosures.]



[Enclosures.]

I HAVE read my sister, Mrs. Charles Haigh's statement and confirm it, so far as William Cresswell's calling upon me on his arrival in the Colony between the years 1853 and 1856. I saw him several times subsequently, but have not seen him for many years since; being in constant communication with my sister I have heard of Cresswell from her; she informed me that the Cresswell alluded to was an inmate of an asylum.

Witness—C. THORPE, Inspector.

Newcastle, 6 April, 1883.

W. C. RUSH.

Seen. To be referred to the Crown Solicitor.—W.B.D., A.G. The identification of Cresswell appears to be complete. These papers should be shown to Mr. Oliver.—10/4/83.

Mr. Superintendent Lydiard to The Inspector-General of Police.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Western District, Bathurst, 7 April, 1883.  
MEMO.—Mr. Kite has seen this man Cresswell at Parramatta. He has identified him as a man who was in his father's employment some years back. The Inspector-General has seen Mr. Kite previously with regard to this matter. I have sent Senior-sergeant Carroll to Kelso to see Mr. Cousins' books, and I now attach his report on the matter. So far as I can judge Cresswell and Orton are not identical.  
C.J.P.L., Superintendent.

Senior-sergeant Carroll to Mr. Superintendent Lydiard.

Police Station, Bathurst, 7 April, 1883.

*Re* inquiry respecting William Cresswell.

SENIOR-SERGEANT CARROLL reports that he has seen R. Y. Cousins, Esq., J.P., of Kelso, respecting the above, and herewith attaches that gentleman's written statement respecting Cresswell. Mr. Cousins does not remember the name of the ship Cresswell came out in.

The Sergeant also saw Mr. William Kite, of Kelso, and that gentleman informed him that he saw and identified a man in the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum about four years ago. That man was William Cresswell, the same who was in his father's employ about thirty years ago, and who about that date brought out from England some bulls for his father, Thomas Kite. Mr. Kite states that he is quite positive about this matter.

Mr. Kite states that he will be in Sydney about the end of this month; that he will call on the Inspector-General of Police and, if required, will again go and see the man Cresswell.

D. CARROLL,

Senior-sergeant.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General.—C.J.P.L., Supt., 7/4/83.

From Mr. R. Y. Cousins, Kelso.

Kelso, 7 April, 1883.

WILLIAM CRESSWELL arrived in Sydney on or about the 24th of November, 1855, and brought bulls from England for the late Mr. Kite. He was in the service of Mr. Kite for seventeen weeks, namely, to March 21st, 1856. This would make twenty-eight years in November next from the time of his arrival in this country. Our London agents at that time were Messrs. Robert Brooks and Co., of St. Peter's Chambers, Cornhill, London, by whom I believe William Cresswell was engaged. He went or was at Wagga Wagga some time after, and wrote to us from that place. I am not aware at present, or do not remember, if he went to the Braidwood district or not.  
R. Y. COUSINS.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Attorney-General.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 2 April, 1883.

*Re* Cresswell, a lunatic.

The attached statements are submitted for the Attorney-General's information.

Mr. R. Y. Cousins, of Kelso, can give particulars regarding the ship and date of Cresswell's arrival in charge of bulls for the late Mr. Kite. Mr. Cousins has been communicated with on the subject.

EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P.

[Enclosure.]

The Inspector of Detectives to The Inspector-General of Police.

Detective Office, Sydney, 30 March, 1883.

Sir, *Re* William Cresswell, an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta.

I have the honor to report for your information that I have seen Mrs. Haigh and her brother, Mr. Waltham Rush, from whom I obtained the attached statements.

Mrs. Haigh is not very clear as to dates, but she informs me that Mr. Wickham, Clerk of Petty Sessions at Parramatta, accompanied her to the Asylum to see the inmate, Cresswell, made a note of the dates and circumstances when they were fresh in her memory, and no doubt he will be able to give particulars.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. CAMPHIN,

Inspector of Detectives.

Sydney, 30 March, 1883.

Mrs. Charles Haigh states:—I lived in High Holborn, London, about 1842; I knew the Cresswell family; Annie Cresswell, afterwards Mrs. Henry Gough, lived in High Holborn; I have been informed that she went to America, where she died; I knew Thomas Cresswell, living in St. John's Wood, London, a grocer; Ellen Cresswell, afterwards Mrs. Birch, also lived at St. John's Wood; Emily Cresswell, St. John's Wood, since dead; I also heard that Cresswell, senior, and his wife stayed at St. John's Wood with their daughter, Mrs. Gough, but they lived at Reading, in Berkshire; I saw William Cresswell at his sister's house (Mrs. Gough) in St. John's Wood; I saw him frequently; I came out to this Colony in 1849 and returned to England about 1852; I then saw some members of the Cresswell family; I did not then see William; I returned to Sydney about 1855; during my stay in England I was informed by the family that William Cresswell had gone to Sydney, and when I arrived in Sydney I was informed that he had been to see my brother, William Rush, who was an auctioneer in Pitt-street, now in the Customs at Newcastle; he said that he had brought out horses or cattle for Mr. Kite, of Bathurst; I saw William Cresswell about twelve years ago in Britannia-terrace, when he called to see me to inquire about his family at home; he then told me that he had been for some time at Mr. Kite's, at Bathurst; Mr. Wickham, late clerk at Darlinghurst Gaol, informed me that he was arrested the same day and sent to the Receiving House for being of unsound mind; sometime afterwards I went with Mr. Wickham to the asylum at Parramatta and saw the same William Cresswell whom I had known in England; he recognized me for a few minutes and asked me about his friends at home; I showed him the photograph of his sister Annie; he said, "Oh yes, Emily;" I said, "No, Annie;" he then said, "Oh yes, Annie;" the sisters were much alike; Cresswell then began to ramble, and Dr. Taylor said it was no use remaining any longer; I have not seen Cresswell since; I have received a letter from a friend of the family, Mrs. Howitt, of High Holborn, asking if I had seen him; I replied that I had, and forwarded clippings from the newspapers relative to Cresswell to Mrs. Howitt; I have not now got Mrs. Howitt's letter.  
MARY C. HAIGH.

Witness—W. CAMPHIN.

Sydney, 29 March, 1883.

Waltham Rush states:—I lived in London from 1836 to 1849; I knew Mr. Gough, senior, whose son afterwards married Miss Cresswell—they lived at Lincoln's Inn Fields; Cresswell (I do not know his Christian name) frequently visited there; I left England 1849; I was in business on Brickfield Hill; some time before 1875 a young man came to my shop and

and touched me on the shoulder, and said : " How do you do, Rush ? " ; I said to him : " I do not recognise you " ; he said, " You remember my sisters at home—Miss Cresswells ? " ; I said, " Oh, yes ; I see now you are a Cresswell " ; I said to him, " What have you been doing ? " ; he said, " I have been knocking about the bush " ; he asked me where my sister Mary lived ; I gave him her address, Britannia-terrace, Point Piper Road ; he said, " I will call upon her ; I would like to see her " ; he then left me, and I have not seen him since ; I was told by some person, whom I cannot remember, about a fortnight after this conversation, that he had been arrested for being of unsound mind ; I recognise the photograph of the female as that of Annie Cresswell, and the male as that of her husband, Mr. Gough.

Witness—W. CAMPHIN.

WALTHAM RUSH.

Memo. from Inspector of Detectives to Inspector-General of Police.

Re William Cresswell, an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum.

Detective Office, 1/4/83.

MEMO.—Mr. Kite, of Bathurst, informed me that about three years ago he visited the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, when he saw an inmate named William Cresswell whom he recognised as a person of the same name who had been in his father's employ, and had brought out bulls from England for him about thirty years ago. Mr. Kite also states that his visit to the Asylum at Parramatta was recorded in the books of the institution by Dr. Taylor.

W. CAMPHIN,

Inspector of Detectives.

The Inspector-General of the Insane to The Inspector-General of Police.

Lunacy Department, Inspector-General's Office, Gladesville, 30 March, 1883.

My Dear Fosbery,

I send you Cresswell's history as far as I know it. I believe Dr. Taylor knows something more of the man, but he is just now very ill, and I have not thought it right to trouble him. Of course he was seen and examined by solicitors and barristers on both sides during Tichborne trial, and some hundreds of letters have been sent to me about him. I transferred him to Parramatta to rid myself of an abominable nuisance. Dr. Taylor has I know taken some interest in the question, and when better may be able to give you some information.

I have, &c.,

F. NORTON MANNING.

Lunacy Department, Inspector General's Office, Gladesville, 30 March, 1883.

WILLIAM CRESSWELL was first admitted to Gladesville on January 13, 1871, being committed by the Bench at Braidwood. He was described as a butcher, forty-two years of age ; a Catholic, married, but separated from his wife. His only property consisted of a gold ring, an opossum rug, a peculiar leather vest, a knife, and a tobacco pouch. He was in a bad condition of health and covered with vermin. The only particulars as to his insanity forwarded with him were that he was continually writing extravagant letters to Lord Belmore, talked nonsense, and was very violent and abusive.

He soon became much better in mind, and was discharged on April 27, '71. Before discharging him I had a long conversation, during which he told me that he came from the south of England ; was born at or near Strathfieldsaye ; and that his father held land or was in some way employed under the Duke of Wellington. This statement has, I believe, since been confirmed, and there have been letters sent to Mr. Eckford from a brother.

Cresswell was readmitted to Gladesville on August 15, '71, and was then described as a gold-digger. He was sent from Camden, and was described as having various delusions about being entitled to money, and on the paper is this note : " It is said that Cresswell's family are parties to a Chancery suit of long duration in England, so that there may be some foundation for his hallucination with regard to money or property coming to him."

The first time Cresswell was mentioned in connection with the Tichborne case was I think in a paragraph in *Goulburn Herald*, published in September, 1871, in which there are these particulars :—" He arrived in Queanbeyan district some years ago, then calling himself Smith, and engaged as groom or coachman to Mr. William Davis, of Ginnindera, and subsequently married a Mrs. Clark, widow of an innkeeper. He ill-used her, was tried for assault, and received a sentence of imprisonment."

Cresswell was transferred to Parramatta on April 18, '72, and has remained there ever since.

F. N. M.

Mr. W. Fossey to Dr. Taylor.

51, Brighton-street, East Richmond, Melbourne, Victoria,

22 March, 1883.

Dear sir,

To complete the information in reference to the renown Arthur Orton, I have enclosed to you the letter I have just received from the Temuka Postmaster and Telegraph Officer, in answer to my letter. I wrote to him requesting some reason why no answer has been sent to my telegram that I forwarded from Sydney, which was as follows :—

New South Wales Electric Telegraph.

TELEGRAM to Temuka Station, addressed to Harry Smith, butcher, Canterbury, New Zealand.

Answer immediately ; will you come ; your brother Charles here ; passage paid, and thousand pounds.

Date, December 27th, 1882.

FOSSEY AND BULLOCK.

The answer which you see by the letter is as follows :—

Memorandum to Mr. W. Fossey, East Richmond, Melbourne.

Dear sir,

Government Postal Department, Temuka, New Zealand, 1 March 1883.

In reply to your enquiry re a telegram, addressed by you from Sydney to a Mr. Henry Smith, Temuka, I beg to inform you that the telegram referred to was duly delivered to Mr. Smith at his residence at Winchester on the day of its receipt at this office, but as to why no reply was sent to it I am unable to say. I have written to him on the subject and requested him to communicate with you with as little delay as possible, which no doubt he will do.

I have, &c.,

B. D. O'HALLOBAN, Postmaster and Telegraphist.

I have noticed by Mr. B. D. O'Halloran's letter that he has called Harry Smith Mr. Henry Smith, and Walter Fossey Mr. William Fossey. I cannot understand why he should do so ; however it is perfectly clear to me that Arthur Orton, namely Harry Smith, is shying, or alarmed of his identity being known to the public, and it clearly appears to me that he is secreted by the Roman Catholics of that district, especially by Boyed Thomson and a Mr. Quinn. I wrote a letter to Harry Smith, in the care of Mr. Quinn, of the "Star Hotel" at Temuka, on account of it being a house he so often visited, and I got no answer. However Harry Smith or Arthur Orton is the recipient of the description the Claimant gave at his trial, and he is to be seen at the country township of Winchester, Canterbury, New Zealand, which is close to Boyed Thomson's, the butcher's farm, who Arthur Orton is engaged by. Winchester Station is only 2½ miles from Temuka Station. He can now be taken either against his will or with a free pardon or reward ; it is impossible to make any mistake in the man on account of his peculiar appearance ; he could be easily picked out of 10,000 men ; he has evidently removed from his place of residence, namely from the slaughtering sheds, in care of

Boyed

Boyed Thomson's dogs at Timaru to Winchester, on account of secrecy, and being more out of sight. I have sworn a statutory declaration that this Harry Smith is Arthur Orton, youngest son of the late George Orton, shipping butcher of Wapping, East London, and my prayer is that he is taken to England with as little delay as possible, which will immediately release an innocent man. Just because poor Tichborne did not agree to the Roman Catholic regulations his sister-in-law and family, with the support of all the priests, got him convicted.

With reference to the "Osprey," Captain L. Owen, arrived in Hobson's Bay at 4 a.m.; the wrecked men with Roger Charles Tichborne landed at Sandridge in the jolly-boat at 10.30 a.m. The "Osprey" berthed at 2 p.m., and then discharged a quantity of nuts into the lighter "Abeona" that she had to fill up space. At 6 a.m. next morning she was towed up the Yarra to Captain Charles Chessell's slip, he having two steam winches, being a ship-builder, and there discharged ebona logs and satin wood she had for ballast, also fourteen cases of provisions. She was then sold to a C. L. Throgmorton, who was an American and an extensive lighterman, who cut down the bulwarks of the said "Osprey" and used her as a lighter. Captain Owen and crew went to the diggings, and three months afterwards Captain Owen returned and took charge of the same "Osprey" as a lighter, and was in her from November, 1854, to about December, 1860; consequently all books on board were taken to C. L. Throgmorton's office, and in the year 1865 he became insolvent, Mr. Shaw being the official assignee; consequently Captain L. Owen and the lighter "Osprey" was well known by every merchant and lighterman in Melbourne in those days, and the wrecked carpenter and sailors relations was nearly as well known. The said "Osprey" was ultimately condemned and laid up in the salt water river, Footscray, for some years, and was then broken up to repair the wharf at William Brown's, fellmonger, at the end of the Australian Wharf, Mr. William Brown giving a declaration to the fact. Thus ends the "Osprey," and what is more strange, this very spot was the slaughtering yards on November 21st, 1853, the first place Arthur Orton went to work in Victoria in the name of Harry Smith, on arriving from Hobartown, after he changed Maria Lock's clothes; and should I ever be supported I feel quite certain I can get Captain L. Owen's log-book, giving the account of picking up the "Bella's" wrecked men and Roger Charles Tichborne off the Brazilian coast, in a small open boat on the open ocean, which was the very same boat that brought them ashore at Sandridge from the "Osprey."

I got an order from Judge Noel, Commissioner of Insolvency, dated October 14th, 1880, and inspected a stack of books about 5 feet square, in the cellar of the Treasury, and I feel quite certain Captain L. Owen's log-book is in that stack of books, which I could quickly find if supported. The whole that I have written is solemn and true, and my prayer is that some step is taken without delay to release an innocent man.

My opinion in this mysterious case, that in communication with R. S. Sanderson, Esq., M.L.A., now Minister of Justice, who has known me a long time, the hidden legal points could be brought to light to the satisfaction of the world at large, which would be the greatest honor to all persons interested.

The main cause of the poor unfortunate man's conviction was simply through being shut out of proofs of his evidence, and false evidence brought to bear by those interested in his estates, and afterwards representing a lunatic for Orton, or a lamb for a fox, has gone greatly against the unfortunate man; however his enemies have shown their colour in Ireland, which should be sufficient to open the eyes of any honorable Government. The most disgusting part that has come to my ears is so many false reports in reference to both Tichborne and Orton, which has come from Tichborne's enemies purposely to mislead, to confuse, and to put all kinds of bad impressions upon the case into the ears of the public. Is there anything honorable in so doing? Would any such beings sign their name to such trash, not even let their names be known, but work as it were in the dark?

The wrecked sailor Alexander Malcolm, known as "Yorke" as coming from New York, has been to my house scores of times, he being so interested in poor Tichborne, he remembering me at the time of his landing at Sandridge. He was with Orton and Tichborne at Wagga Wagga, and greatly interested in giving me all the particulars and the occurrences that passed at Wagga Wagga, which would fill a volume to write it all out.

The wrecked carpenter Andrew Jack went by the name of Sheaves on board of the "Bella," and he was at work as ship-carpenter on the south side of the Yarra for years, and unfortunately for the Claimant he died with inflammation in the lungs just twelve months before the trial, leaving a sister and several houses on Emerald Hill. She has since got married and living at Hotham, and the wrecked sailor died only three years ago with inflammation in the liver, leaving a wife and a cottage in Richmond. I now conclude, trusting something is done for poor Tichborne.

I have, &c.,

WALTER FOSSEY.

For the information of the Colonial Secretary.—CHARLES TAYLOR.

### The Inspector-General of Police to Captain Zouch.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 9 April, 1883.

IN August, 1871, William Cresswell, a lunatic, was received at the Reception House, Darlinghurst, believed to have been sent from the Braidwood district. Will Captain Zouch be good enough to cause inquiries to be made respecting Cresswell and if possible trace his movements prior to the above date, and any other particulars obtainable.

EDMD. FOSBERY,  
Inspector-General of Police.

Returned with the statements of persons who came in contact with Cresswell, alias Smith, from about 1860 up to the time he became a lunatic. It must have been in Victoria Orton and Cresswell, probably at Sale in Gippsland, became acquainted, and both being butchers may have worked together there.—H.Z., 4/5/83. The Inspector-General of Police.

[Enclosures.]



## [Enclosures.]

Re William Cresswell, a lunatic, now in Gladesville Asylum.

Police Department, Goulburn Station, 27 April, 1883.

It is very desirable that every particular connected with this man's history, previous to his incarceration in August, 1871, should be traced.

He is said to have arrived in the Queanbeyan district from Victoria about the year 1860, was known by the name of Smith, was a crack shot and a good cricket player, though much addicted to drink.

Forwarded to Senior-sergeant Latimer, who will furnish me with such information regarding the lunatic Cresswell as he may be in possession of, as well as the names of persons he believes could give a sketch of Cresswell's antecedents.—  
H. ZOUCH, Superintendent, Southern District.

Senior-sergeant Latimer to Superintendent Zouch.

Re William Cresswell, a lunatic.

Police Station, Berrima, 28 April, 1883.

SENIOR-SERGEANT LATIMER reports, for the information of Captain Zouch, and in reply to the attached communication relative to William Cresswell, a lunatic, now in Gladesville Asylum,—

That Cresswell arrived in Queanbeyan district about the latter part of 1861 from Sale in Gippsland, where the Senior-sergeant believes he was employed as a butcher.

His first employment in Queanbeyan district was with William Davis, Esq., of Gininderra, in the capacity of groom; he remained in that employment for some six or nine months, under the name of John or William Smith, during which time he became acquainted with Mrs. Clarke, a widow, who kept a public-house at Jerrabiggery, Gundaroo, and in a short time married her under the name of William Cresswell.

He was very much addicted to drink and he and his wife lived very unhappily until, in consequence of his intemperate and violent habits, she left him.

His license then lapsed and his wife obtained a license for a house in Queanbeyan, which she conducted independent of Cresswell, who remained on the farm attached to the inn at Gundaroo until the property he inherited from his wife was squandered; he remained about the district for some time after living none knew how, and left about 1864 or 1865, and was next heard of in Sydney.

Cresswell was a good shot; the Senior-sergeant heard him offer for a wager to throw up two lemonade bottles in the air and break both with two revolvers as they came down.

He always attended any pigeon matches in the neighbourhood, but generally took exclusive possession of and attended to the trap as one experienced in such matters.

He was a good cricket player, very fond of horses, a good judge of a horse, and could bleed and prescribe medicine for horses and cattle with confidence and success.

On Cresswell's first appearance in Queanbeyan he wore a brown velvet shooting coat and leggings, and generally adopted a style of dress similar to that worn by a gentleman's servant or game-keeper in England.

Cresswell had a peculiar habit of winking one eye, and nodding his head when speaking.

Mr. William Davis, now of Goulburn district, could give a sketch of Cresswell's antecedents, also Mr. J. J. Wright, of Queanbeyan, and John Stafford Letts (known as old Taff Letts), of Gundaroo, who knew Cresswell in Sale.

R. LATIMER,  
Senior-sergeant.

Mr. D. Smith to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

4, Charlotte-terrace, Castlereagh-street, 18 April, 1883.

At a public meeting held on Sunday last, April 15th, 1883, in the Domain, about from two to three thousand persons being present, it was unanimously resolved: "That a petition be prepared and signed by as many of the inhabitants of the city of Sydney and Colony of New South Wales as will, and be presented to the Governor in Council, praying that the lunatic now confined in the Lunatic Asylum at Parramatta, in the name of William Cresswell, has been identified by Charles Orton as his brother Arthur Orton, James Peebles, the second mate of the ship 'Middleton,' who left London with Arthur Orton in the year 1853 for these Colonies, and others of equal testimony, to be the real Arthur Orton. That the said lunatic be sent to London in care of some responsible person, to be identified, that an innocent man may be set free, who is now undergoing a term of imprisonment for fourteen years as Arthur Orton in England. That a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the Attorney-General and Crown Solicitor."

By Mr. Smith, from London, who is authorized to act for and on behalf of the Tichborne Committee in London.

Mr. F. O'Brien to The Colonial Secretary.

Re William Cresswell, a lunatic.

Sir,

Derwent-street, Glebe, 2 April, 1883.

I see by Friday's *Evening News* that Mr. J. Eckford has again applied for his release as Arthur Orton, and as my name is likely to be used again (*vide* pages 26 and 27 of correspondence minutes re William Cresswell, ordered to be printed 6th November, 1878, by the Legislative Assembly), I beg to enclose for your information\* letters from the late G. Onslow to myself, the late Mrs. Cresswell, and which will show the object of the persons moving in the matter.

When the letters reached me Mrs. Cresswell was dead, and as the writer is also dead there can be no breach of faith in my handing them to you.

My principal object in troubling you I have enclosed in a private letter.

Mrs. Cresswell had no better reason for supposing her husband to be Arthur Orton than she had that he was Roger Tichborne—mere drunken boast on his part.

I have, &c.,  
FRANK O'BRIEN.

The Attorney-General.—A.S., 2/4/83.  
C.W. Seen.—W.B.D., A.-G., 12/4/83.

The Secretary to the Attorney-General, B.C., 5/4/83.—

**Mr. W. Clarson to The Attorney-General.**

Sir, *The Illustrated Sydney News* Office, 70 Pitt-street, Sydney, 10 April, 1883.

Having observed by the papers that a fresh application is made for the release of the man Cresswell, on the plea that he is the veritable Arthur Orton I take the liberty of informing you that I have very special knowledge on the subject, which will quite confirm you in the attitude you have taken in opposing the application.

I shall be glad to call upon you at any time you may appoint and give you in twenty minutes a narrative of the whole matter, and of the absurdity of the application. I am, &c.,

WM. CLARSON.

For the Inspector-General.—W.B.D., A.G., 11/4/83.

**The Inspector of Detectives to The Inspector-General of Police.**

Sir, Detective Office, 11 April, 1883.

I have the honor to report for your information that I have seen Mr. Clarson at the office of the *Sydney Illustrated News*, when he handed to me the attached statement relative to Mrs. Jury's visit to Parramatta Lunatic Asylum for the purpose of identifying her brother, Arthur Orton.

I have, &c.,

W. CAMPHIN,  
Inspector of Detectives.

Submitted for the Attorney-General's information.—EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P. B.C., 11 April, 1883. The Secretary, Attorney-General's Department.

[Enclosure]

*The Illustrated Sydney News* Office, 70, Pitt-street, Sydney.

Statement as to Mrs. Jury and the man Cresswell in the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum.

MRS. JURY was an old lady who, with her daughter, kept a small school near Hackney, London. She was the sister of the veritable Arthur Orton, and declares that the present claimant is not her brother. She states that when her brother, who was a seafaring man, last returned to their house he had a severe gash on one of his cheeks, the mark of which she believes could never be obliterated. Feeling her family disgrace by being thought to be connections of the Claimant, and hearing that her brother was confined under the name of Cresswell in the Parramatta Asylum, she got assistance in order to help her to make the voyage, and if possible identify the man. She was a passenger with us by the "Tanjore," P. and O. steamer, and she arrived at Melbourne about the middle of May, 1877; and owing to there being some error in the arrangements for supplying her with funds, I lent her £5 to carry her on to Sydney, when on arrival she got it from J. Woore, the agent for the P. and O. Company; she paid the money to Gibbs, Shallard, & Co., and on the suggestion of Mr. Gibbs took lodgings at "Eckford's Hotel."

During the voyage to Melbourne she was very ill, and made a confidant of me as to her mission to Australia. In due course of time she was afforded an opportunity of closely examining the man Cresswell, and she at once determined that he bore no resemblance whatever to her brother Arthur. She called on our Melbourne firm on her way home, and seeing me she declared as above. WM. CLARSON.

**Mr. W. Fossey to Dr. Taylor.**

Sir, 51, Brighton-street, East Richmond, Victoria, 14 April, 1883.

As having told you in my letter that I promised Edmund Kimber, Esq., the Claimant's solicitor, who I know to be a gentleman without prejudice like ourselves, namely, that I would go to Sydney and see Wm. Cresswell, if he sent out Charles Orton and D. Smith.

I here send you a copy of E. Kimber, Esq.'s letter I received this last mail per the s.s. "Shannon."

Dear Sir, 15, Walbrook, London, E.C., 13 February, 1883.

I yesterday received your letter of the 27th of December last, announcing your visit to Sydney with Mr. Bullock and your interview with Mr. Eckford and Messrs. D. Smith and C. Orton. We now anxiously await the result of your deliberation. It is very good of you to take so much trouble and to go to so much expense, while you get nothing but abuse from your colleagues in the Custom-house in return. This is treatment, however, that all who have had anything to do with the case have had to undergo. Now for eight years past the Metropolitan Committee have been working almost every week, at great expense and self-denial, knowing, as they do, that it is in the great and holy cause of justice. We have no other interest in the case than to see justice triumph, and are therefore living exemplars of the proverb, "Virtue is its own reward."

Yours, &c.,

EDMUND KIMBER.

W. Fossey, Esq.

Dear Sir,

I have these letters on the way to E. Kimber, and you can judge the contents. I make the allowance for Eckford and D. Smith's weakness, as they are wholly in the dark, but C. Orton, I consider, is prejudiced up to his eyes.

As a truthful friend to Roger Charles Tichborne, the unfortunate Claimant, and knowing before my Maker I can now go straight to New Zealand and put my hand on the shoulder of Arthur Orton, late of Wapping, East of London, and the youngest brother to Charles Orton, now in Sydney, and could pick the two brothers out of 10,000 men in the dark by placing my left hand on the nose and passing my right hand from shoulder to shoulder on the back. The Claimant at his trial gave a true and honest description of Arthur Orton, and William Cresswell, the lunatic, is not the slightest comparison. I am much delighted to be able to send you this paragraph which I cut out of the *Evening Herald* :—

"At a 'Tichborne' meeting this evening, Mr. D. Smith, of London, who came out with Charles Orton, to take home the lunatic Cresswell, who is said to be identical with Arthur Orton, will give an account of the Claimant's trial."

I have in my possession in print, the Claimant's evidence or description of Arthur Orton, which is a copy of what I sent; and let D. Smith or any other man produce a genuine printed evidence that I have, before getting possession of William Cresswell, the lunatic. D. Smith or Joseph Eckford will never expose themselves by producing the above. I would rather let time expose their weakness than to make any remark offensive, having taken stock. In my report to Sir Henry Parkes, I stated I knew personally Roger Charles Tichborne and Arthur Orton, and taking Harry Smith, who is Arthur Orton, to England against his will, it will put an end to the Arthur Orton dispute.

For

For the sake of information I will now give you simply the great mysterious points of the Tichborne case, having proofs positive. Tichborne asked Orton what name he was going by, and he answered, "Smith," and on Tichborne asking him what Christian name, he said "Alfred," while he was going by the name of Harry. In asking why he did so, he remarked he did not wish him to know that he at times worked as a slaughterman.

The next unfortunate point—When Tichborne left Wagga Wagga in June, 1866, for England, he shook hands with Orton, Orton then wearing a cabbage-tree hat, and a leather jacket; and three months afterwards Orton gave this leather jacket to William Cresswell, who was then an ostler at a hotel. Cresswell began to weaken his brains by drinking, became a noted character, and he went by the name of "Leather Jacket." Orton then started for Melbourne, working occasionally on his way down, arriving in Melbourne in December, 1866, and left for New Zealand in March, 1867. A Mr. W. H. Lock reported that a man was run in a lunatic asylum with a leather jacket on; the Claimant naturally remarked it was very likely to be Orton (simply on account of the leather jacket), proved and verified by the wrecked sailor, Wagga witness in Melbourne, and Orton himself. And in asking Cresswell where he got the leather jacket from, he will tell you Harry Smith gave it to him.

The next unfortunate point—The Claimant at his trial said William Foster engaged him as stock-driver in Melbourne, instead of William Frost, who engaged him in the name of Roger Tichborne, for James Connell, a large station-owner living at Kew—William Foster being the person that engaged Arthur Orton at Gippsland.

The next unfortunate point—The American schooner "Osprey," with three bare masts, coming from Geelong in the dark, and every appearance of a lighter, consequently not advertised in the paper, as arriving in ballast, and so many other "Ospreys" arriving to confuse the above one.

The next unfortunate point—The Claimant never wrote home to say he was saved from the wreck of the "Bella" and enjoying good health in the colonies, having been picked up by a three-masted American schooner. The reason for the above was that, if writing home, his mother would have insisted of him coming home, he not feeling happy at home.

I am in communication with the real Arthur Orton, and he will have nothing to do with Messrs. Eckford, D. Smith, and Charles Orton, but under certain conditions will go to England with myself and Mr. Bullock.

The identity of William Cresswell, the lunatic is as follows:—His family lives at Berkshire, England, and he has been engaged as an overseer on a sheep station in New South Wales, and no butcher whatever, but has a brother, Thomas, a butcher, in Berkshire. The above evidence came from six of the oldest butchers in New South Wales, on me showing his photograph to find out his identity for the satisfaction of the unfortunate Claimant.

I am thankful to the Sydney Government for bringing a pressure upon the real Arthur Orton, as he is more straightforward and candid with me, giving me the opportunity to meet his views and come to a mutual understanding. He has nothing whatever to fear in this wide world, although there has been so many wicked and false reports, simply for the purpose of putting a bad impression in the minds of the public, and to intimidate the poor man and his friends that actually know him, and more, that false meanings are continually put to anything favourable to him. However I trust the time is not far off when I can introduce Arthur Orton to Roger Charles Tichborne, which I shall feel it the greatest honor in this world, and will not ask for a penny, but simply my expenses; and I am sure every honorable gentleman in this wide world will be delighted to see; so every support I can get in the way of pressure and influence will assist me to bring it to a close. I say, truthfully from my heart, I have no faith or communication with any person in this wide world upon this important affair, excepting Edmund Kimber, Esq., the Claimant's solicitor, the real Arthur Orton and his solicitor, Dr. Taylor, of Parramatta, and Mr. W. D. Bullock; and each of us, I consider, is sincere and true, and, I trust, with the support of our Maker, will each receive the honor that is due to us in bringing the great mystery to a success. I may remark again, that William Cresswell, the lunatic, has been a thorn in my side in getting the Orton affair cleared up. I can show you half-a-dozen letters from E. Kimber and the late Guilford Onslow, saying the evidence goes to show that William Cresswell, the lunatic in the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum, is Arthur Orton, and said as much as that Harry Smith was an impostor and I was a spy—which came from the late G. Onslow, through W. H. Lock and Joseph Eckford. Edmund Kimber, Esq., never did believe in the lunatic; but in never seeing Mr. Eckford or W. H. Lock, and not hearing the other side, he was obliged to take all for gospel. Myself, Mr. Bullock, and the real Arthur Orton, and Dr. Taylor will make such men as Daniel Smith and Joseph Eckford look very silly shortly.

I have just received a letter from the real Arthur Orton's solicitor, which is a very kind and business-like one. Both myself and Mr. Bullock will now write to him, or at least to the real Arthur Orton, and amuse him in reference to the lunatic and his brother Charles and Daniel Smith. This last I received was dated Temuka, 4th April, 1883. He shall as quick as possible satisfy the Claimant to his identity, by his photo. in cabinet size, and private communication, which will place me in a position to go to England with him and Mr. Bullock to nurse him, as he is dreadfully troubled with the cramps in his limbs, through the exposure to wet weather.

Arthur Orton is in the name of Harry Smith, in New Zealand, as master slaughterman.

Robert Orton is in the name of Robert Smith, in British Columbia, as a farmer.

The above are corresponding together, and are the two lost brothers that are missing, and that were talked so much about at the Claimant's trial, which I will shortly bring to light before the public, satisfactorily.

I am, &c.,

WALTER FOSSEY.

Forwarded for the information of the Colonial Secretary.—C.T., 17/4/83.

Mr. W. Fossey to Dr. Taylor.

Dear Sir,

51 Brighton-street, East Richmond, Melbourne, Victoria, 5 May, 1883.

Knowing you to be a supporter in clearing up the Arthur Orton mystery, I here forward you some fresh information, which is a copy of a letter I have received from the real Arthur Orton, namely,  
Harry

Harry Smith. The original I have forwarded to Edmund Kimber, Esq. The postage stamps are the exact same as the letter I sent to you from the Temuka Telegraph Office. The address was as follows :—

Walter Fossey, Esq., 51, Brighton-street, East Richmond, Melbourne, Victoria.

Temuka, 4 April, '83,

Dear Sir,

Your letter and telegram to hand, and in reply I will go at once, providing the money is paid to me at the Bank of New Zealand, Temuka—that is the £1,000 sterling—but under no other amount will I go.

Yours respectfully,

HARRY SMITH.

Per Wm. Rt. UPRICHARD,

Attorney for Harry Smith.

P.S.—Please address—Harry Smith, care of Wm. Rt. Uprichard, Temuka.

Mr. Bullock, who was stopping with him for three months, informs me that this Wm. Rt. Uprichard, who is acting his attorney, is his mate, and been a smart London butcher. His position is as follows :—Winchester, Arthur Orton is stopping at Thomson's farm—3 miles Temuka, 3 miles Timaru, 15 miles Omaru.

I have wrote to him for his photographs, view of back and front, and private circumstances between himself and Tichborne, in a sealed letter addressed to Tichborne, all in his own handwriting ; I could then forward them to Mr. Edm. Kimber ; I would then be able to get him £1,000 and sufficient to pay our expenses to England. I have not met with the success at present. Should I do it will immediately put an end to the Arthur Orton mystery, when I will quickly let you know. Putting the screw on him will get him out of his shell. I forgot to tell you while I was stopping in Sydney, and the first day I called upon Mr. Eckford's, where Daniel Smith and Charles Orton was stopping, with a view of taking stock of them all, as I promised Mr. Kimber, I found Mr. Eckford's eldest son a very intelligent young man, and quite unprejudiced ; his name is Walter Eckford, and about twenty-five years of age. We were walking up and down the front verandah of the hotel talking about A. Orton. He told me his father was in a fix with the A. Orton affair, and that Daniel Smith was nothing but an old parrot, and Charles Orton a deaf old fool. That being the first information I got, I immediately remarked that was exactly my opinion of them ; and the true Arthur Orton would not trust himself with them, as he remarked, as I remark, that they are upside down through a lot, what he calls "barbers' clerks."

I see by the papers Daniel Smith was fined £10 for selling one of those pamphlets on Tichborne's penis, which is the same as a horse, goes up out of sight, which was so when a child ; yet all true. D. Smith should not have been so-mean to sell one, which served him very well right, and for exciting the public, which does more harm than good. My views is to produce all the proofs of the evidence, which I can easily by being supported by the Governurent, which will be the greatest honor to all that assists in clearing up the great mystery in a quiet, straightforward manner. Messrs. Fossey, Taylor, and Kimber will receive the greatest honors in the mystery being cleared up. I hide nothing to Dr. Taylor, of Parramatta, and Edmd. Kimber, of London, that we may all pull together with a strong will. I have wrote to Mr. Kimber a very long letter. I told him I was very much deceived in finding Mr. Eckford a tall, raw-boned, speculative Scotchman, and Smith and Orton made tools of by Eckford, and they are upside down, just as the real Arthur Orton remarked ; and if Wm. Cresswell was taken to England it would most seriously damage the case, as poor Tichborne would find that he has been made a great fool of, and the public would all laugh at the folly of Tichborne's friends. The real Arthur Orton, who is in the receipt of the Claimant's evidence, is troubled with rheumatism in his limbs, like myself. I am writing to him that in the event of us getting the cash we will go to England with every comfort and attendance, and to place every confidence in Walter Fossey, Doctor Taylor, and Mr. Kimber, and success will be certain, as he will deal with gentlemen without the slightest of prejudice, but only seeking for justice.

I may tell you the real Arthur Orton has a different disposition from his brother Charles in Sydney, yet you would see they are brothers in an instant. In getting the cash I will get the log-book and go straight to Mr. Edmd. Kimber, of 15, Walbrook, E.C., London, with the real Arthur Orton and the log-book, and release that unfortunate man now falsely in gaol.

From yours very faithfully,

WALTER FOSSEY.

Forwarded for the information of the Colonial Secretary.—C.T., 11/5/83.

These papers were forwarded under B.C. to the Inspector-General of Police. on 15/5/83.—W.L.B.B., 21/5/83.

Papers herewith. The inquiry (*re* Cresswell) is proceeding in Victoria, under the Attorney-General's instructions.—EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P. B.C. The Principal Under Secretary, 21st May, 1883.

### Mr. C. O. Orchard to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Fernbrook, North Bowenfels, May 7, 1883.

I have lately returned from Tasmania ; while there my father-in-law informed me that he could identify Arthur Orton by an accident that happened him in Tasmania, while butchering there, which will leave a mark as long as Orton lives ; my father-in-law took him to Dr. Daughy, who is now dead, and had the accident dressed and sewn up. I am of opinion that I could also identify Orton by the information given me. If the man Cresswell is Arthur Orton he still carries the mark which nothing could obliterate.

I remain, &c.,

CHARLES O. ORCHARD.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Secretary to the Attorney-General.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 8 May, 1883.

Inquiry *re* Wm. Cresswell, a lunatic.

THE attached papers are submitted for the information of the Hon. the Attorney-General, who perhaps may deem it advisable that they should be referred to the Chief Commissioner of Police, Melbourne, with a view of ascertaining Cresswell's movements in Gipps Land, where he is reported to have been prior to 1860.

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Inspector-General of Police.

Submitted.—W.W.S., 13 May. Let this be done and the result reported to me.—W.B.D., A.-G., 14/5/83. The Inspector-General of Police—W.W.S., B.C., 14/5/83.

The

The Inspector-General of Police, Sydney, to the Chief Commissioner of Police,  
Melbourne.

Police Department, Inspector General's Office, Sydney, 14 May, 1883.

WILL the Chief Commissioner of Police, Melbourne, be good enough to have searching inquiries made in Gippsland, to trace if possible the career of the man Wm. Cresswell (or Smith) in that district. Dates should be ascertained, if practicable, of his arrival at and departure from places where he was living.

His description and full particulars will be found in the papers.

The inquiry is one of some importance.

EDM. FOSBERY, I.G.P.

[Enclosures.]

Memo. Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Southern District, 2 May, 1883.  
CAN it be traced in this gaol records that William Cresswell served a sentence there in 1864? He was tried at the Queanbeyan Quarter Sessions and sentenced on 1st July, 1864, to twelve months for an assault; was received at Goulburn Gaol 21st July, 1864.  
H. ZOUCH.

Description of William Cresswell :—

BORN, Hants, England; religion, Protestant; arrived in colony 1854, ship "Maid of Judah"; profession, publican; born 1826; height, 5ft. 7½in., stout build, complexion dark, hair grey, eyes grey, two moles on back, large scar back of left hand, sinews shrunk.—C. GRAHAM, C. warder, pro gaoler, 3/5/83.

William Cresswell was admitted to Goulburn Gaol on the 25th July, 1864. He was tried at the Queanbeyan Quarter Sessions for assault, sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, and discharged on the 1st April, 1865.—P. HERBERT, gaoler, 2/5/83. The Superintendent of Police.

Memo. Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Southern District, 2 May, 1883.  
SEE John Stafford Letts, of Gundaroo, known as "Old Taff Letts," and ascertain all and what he knows of one Wm. Cresswell, who at one time kept the "Old Gundaroo Inn," and afterwards was about Queanbeyan. It is said that Letts was acquainted with Cresswell at Sale, in Gipps Land, before he came to Queanbeyan. Endeavour to glean all you can of Cresswell's antecedents; he has been traced in this colony, but information is wanted as to who and what he was in England and Victoria.  
H. ZOUCH, Superintendent, Southern District.

Constable Agassiz to Mr. Superintendent Zouch.

Police Station, Gundaroo, 4 May, 1883.

CONSTABLE Agassiz respectfully reports that John S. Letts left Gundaroo about eighteen months since and went to Bungendore, where he lived for some time with a man named John M'Enally. He is said to have subsequently gone to Nimitybelle to reside with a relative named William Letts.

Several of the old residents here were intimately acquainted with William Cresswell, and they assert that he was of a reserved disposition and never spoke of his previous history.

Cresswell is said to have been eccentric at times, and when in that mood he would constantly exclaim, "I will make a stir some day; they don't know who I am."

Previous to his arrival in Gundaroo he was coachman for a Mr. W. Davies, at Gininderra. He then went by the name of G. F. Smith.

The constable will continue his inquiries and report, but he deemed it advisable to forward the foregoing particulars in order that Letts might be promptly traced.

A. AGASSIZ,  
Constable, 3,823.

Constable Lesmond to Sub-Inspector Casey.

Police Station, Queanbeyan, 14 April, 1883.

Re William Cresswell, a lunatic referred to in annexed report.

CONSTABLE LESMOND, in the absence of Senior-Sergeant Cornett, on duty, most respectfully begs to report, from his own personal knowledge of the lunatic William Cresswell, and from inquiries he has made, Cresswell arrived in this district from Victoria, where he said he came from, in 1860. He was working at Duntroon for Mr. George Campbell; from there he went to work for Mr. William Davis, J.P., of Ginninderra; from there he got married to a Mrs. Clarke, a widow, on the 6th of April, 1863, who kept a public-house at Gundaroo, where Cresswell lived until he was arrested for assaulting an old man, and was convicted at the Court of Quarter Sessions at Queanbeyan, on the 1st July, 1864, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Goulburn gaol. He was forwarded to Goulburn on the 21st of July. Cresswell returned to Queanbeyan in 1865, but only remained a short time. Constable Lesmond cannot obtain any information of his having been in the district since. Cresswell, when at Duntroon and Ginninderra, went by the name of Smith. He was known to be a crack shot and a great cricket-player, and was very much addicted to drink. His wife kept a public-house in Queanbeyan for about two years; she left about 1866.

Mr. William Davis, referred to in this report, lives now at Woodhouselee, near Goulburn. Mr. J. J. Wright is absent from home. Mr. O'Neill was not in the district in Cresswell's time.

GEORGE LESMOND,  
Constable.

Forwarded to Superintendent. I don't think any further information can be obtained in this district.—WALTER C. CASEY, Sub-Insp., 18/4/83. Captain Zouch, Superintendent of Police, Goulburn.

Sir,

The Mount, Woodhouselee, 23 April, 1883.

In answer to your memo. of the 20th instant, inquiring about William Cresswell, alias Smith,—

I engaged him as groom by the name of Smith about the year 1860. I think he remained in my service about 15 months; then left and married a widow named Clark, who kept a publichouse at Lower Gundaroo. After a short time he took to drinking, and removed into Queanbeyan, and after a time was sent to Gladesville. Whilst with me I was well satisfied with his conduct; he was a smart, intelligent man, good with horses, a good whip, good shot, and could play cricket well. I used to take him out with our Ginninderra eleven to play in matches. I think he would recognise me now if I saw him. He was not a drunkard whilst with me.

From his general manner I should say that he had been chiefly in service with gentlemen, perhaps as gamekeeper, or carry a second gun. If I can be of any further use in the matter please let me know.

I have, &c.,  
WM. DAVIS.

Senior-sergeant Fenton to Captain Zouch.

Memo.

Police Station, Goulburn, 10 April, 1883.

Re William Cresswell, a lunatic referred to in annexed letter.

SENIOR-SERGEANT FENTON reports that, from inquiries made at the Goulburn Gaol, it appears that a lunatic named William Cresswell was certified as such in Braidwood, on the 6th December, 1870, and received at Goulburn on the 6th January, 1871, en route to Tarban Creek, to which institution he was forwarded on the 12th January, 1871.

The

The Braidwood police, therefore, may be able to furnish some particulars of the history of this man, previous to his being arrested there on the charge of insanity.  
R. FENTON, Senior-sergeant.

Forwarded to Mr. Casey, who will have searching inquiries made as to Cresswell's antecedents, where he came from, and how he was employed, &c., &c.—H. Z., S.S.D., 10/4/83.

Senior-sergeant Cornett, for careful inquiry and report. I find that this man came from Queanbeyan, where he at one time kept a publichouse; probably Mr. O'Neil or Mr. J. J. Wright may be able to give some information.—WALTER C. CASEY, Sub-Inspector, 12/4/83. Senior-sergeant Cornett, Queanbeyan.

Mr. J. J. Wright to Captain Zouch.

Sir,

Queanbeyan, 26 April, 1883.

In reply to your letter of 20th instant, referring to William Cresswell, now a lunatic in Gladesville Asylum, I have to state that I have known him for many years. When I first became acquainted with him he was living at Majura, near Duntroon; subsequently he engaged with Mr. George Campbell, of Duntroon, and had business transactions with me. One day, when in the Commercial Bank here, Cresswell came in and handed the then manager, Mr. Glennie, a cheque of Mr. George Campbell's to be cashed, the manager requested him to sign his name upon the back, which he did. I asked him whether he was connected in any way with Sir Cresswell Cresswell; he replied that he was not—but that there was a mystery around his name, that I might some day hear of. This occurred many years before the Tichborne claimant was talked of. Cresswell had small rings in his ears, and was tattooed with figures or letters upon his hand or wrists. He was a good shot, cricketer, and well-known to be a first-class butcher. During the latter part of his residence in this district he drank freely, in fact to excess, and had delirium tremens two or three times. When he came here first he was a fresh complexioned, well-built man, and as far as I can remember about 5 feet 9 inches in height. I saw him about six years since in Parramatta Lunatic Asylum.

Sergeant Latimer, of the Police Force, knows of many of the circumstances I have mentioned; as also does Mr. Glennie, to whom I have referred, and who is at present I believe a bank manager in Queensland.

I have, &c.,  
J. J. WRIGHT.

### Memo. by Chief Commissioner of Police, Victoria.

Police Department, Chief Commissioner's Office, Melbourne, 25 May, 1883.

REFERRED to Inspector Beaver who will be good enough to have careful and searching inquiries made in this matter.

The man William Cresswell or Smith is in some way connected with the celebrated Tichborne case, and the attached file relates to his career in New South Wales previous to his incarceration, in 1871, in a lunatic asylum.

The file shows that he came to New South Wales from Sale, in this Colony, about the year 1860.

It is therefore desired that his career in this Colony previous to 1860 may be traced, and that, if possible, dates of his departure from and arrival at places should be ascertained.

The inquiry should be made with as little delay as possible.

H. M. CHOMLEY,  
Chief Commissioner of Police.

Referred to Sergeant Irwin for searching inquiry and report. It is probable that the John Stafford Lett referred to in this file is identical with the man who had a recent law-suit in Sale (Lett v. Lett), and brother to William Lett, of Nevertire. Is this man still in the district? If so he should be seen at once and full particulars obtained from him or any of the old residents of Sale. Mr. Patten, who was J. S. Letts' solicitor, may be able to state where he now is.—A. BEAVER, Inspector, Sale, 28/5/83.

Returned to Sergeant Irwin. Can any trace of the man Lett be found at Sale?—EDWD. SCANLON, Sub-Inspector, *pro* Inspector; absent on duty, Sale, 12/6/83.

No trace of "S. Lett" can be found here.—J. IRWIN, Sergeant, 1,402, Sale, 12/6/83.

Forwarded for the information of the Chief Commissioner of Police.—EDWD. SCANLON, Sub-Inspector, *pro* Inspector, absent on duty, Sale, 12/6/83.

### Memo. by Chief Commissioner of Police, Victoria.

Police Department, Chief Commissioner's Office, Melbourne, 20 June, 1883.

J. S. LETTS is one of the persons specially mentioned in the attached correspondence as being likely able to give material particulars regarding Cresswell or Smith. I am surprised, therefore, at the apparently feeble attempt that has been made to get Letts' statement. Sergeant Irwin reports that Letts would be found at Bairnsdale in the employ of Mr. Watson. The matter is referred to Sergeant Goodenough, who merely returns the papers, with some dozen words or so, saying that Letts has left Broadlands some *two months* ago, and Mr. Watson does not know where he has gone. Mr. Beaver will be good enough to return this file to the Bairnsdale Police with instructions to them to endeavour to trace Letts. Surely he gave some indication of his probable destination, or if he did not do this a little inquiry may elicit something as to his probable intentions.

H. M. CHOMLEY,  
Chief Commissioner of Police.

For Sergeant Goodenough's attention.—A. BEAVER, Inspector, 22/6/83.

Returned to inspector's office, Sale, with particulars of J. S. Letts' statement attached.—ROBERT ALEXANDER, Senior Constable, No. 25, *pro* SERGEANT GOODENOUGH, absent on duty, Bairnsdale, 25/6/83.

Letts' statement forwarded to Chief Commissioner of Police.—A. BEAVER, Inspector, 26/6/83.

[Enclosures.]

Sergeant J. Irwin to The Officer-in-Charge, Sale.

Gippsland Police District, Sale Station, 6 June, 1883.

REPORT of Sergeant Irwin relative to attached file, *re* Cresswell or Smith. I have made inquiries of various old residents in the neighbourhood of Sale, with result as follows:—Mr. William F. Parker, painter, &c., of Sale, knew Smith well; Mr. Parker's words to me were: "I knew Smith in 1858, he was some way connected with Blair, a butcher, then carrying on business in Foster-street, Sale; he was a medium-sized man but stoutish; I heard that he was a crack shot but cannot say so of my own knowledge; I cannot say whether he had any marks on his arms or not; I would know him again if I saw him; I cannot say where he came from, nor can I say where he went; he left Sale about the beginning of 1859." Another old resident of Sale, Mr. Charles Gordon, in answer to questions said, "I knew Smith well and would know him now;

now; he was a Londoner, between thirty and thirty-four years of age, about 5 feet 8 or over, stoutish, dark hair and eyes and I think had a scar over right eye, was a heavy drinker, loud talker and swearer; came to Sale about 1859, I think; cannot say from whence he came; left Sale some time in 1869, cannot say where he went to; he did not tell any person when he was leaving; Smith had been a partner in a butchering business with old 'Blair,' who has since died." Mr. John Johnston, now a farmer, residing at Tangie saith: "I knew a butcher named Smith, who was a partner with old 'Blair,' in Sale; I believe he came to Sale in the end of 1857, and some time afterwards joined Blair; I think he came from Sydney, because he often talked of it; Smith was a Londoner, about 30 years, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches, stout, very dark eyes—always blood-shot—a heavy drinker and great swearer; I think he left Sale in 1859; I think that I would know him now." I have been unable to see Mr. S. Letts as he lives at Bairnsdale with Mr. Watson of Broadlands. See memorandum in Mr. Parker's own hand-writing attached.

J. IRWIN,  
Sergeant, 1,402.

Referred to Sergeant Goodenough for inquiry and report.—EDWD. SCANLON, Sub-Inspector, *pro* Inspector, absent on duty, Sale, 7/6/83.

Mr. Watson states: "S. Lett left his place two months ago, and he does not know where he has gone to."—H. GOODENOUGH, Sergeant, 447, 11/6/83.

#### Memo. for Sergeant Irwin.

I have resided in Sale, North Gippsland, since 1838; in 1859 I recollect a butcher named Smith; to me he was always "Smith" never Orton, and was a medium-sized man, stoutish; Arthur Orton was in Sale, ostler at the "Exchange Hotel," in January, 1859; and was about Sale some time after he left service with Duncan Clark at the "Exchange Hotel"; he (Orton) was 5 feet 10½ or 11 inches in height, in no way answering the description given of Smith—(Cresswell, the lunatic); personally I can in no way connect the two men, Orton and Smith; at the time referred to John Thompson (or Hedgecock) had a butcher's shop at the back of and on the "Exchange Hotel" premises; he and "Arthur the Butcher," or Orton, were intimate; I often saw them together, and have talked to them in company; Orton left Sale about March or beginning of April, 1859, and I afterwards heard of him breaking in horses, with Charles Whitburn, near Bairnsdale; at the time of the "Tichborne" affair "John Thompson" had resumed his proper name of "Hedgecock" and was, with myself, a witness called to give evidence before the Commission of Enquiry in the first or civil suit; some time after the criminal trial of De Castro (or Orton), J. Thompson, talking the matter over with me, expressed his regret that he had not been taken to England by the Tichborne family as a witness to the identity of the "Claimant" with Orton, and he said pointedly, "although some further confusion might have happened from Arthur and Smith having changed names;" as I had never heard of this previously, I was much surprised that Thompson should be aware of it and was about to ask him further of the matter when he was called by his employer, Mr. Sprod; when shortly after, some weeks I think, I tried to resume the conversation, Thompson was almost too ill to talk and merely saying, referring to the exchange of names, that "it was something about a horse" he left me and I never saw him again alive.

WM. F. PARKER.

#### The Inspector-General of Police to The Secretary to The Attorney-General.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 25 June, 1883.

Sir,  
*Re* Cresswell, a lunatic.

As the attached papers appear to contain important information in the above case, I have the honor to submit them for the information of the Attorney-General.

Further inquiry is being made with a view to trace Cresswell previous to his residing at Tumut.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Inspector-General of Police.

[Enclosures.]

Tumut, 18 June, 1883.

I REMEMBER a man by the name of William Cresswell being in my employ about 16 or 17 years ago; I have heard him say that his people kept a butchering establishment in Wapping, England. I have also heard him mention the name of Arthur Orton as being identified with him; I knew the man some two or three years before he was in my employ, and often heard him speaking of the butchering establishment in Wapping; he was a thorough butcher by trade; while in my employ he was butchering for me.

JOHN M'NAMARA.

Tumut, 18 June, 1883.

ABOUT sixteen or seventeen years ago I was acquainted with a man butchering for Mr. John McNamara in the town of Tumut, and I was in the shop on different occasions, and I passed the remark that he was a good butcher, and he told me that he learned his trade from a good butcher; and I asked him where he learned the trade, and he told me in Wapping, London, and that his name was Arthur Orton, and he did not care who knew it. I must state that he used to go by the name of Cresswell, or mostly by the nickname of "Leather Jacket." It was when I asked him why they called him that name he told me his name was Arthur Orton. I have been in the butchering business a great many years, and was in the business at the time I knew him, and I must say that I never saw a much better butcher than the said "Leather Jacket." I always considered him an eccentric person at times, and he had very strange notions, but seemed right enough when working in the butcher's shop, but not when away from it.

THOMAS DOAD, butcher, Tumut.

#### Mr. R. Dear to Sergeant Zoellner.

Sir,

At your request I send you the following news relating to the lunatic Cresswell. He (Cresswell) was in my service for nearly twelve months about fifteen years ago, and went out of his mind while in my service. He had a mania for writing letters, and amongst others he indited letters to members of the Tichborne family, Lord Mildmay, the Bishop of Winchester, and to Ortons of Wapping, all of which letters I destroyed after he (Cresswell) was sent to the asylum, thinking they were of no further use.

Cresswell has frequently told me that he was not going by his right name; he never told me what other name he bore.

I am, &c.,

ROBERT DEAR.

Tumut, June 19, 1883.

I HAVE known William Cresswell, alias "Leather Jacket," about twenty years. He was a good butcher, and has told me that he served his time at Wapping with his father, in London; and I have seen him sign his name on slips of paper Arthur Orton when he was drunk many times. I have been to the slaughter-yards with him, and he has told me many times that his name is Arthur Orton; this was before the Tichborne case, about sixteen years ago.

JAMES CARR.

#### Sergeant Zoellner to Mr. Superintendent Battye.

Police Station, Tumut, 20 June, 1883.

SERGEANT ZOELLNER, in forwarding the accompanying documents, also begs to state that on 9th January, 1870, he arrested the said William Cresswell at Tumut on a charge of vagrancy. He was then sentenced to three months imprisonment in Gundagai Gaol, and at the expiration of that term of imprisonment he was sent to the Lunatic Asylum. The entry then made in lock-up charge-book was—"William Cresswell, labourer, 43 years of age, English, a Roman Catholic."

A. ZOELLNER,

Sergeant.

Forwarded with four letters, viz., one from Robert Dear, one from Jno. M'Namara, one from Thomas Doad, and one from James Carr.—E. M. BATTYE, Capt., Supt., 23/6/83. Inspector-General of Police, Sydney.

Evening



Evening News, 13 June, 1883.

THE TICHBORNE CASE.

To the Editor.

SIR,—I agree with you that the above case has been a standing bore ever since its completion, now some nine years ago, and as I was in London during the original trial in 1870, or 1871, the name of Tichborne conjures up memories of the past, both pleasant and unpleasant. My object in writing about the Claimant is merely to direct attention to the affidavit now being published by Daniel Smith, the Tichborne martyr, from the late police-sergeant at Tumut, who arrested the lunatic Cresswell when first he exhibited signs of insanity. In this affidavit it is positively sworn that Cresswell had written several letters and memoranda to the police at Tumut—where he was employed as a butcher—giving valuable information about some cattle-stealing transactions that had taken place in that district. These communications, it appears, were signed Cresswell, also Arthur Orton, and sometimes A.O. When asked by the sergeant where he came from, he replied, Wapping, England, and that his father was also a butcher there. Now all this happened, as I understand it, long before the Tichborne case was ever heard of, or before Cresswell showed any signs of lunacy. Accompanied by Daniel Smith, this ex-police sergeant has lately visited Cresswell in Gladesville Lunatic Asylum, and at once recognised him as the butcher of Tumut, and Cresswell also informed him that he declined to shake hands with him, as “he was the man who put him in there,” thereby clearly remembering the visitor, although the latter swears he has never seen the lunatic from the day he left Tumut until that visit. Then Charles Orton also declares that Cresswell is his brother, so that it appears strange to me that the Attorney-General should have so hastily concluded not to permit this lunatic to be sent to England—all expenses being defrayed from London—just to give the man now in prison for the past nine years a chance of explaining who he is, if he is not Arthur Orton. For it does not follow that he is Tichborne, although he may not be Arthur Orton; but he was convicted for being Arthur Orton, and surely a *prima facie* case has been made out now that he is not Orton, at any rate. I feel sure that the Hon. Robert Wisdom would have granted this harmless and reasonable application.

Yours, &c.,

FAIR PLAY.

Any information that can be obtained at Tumut, in the Albury District, with reference to this matter, ought to be afforded.—E.F., I.G.P. 13/6/83. Captain Battye, Albury.

Referred to Sergeant Zoellner for careful inquiry and report.—E. M. BATTYE, Capt. and Supt., 15/6/83. Sergeant Zoellner, Tumut.

Police Department, Inspector General's Office, Sydney, 25 June, 1883.

Memo. from Inspector-General of Police to Capt. Battye.

Re Lunatic Cresswell.

Further inquiries must be made to trace Cresswell previous to his residing in the Tumut District. This is important. Full information should be obtained.

For careful inquiry by Sergeant Zoellner.—H. GRUGEN, Sergeant, *pro* Supt., abst. Albury, 23/6/83.—E.F., I.G.P.

[Important.] Forwarded for the Attorney-General's information in connection with other reports on the subject.—EDM. FOSBERY, I.G.P., B.C., The Secretary, Attorney-General's Department.

Sergeant A. Zoellner to Mr. Superintendent Battye.

SERGEANT ZOELLNER, in forwarding the appended, respectfully begs to state that he cannot at Tumut obtain any further information concerning the lunatic Cresswell. Mr. Woods a few days ago returned from Sydney when the Sergeant learnt that he had a knowledge of Cresswell, and thus supplied the Sergeant with the information contained in appended.

A. ZOELLNER,  
Sergeant.

Forwarded with Mr. Wood's statement to Inspector-General, 6/7/83.—E. M. BATTYE, Capt. and Supt.

Mr. C. Wood to Sergeant Zoellner.

Sir,

Tumut, 2 July, 1883.

I beg to furnish you with the following particulars concerning William Cresswell, the reputed Arthur Orton :— My first acquaintance with W. Cresswell was at Duntroon, a station near Queanbeyan; I was at that time store-keeper for G. Campbell, Esq., and Cresswell applied for and obtained employment, as far as my recollection serves me, about the year 1862; at that time he passed under the name of George Fitzclarence Smith.

He stated that immediately previous to his arrival at Duntroon he had been butchering at the “Gulf Diggings.” He was at first employed at Duntroon as a labourer, he afterwards took the woolpressing, and then left on the conclusion of shearing; upon leaving Duntroon he obtained employment as groom to W. Davis, Esq., of Ginninderra Station.

I think Cresswell was in the employ of Messrs. Campbell and Davis about twelve months. Shortly after leaving Ginninderra Cresswell married a Mrs. Clark, who kept a public-house in Gundaroo; he then for the first time (in that district) assumed the name of William Cresswell, facetiously stating at the time that his wife had better behave herself as Sir Cresswell Cresswell (the Judge of the English Divorce Court) was his uncle.

He Cresswell and his wife led a very unhappy life, and after repeated appearances at Court they separated by mutual consent, Mrs. Clark (or rather Mrs. W. Cresswell) giving her husband two hundred pounds (£200) conditionally that there should be no further claim on his part as to any property she might possess. In 1864 I left for Queensland, and have not seen him since. Some three years ago, whilst in Sydney, Mr. Thompson, then M.L.A. for Queensland, requested me to accompany him to Gladesville and see Cresswell, but Parliamentary business interfered and the visit was not made.

On his arrival at Duntroon Cresswell had the appearance of a man about 35 or 38 years of age; he was always eccentric, although shrewd enough in his dealings.

He was an excellent cricketer, the best at that time in the Southern districts, and a marked peculiarity of his was this, *he was left-handed*; this is a peculiarity I have never noticed as being a characteristic of Arthur Orton. His brother should be able to speak on the matter (of course I refer to his assumed brother, C. Orton, who is said to have identified him). Cresswell used to speak of a young cricketer, a banker, whom he termed “Squire Lubbock,” whom he played with and was well paid by. This was said to have been near London, of which place Cresswell claimed to be a native. W. Cresswell was also an excellent shot, and often used to speak of matches he had won in England, a statement I have no reason to doubt. In fact I thought that his youth had been passed about cricket grounds and other sporting gatherings, getting what he could from the gentlemen who attend such places.

Cresswell was an illiterate man; he spoke with the London dialect, and employed the usual slang expressions used by sporting Londoners. A marked ejaculation of his, when assenting to any observation, being “Right”—he always used it.

He used to deal a little in horses, but was not a good rider; indeed he would not mount a buck-jumper if you gave him the horse.

During the time I knew Cresswell (nearly two years) I saw him under the influence of liquor several times; I often heard him “blow” about the sporting exploits of his youth, and his doings in Victoria, but the only place he ever spoke of but Australia was England, and I have heard him say that he came to the diggings from London direct.

I never heard him speak a word of any language but English, and I do think that considering Cresswell and I were both English, both fond of athletic sports, had he ever been in South America he would have told me in some of the many conversations we had with each other concerning our personal antecedents.

I remain, &c.,

CHARLES WOOD.

The



## The Inspector-General of Police to The Secretary to the Attorney-General.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 30 June, 1883.

*Re* Cresswell.

FURTHER reports from Victoria submitted to the Attorney-General.

The various statements are perplexing and confusing, but probably if they were all carefully examined and compared with regard to dates, personal descriptions, &c., it might be found that the lunatic Cresswell was a mate of Arthur Orton's (the Tichborne claimant) and that they changed names sometimes for purposes of their own.

EDMUND FOSBERY,  
Inspector-General of Police.

Seen.—W.B.D., A.-G., 3/6/83.

[Enclosure.]

Memo. from Chief Commissioner of Police, Victoria, to Inspector-General of Police, Sydney.

Police Department, Chief Commissioner's Office, Melbourne, 27 June, 1883.

RETURNED to the Inspector-General of Police, Sydney, with the result of the inquiries of the Victorian police in this matter.  
H. M. CHOMLEY,  
Chief Commissioner of Police.

[Enclosure.]

Gippsland Police District, Bairnsdale Station, 23 June, 1883.

Report of Robt. Alexander, senior-constable No. 25, relative to attached file *re* Cresswell or Smith.

John Stafford Lett states: I knew William Cresswell or Smith; he was a butcher, a partner of a person named Blair, in Foster-street, Sale; he told me that he came from Hobart Town; he was about thirty years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches, stout build, an active well made man; he was an Englishman, but I could not say from what part of England; his hair was fair, and his eyes blue; I did not look on him as a great drinker; I never observed that he was a great swearer; he was a loud talker; I am quite sure I would know him now if I saw him; I saw him in Queanbeyan about eight years ago; he assaulted a man named Vernon in George Hunt's public-house, Queanbeyan; he was arrested and sent to gaol for that offence, and received a sentence of twelve months in Goulburn gaol; I have no recollection of seeing a scar over his eye; I think he had marks of Indian ink on his wrists; I lived with him about fifteen years ago at Dundaroo in New South Wales <sup>Qy. Gundaroo, near Queanbeyan.</sup> for twelve months; a man named Orton came with him; they came, I believe, in a cattle ship to Port Albert; they kept company in Sale; Orton was fond of horses, Cresswell was not; if I were at Mrs. Bennison's in Sale I would know the year that they came to Sale, at present I am unable to fix the date of their coming to Sale.

WITNESS—R. ALEXANDER, No. 25, *pro* Sergt. Goodenough.

his  
JOHN STAFFORD + LETT.  
mark.

## Mr. D. Smith to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

No. 4, Charlotte-terrace, Castlereagh-street, Redfern, 3 July, 1883.

A committee is being formed for the purpose of assisting me with the petition which has already several thousand signatures, to get the release of Arthur Orton, now in the name of Cresswell, in the Lunatic Asylum at Parramatta. I should feel greatly obliged if you would inform me the probable amount of money the Crown Law Officers would require to pay the expenses of the transit of Cresswell and an attendant, and if I might suggest a person fitted for the position would be one of the present officials at the Parramatta Asylum. Of course in naming the amount it would include the passage back to Sydney of A. Orton if he is not the person whom we firmly believe he is. We have now in our possession indisputable proof that he is Arthur Orton, and it would give satisfaction to a great number of people in the Colony if you would kindly comply with this request.

Yours, &c.,  
DANIEL SMITH.

## Minute by Crown Solicitor.

*In re* Cresswell, a lunatic.

MR. DANIEL SMITH called upon me this afternoon and handed me the letter which I submit here. 3 July 1883. with. Will the Attorney-General please say what reply I shall send thereto.

JOHN WILLIAMS,  
Crown Solicitor.

9 July, 1883.

THE writer may be informed that the Attorney-General declines to have any communication with any persons as to the removal of the lunatic other than persons shown to be members of his family, who are anxious to withdraw him from the asylum in order that he may be cared for with greater tenderness than he is now receiving. The application at present made to the Supreme Court for the removal of the lunatic is based upon the assumption that the lunatic is Cresswell, and the authority of his brother in England, bearing his name, is the foundation of that application. It now transpires that the very same persons who are parties to this application affirm that the lunatic is not Cresswell at all but Arthur Orton; and that the use of the name of Cresswell and the supposed authority have been but pretences to obtain possession of the lunatic and to remove him from the asylum and the country. The Attorney-General will resist to the utmost every attempt to withdraw the lunatic from the protection of the Government, and to hand over to persons who plainly have no other interest in him than to speculate upon his alleged identity with Arthur Orton. Conclusive evidence that this lunatic is Cresswell is in possession of the Crown from people who have known him since he came to the country; and no application for his removal has ever been made by any member of the family of the Ortons.

## Minute by Attorney-General.

I DESIRE that the application, of which notice has been given, for an extension of Mr. Justice Hargrave's order herein, may be vigorously opposed. I entirely disapprove of the removal of this lunatic from the care and custody of our own asylum, and I perceive that there is great probability that Mr. Justice Hargrave made his order under a misconception that the Crown consented to such order, which was not the fact. I am quite opposed to the surrender of this lunatic, and so far from facilities being offered by the Government to effect this purpose, the greatest care should be taken that no such facilities should be afforded. I have not at hand an opinion which I gave on this case when I was last in office, but that opinion should be shown to Counsel representing the Crown, when this application is made, with the view of informing him of my reasons for strongly opposing such application.

23/3/83.

WILLIAM B. DALLEY,  
Attorney-General.

## The Chief Commissioner of Police, Melbourne, to The Inspector-General of Police, Sydney.

Police Department, Chief Commissioner's Office, Melbourne, 23 July, 1883.

FORWARDED to the Inspector-General of Police, Sydney, in connection with the previous file on the subject, which was returned to him on the 27th ultimo, per my memo., Q 6388.

H. M. CHOMLEY,  
Chief Commissioner of Police.

I beg to forward the attached important statement for the Attorney-General's information.—EDMUND FOSBERY, Inspector-General of Police, 25 July, 1883.—B.C., The Secretary, Attorney-General's Department. Seen—W. B. D.

[Enclosure.]

Statement of John Stafford Lett, of Sale, in Gippsland, in the Colony of Victoria, labourer.

Re Cresswell, a lunatic.

In the year 1858 I was a grazier living at Sutton Forest Station, near the Ninety-mile Beach, in the Colony of Victoria, and was one of the licensees of that station. I was frequently at Sale, and I remember being in that year at a public-house at that place, kept by one Richard Bennison, who is now dead, and I there saw two men, one named Smith, whose Christian name I believe was William, and the other named Arthur Orton. I asked Smith where he came from and he said he had just arrived from Hobart Town. Shortly afterwards I left Victoria and went to reside at Gundaroo, in New South Wales. After I had been at Gundaroo five or six years I one day saw Smith there, and spoke to him, and ascertained from him that he was then living as groom in the service of William Davis, of Giminderie, near Queanbeyan, a squatter. About eight or nine months afterwards I was at Mrs. Clark's hotel, at Gundaroo, when Smith came in, and in the course of conversation told me he had left Mr. Davis' employ. I remember that Smith stopped at Mrs. Clark's hotel for some time, and subsequently was married to Mrs. Clark, at the Church of England, at Gundaroo. I was present at his marriage, and when the clergyman who performed the ceremony asked Smith his name, he said "My name is William Cresswell." Smith (alias Cresswell) lived at Gundaroo about eighteen months after his marriage, but owing to disagreements with his wife they separated, his wife going away to Queanbeyan, while Smith (alias Cresswell) carried on the hotel at Gundaroo, but after a few months he got into difficulties and left the place. I afterwards heard that Smith (alias Cresswell) had been sentenced to twelve months imprisonment in Goulburn Gaol for an assault, but after he came out of prison I saw him again, first at Gundaroo, where he told me he had been in prison at Goulburn, and next at Queanbeyan, where he remained for a few weeks. I then heard that Smith (alias Cresswell) had gone as a hired man with a circus to Wagga Wagga, and the last I heard of him was that he had been arrested at Braidwood for stabbing a man, and that shortly afterwards he had been sent to a lunatic asylum. I believe that the man Cresswell, at present in a lunatic asylum in New South Wales, is the same person as the man named Smith, whom I saw with another man named Arthur Orton, at Sale, in the year 1858.

The above statement is true, and I am prepared to swear to it in any Court of Justice.

his  
JOHN STAFFORD + LETT.  
mark.

THE contents of this statement were read over by me to the said John Stafford Lett, who stated they were correct, and he then made his mark at the foot thereof in my presence, this 17th day of July, 1883.—WILLIAM PATTEN, Sale, Gippsland, a Solicitor of the Supreme Court of the Colony of Victoria.

Forwarded for Mr. Beaver's information. I met Mr. Lett a few days ago in Sale, and then asked him to tell me what he knew of the man Smith or Cresswell; he told me that he would give his statement upon paper in a day or two. Mr. Patten, solicitor, has this day, on behalf of Mr. Lett, handed me this paper. (See former correspondence on the Chief Commissioner of Police in this matter).—J. IRWIN, Sergeant, Sale, 17/7/83.

Forwarded for the information of the Chief Commissioner of Police, in connection with previous correspondence on the same subject. (Vide my memo., V. 1429, 26/6/83).—A. BEAVER, Inspector, Sale, 17/7/83.

## Memo. by the Inspector-General of Police.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 26 July, 1883.

PERHAPS the Chief Commissioner of Police, Melbourne, would kindly cause the writer of the attached letter to be seen, and his statement taken at length on the matters he refers to.

EDMUND FOSBERY,  
Inspector-General of Police.

The Chief Commissioner of Police, Melbourne.

54 St. David-street, Fitzroy, Melbourne, 23 July, 1883.

NOTICING by the telegraphic messages from New South Wales that an effort is being made to release from Parramatta Asylum for the Insane one Cresswell, under the pretext that he is Arthur Orton, I beg to offer evidence to the contrary, my expenses only paid to Sydney, and return and loss of time. I have proof I was at the Snake Ridge Station, Gippsland, in '54 and '5. Leaving there in '55, I went to Mewburn Park Station, and in the year '56 was Orton's mate, employed on that station by Captain Johnson. In Sale, Gipps Land, in the years '58 and '9 I knew Arthur Orton, and he was horsebreaking. Cresswell at that time was there, and was distinct from Orton, the latter leaving in May, 1859 with a horse, or, I should say, a mare, he was entrusted with by Mr. Blacker to break in. Orton sold this mare at Port Albert, and escaped. I possess a copy of the warrant for Orton's arrest for horse-stealing, giving a description of his person, issued at Sale in Gipps Land, in the month of June, 1859, very different from the description of Cresswell's person. If my evidence is of consequence it is at your disposal in assisting to put an end to this miserable farce, the Tichborne agitation.

I have, &c.,  
J. C. LE SAGE.

Police

Police Department, Chief Commissioner's Office, Melbourne, 28 July, 1883.  
MEMO.—Forwarded to Mr. Kennedy, who will be good enough to cause an experienced member of the plain clothes Police to see Mr. Sage, and obtain his full statement on the subject.

The member of the Force told off in the matter will also report who and what Mr. Sage is.

Inspector Kennedy.

H. M. CHOMLEY,  
C. C. Police.

I beg to attach Sergeant Brown's report, also one by Constable O'Donnell.—D. S. KENNEDY, Inspector, 3/8/83. The Chief Commissioner of Police. The statement of J. C. Hodges, alias Le Sage, is forwarded herewith to the Inspector-General of Police, Sydney, as requested.—H. M. CHOMLEY, C. C. Police, 6/8/83.

### The Inspector-General of Police to The Secretary to the Attorney-General.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 8 August, 1883.

*Re Cresswell.*

THE attached report from Victoria is submitted for the Attorney-General's information.

The object of Le Sage, alias Hodges, is too transparent; a liar should have a better memory. Wire fencing was not used for about ten years after 1854.

Seen—W. B. D., A.-G.

EDMUND FOSBERY,  
Inspector-General of Police.

[Enclosures.]

#### VICTORIA POLICE DETECTIVE REPORTS.

Police Department, Melbourne, Detective Office, 2 August, 1883.

*Re James Charles Le Sage's Statement relative to a man named Cresswell, supposed identical with Arthur Orton.*  
I HAVE to report for your information that last night I met Mr. Le Sage by appointment at his house 54, St. David-street. He states:—"I arrived in Hobart Town in the month of December, 1852, in the ship "Australasian," from the London Docks, with his father and family. That his father had been a captain in the East India Company's Service. In 1853 I came from Tasmania to Victoria, and went to Bendigo, now known as Sandhurst, remained there till the end of 1854, when I again returned to Tasmania, where I stayed for some time. I there had made the acquaintance of a lady, and through her left Tasmania for Port Albert, Victoria, in the above name; my right name is James Charles Hodges. I was engaged in Hobart by Mr. Guesdow to come to Gippsland, Victoria, to the station of Mr. John King, "Ridge Station," to erect 11 miles of wire fence; this was in November, 1854; I remained at the "Ridge Station" until 1856. In February of that year I went to Mr. Johnson's, Newburn Park Station; that was the first time and place that I had met Arthur Orton in Victoria, I knew him in Wapping, England, and went to school with him there to a private school taught by a Miss Punter, in Fenchurch-street, Wapping, England; we met there daily for three months, after which I went back to Tasmania for two or three months, after which I came back to Freestone Creek, near Newburn Park Station, where I went prospecting for gold. In 1858 I went into Sale. About the same time Orton came into Sale from Boysdale Station. I saw him there on and off from that time, up to May 1859, when he was charged with horse-stealing from a Mr. Thomas Blacker, Sale. (See P. G. 1859, page 217), as "Arthur Orton." I did not see him again until 1862, when I met him at Hay, New South Wales; he was then passing under the name of Smith; he was stock-riding on some station near Hay. I have not seen him since, and I do not know where he is now. While he (Orton) was in Sale in 1858 and '9, he was occupied as a horse-breaker, and knocking about the coach stables. There was also a man there named Cresswell, who used to knock about with Orton assisting him horse-breaking, &c. Orton left Sale first, at the time named, and Cresswell shortly after, both were tall men and nearly about the same age. I have never seen Cresswell since; I do not know whether I would know him now or not, but I would know if he is Orton, as the latter I could not mistake. I have thought for a long time that Orton is dead. There was a young man at Boysdale Station from 1854 to '56. Mr. Forster was then owner of the station, this young man was known as the French Lord; he seemed to be a friend of Mr. Forster's. He was known as "Tom Castro," and used to be a stockman, looking after stock; he spoke French. I have been out shooting bulls with him and Orton on the M'Alister River, Gippsland. Orton one of those days shot a piece off my skull. I was insensible for some time. Orton said it was done by accident. After this I was unable to do any work for four months, and I lost my hearing from then until now, I am now very deaf. My age is 51, I am 5 feet 9 inches high; Orton is 3 or 4 years younger than me. I know a lot about the history of Tom Castro in the Colonies. I made an affidavit respecting some of the particulars, at the time of the Tichborne trial, and sent it home, but I never heard any more about it. I am of opinion that the claimant is Sir Roger Tichborne, known in Gippsland as Tom Castro. I am doing nothing at present, and if my expenses were paid to and from Sydney, my time, &c., I would go and willingly set the matter at rest, as to whether Cresswell is identical with Arthur Orton or not."

This man seems interested either on behalf of Sir Roger Tichborne or Arthur Orton. The latter he believes to be dead. There is something very strange in his manner, being deaf I could not sound him as I would like to, as his wife asked him all the questions that I required to know. He referred to Plain-clothes Constable O'Donnell as a man who is acquainted with him for many years, who might perhaps throw some light upon the character of the man as to whether he is a reliable man or otherwise.

Mr. D. S. Kennedy, Inspector in charge of Plain-clothes Police, Melbourne.

JOSEPH BROWN,  
Sergeant, 1871.

*Re James Charles Hodges, referred to by plain clothes Sergeant Brown.*

Police Department, Melbourne, Detective Office, 2/8/83.

I RESPECTFULLY report, for the information of the officers in charge of detectives, that I have known the man Hodges, referred to in the attached report, for about ten or twelve years. From what I know of the man it is my opinion that no reliance could be placed on his word. My reason for doubting his word is that some years ago I was foreman of a boot factory where he was employed; a dispute arose between him and another man (since dead), and the statements made then by Hodges were false. I have also been informed that he is only living with the woman whom he calls his wife.

Mr. D. S. Kennedy, Officer in charge of Detectives.

E. O'DONNELL,  
Plain Clothes Constable, 2,907.

### Mr. W. Fossey to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, 51, Brighton-street, East Richmond, Melbourne, Victoria, 10 September, 1883.

I have the honor to report the following with the view that justice may triumph in the Tichborne mystery:—

Myself being the only person now living who is personally acquainted with the two men, namely, Roger Charles Tichborne, and known by the name of Thomas Castro; also Arthur Orton, formerly of Wapping east of London, and known by the name of Henry Smith, a slaughterman and horse-breaker, and dog-trainer.

I have written a great deal to Dr. Charles Taylor, of Parramatta Lunatic Asylum, upon the same subject, having had an interview with him in the last Christmas holidays. Seeing also that unfortunate man William Cresswell.

I considered that any further information of importance coming under my notice should be made known to you.

I enclose a letter that I have received from the Telegraph Officer of Temuka, Canterbury, New Zealand, in answer to my letter requesting the whereabouts of Harry Smith.

I can scarcely credit the truth of this said letter, after me writing so much upon Harry Smith's identity, as I naturally thought that he was taken to England, as he is positively the REAL Arthur Orton, and the correct receipt of the Claimant's evidence of the description of Arthur Orton, formerly of Wapping, *beyond all doubt.*

I may also state he would have written to me again in answer to my request for his photograph for to forward to England.

I beg to show to you that the two men resemble each other in the face, as was stated at the trial.

R. C. Tichborne.	Arthur Orton.
Eyes, colour of ebony or dark brown.	Eyes, colour of mahogany or red, generally called brown.
Hair on face, dark brown and very thin and straight.	Hair on face brown, and very thin and straight.
Shape of face, rather flat.	Shape of face rather long, but sharp and narrow.
Sallow complexion.	Sallow complexion.
A full fleshy face.	High cheek-bones, with a sharp bony face.
Nose, medium and straight.	Nose, long and crooked.
Speaking with a French accent.	Speaking with a rather broad country accent.
At the present time hair turning grey.	At the present time hair turning grey.
The body and limbs has no comparison.	The body and limbs has no comparison.
Ears, small and close.	Ears, large and projecting.
Eye-brows, thick and dark brown.	Eye-brows, thin and light brown.
Eye-lashes, long and full.	Eye-lashes, very slight, with lids inflamed.
Quiet and gentle manner.	Excitable and coarse manner.
A contented easy disposition.	A discontented uneasy disposition.

The unfortunate Claimant in giving the description of Arthur Orton at his trial was laughed at as he remarked about Arthur Orton dragging his right foot a little in walking, and having long bony hands and feet—stoop in the back, speaking with a rather broad country accent, his eyes always looking red, but not certain to colour, knock-kneed, walking flat-footed, his toes pointing north and south, and going by the name of Smith. Myself knowing the Claimant told the truth respecting Arthur Orton, formerly of Wapping, as I can certify to the same in Harry Smith who is the REAL Arthur Orton, and who is anxious to go to England with me, with the view of releasing the Claimant. Arthur Orton told the Claimant that he was going by the name of Alfred Smith, as he was ashamed of him knowing that he worked as a slaughterman occasionally, as he is well known in the name of Harry Smith amongst his fellow slaughtermen.

A Mr. William Mitchell, a saddle and harness maker, who now resides in Emerald Hill, was a next door neighbour to Tom Castro at Wagga Wagga, N. S. Wales, for years, who I spoke to upon the subject, is thoroughly acquainted with the two men, knowing them as mates, they going by the name of Tom Castro and Harry Smith; he told me that Tom Castro would sometimes call himself Arthur Orton, and Harry Smith would call himself Roger Tichborne. William Mitchell giving the exact description of them both, or the same description of Harry Smith as the Claimant gave of Arthur Orton, knowing myself personally that Harry Smith and Arthur Orton is one person, and Tom Castro and Roger Charles Tichborne is one person.

There is scores of persons in Wagga Wagga who know personally Tom Castro and Harry Smith.

The following is a copy of the letter I enclose :—

Government Postal Department, Temuka, New Zealand, June 27, 1883.

MEMORANDUM.

To Mr. Walter Fossey, 51, East Richmond, Melbourne, Victoria,—

Dear Sir,

In reply to yours of 13th instant, *re* Mr. Harry Smith's whereabouts, I beg to inform you that he is at present working for a Mr. Swinton, of Winchester, 4 miles from Temuka.

I am, &c.,

B. D. O'HALLORAN,  
Postmaster and Telegraphist.

I wrote requesting him to inform me Harry Smith's whereabouts, on account of seeing a paragraph in the *Evening Herald* that the REAL Arthur Orton has been found and on his way to England under the egress of a REAL M.P. of New South Wales.

Myself having at present no satisfactory proofs to certify to either of the above reports as being *true*.

I greatly sympathize with the unfortunate Claimant. At the same time, Harry Smith, who is the REAL Arthur Orton, has acknowledged over and over again to me that he will go to England with me at once and release the Claimant; but he asks for a reward that I am not able to give him.

And in respect to myself I should only like the honor of taking him home to England; in getting authority and means, I would immediately take him before Lord Coleridge as the REAL Arthur Orton, formerly of Wapping, east of London, either with or against Master Orton's will.

There are several persons that I know in Melbourne, know him as Arthur Orton, and scores of persons in the East of London that I know, know him as Arthur Orton.

It would be such a satisfactory thing to all the world for that man to be taken to England and brought to the front, which would end the Arthur Orton mystery. As there is a class of persons in England in the dark, being prejudiced upon William Cresswell being Arthur Orton, and another class of persons interested in smothering truth and justice.

According to the enclosed letter (if true), Arthur Orton is now working for a Mr. Swinton, a butcher, under the name of Harry Smith, and if so it is to keep himself more secret until he hears from me something more satisfactory in reference to his reward, he knowing the importance of his presence in England.

I feel very proud and happy in seeing the telegram from London, that Lord Derby refused an order for the release of William Cresswell. If he had been taken to England through the infatuation and prejudice of a few persons in England it would have ruined the poor unfortunate Claimant's case, as he (Cresswell) would have been laughed at by all as being an unfortunate luney, and having no interest whatever, and knowing nothing of Tom Castro or Arthur Orton, or anything whatever of the case; in fact he knows nothing, but grins and stutters and stares at you in the face, and does not agree in any shape or form with the evidence the Claimant gave of Arthur Orton. I can positively testify that about the year 1865 William Cresswell was boundary-rider on Mr. Cambell's sheep station at Dunstrum, New South Wales. But Arthur Orton never in his lifetime had to do with any sheep station, yet he is an expert in killing sheep and training horses, and he was only a short time on William Foster's cattle station at Gippsland.

I have informed the real Arthur Orton that I have seen the William Cresswell as a matter of form, as promised Edmund Kimber, Esq., on account of Mr. Joseph Eckford falsifying such evidence to his identity of Orton. Sir,—As this is a very important point of the case, my statements being true as they were before my face, I appeal to you for the sake of justice only, or at least that justice may triumph, as there is no other person in the Colonies that I could depend on, or have the power to take steps in the right direction.

I enclose a few scraps for your inspection that I have cut out of the papers.

I may also state that my faith is in you, as I know you are as positive as I am that William Cresswell is quite a stranger to the Tichborne case, and knowing you sympathise for the unfortunate Claimant.

I beg to state that I forwarded Charles Orton's letter to his brother Arthur with a view of exciting him, which was the means of him writing to me immediately, acknowledging the receipt of my telegram from Sydney, and two long letters I wrote afterwards, in me returning back to Melbourne. He wrote in a determined manner that he would go to England with me at once upon being rewarded.

Charles Orton's letter was in one of the Sydney papers, also in a Wagga Wagga paper, which was forwarded from Sydney to Mr. Bullock for me.

This said letter stated that he, Charles Orton, was greatly abused by Daniel Smith and Joseph Eckford, because he would not swear that William Cresswell was his brother Arthur, stating that, as a Christian man he would not swear falsely, and felt it very hard to be left at his age so far from home. I greatly sympathised with the old gentleman, and I immediately forwarded his letter with some scraps I cut out of the papers to his brother Arthur, who is now only watching the opportunity to go to England with me or a M.P. He would have come to Sydney to see me and his brother Charles, but he did not believe in Daniel Smith and Mr. Eckford, in reference to his reward, he knowing the importance of his presence in England. The only difference between the brothers, Arthur is taller and has darker eyes, and the hump on the shoulder, Charles having the hump in the middle of his back. I now sincerely pray the opportunity will soon be given to me, when I will go straight to England with Harry Smith and take him before Lord Coleridge, and introduce him as the real Arthur Orton, formerly of Wapping, East London, and also the receipt of the claimant's evidence of the description of Arthur Orton, given by him at his trial. Before he (Orton) has an interview with the Claimant, I myself, simply require the means and authority to produce the REAL Arthur Orton before Lord Coleridge, and on myself receiving the above I will quickly execute the above, independent of any mortal person, which will quickly put an end to the *Arthur Orton mystery*.

I have, &c.,

WALTER FOSSEY.

#### EXTRACTS.

THE Claimant has been "interviewed" since my last, and appears to maintain wonderfully good health, considering all things. He was much depressed on hearing that, consequent on some informality, there must be delay in the legal identification of Cresswell with Arthur Orton, and "Sir Roger" complains, not unreasonably I should judge, of what appears the rather harsh application to him of the "silent system." The sympathisers with this "unfortunate nobleman" will be glad to hear that when his time is up a choice of "homes" awaits him, and there appears to be quite a hot competition among his friends in the midlands for the honor of offering him an asylum. "Sir Roger's" term should eventuate in a ticket-of-leave about November, 1884, in ordinary course, but his supporters mean to try legal conclusions long before then, although it is not yet clear that the obdurate authorities will melt before the testimony of "the true Arthur Orton." One thing is bitterly certain, and that is—that entirely outside the peculiar case of the Claimant—about the most difficult thing of all to rectify in this country is a miscarriage of justice. While on this subject, I may as well add that the announcement made in the *Sydney Morning Herald* touching this William Cresswell, and generally couched in terms exceedingly adverse to the Claimant, has caused, as might be supposed, intense irritation among the thorough-going Tichborneites on this side.

ON Wednesday last we gave an extract from a leading article in the *Times* on the law of Contempt of Court. On Monday we shall publish an able article on the same subject from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, which, had it not been written at the other side of the world, might supposed to have been written on the *Herald* case. The article to which we refer alludes to some decisions for contempt of court in connection with the Tichborne case. Some of those cases were cited for the plaintiff in the action against our publisher.

THE Tichborne case, London, 17th August.—The partisans of the Tichborne claimant have subscribed a sum of money for the purpose of paying the passage to England of the man Cresswell, who is at present confined in the lunatic asylum, at Parramatta, New South Wales, and who is alleged to be identical with Arthur Orton.

MR. KIMBER has, it is stated, been instructed to take proceedings with a view to re-open the Tichborne case immediately on the arrival in England of the party now conveying from Australia the lunatic Cresswell, who is alleged to be Arthur Orton.

The Crown Solicitor will please advise as to the reply which should be given to this application.—A.S., 19/9/83. The Crown Solicitor, B.C., 20 September, 1883.—C.W.

#### Sir A. Stephen to The Crown Solicitor.

My dear Williams,

24, College-street, 13 September, 1883.

In establishing the identity or non-identity of Arthur Orton—identity with the convict at Dartmoor, and non-identity with the lunatic Cresswell—it may be useful to know that the real Arthur Orton was in Launceston, Tasmania, in 1855, with his two sisters, Mrs. Jury and Mrs. Tridgett, the former of whom kept an inn there. He had at this time returned from Valparaiso, and occasionally he talked Spanish.

Mr. Baylis, of Wagga, could get proof of the time when Orton was first seen in that town; and it is quite possible that there are still persons in Launceston who would be able to prove that he and Cresswell are different people.

Yours, &c.,

ALFRED STEPHEN.

#### Mrs. Deborah Simpson to The Crown Solicitor.

Sir,

"Turf Hotel," Sandy Creek, 29 November, 1883.

Yours of the 23rd duly received, and have known the person you name, Mr. William Cresswell, now a lunatic in the Parramatta Asylum. Him and the Claimant was partnership in a butchering business at the Tumut in 1864; I was keeping an hotel in Wagga. I often had conversation with them both. Cresswell told me he had travelled with Castro through Gippsland and other parts, but not liking his unprincipled habits they parted, as he himself (Cresswell) was of a good family. His father was a gentleman

yeoman.

yeoman. I think, Buckinghamshire, England, was the place he came from ; and when he chose to go home property was waiting for him. I have seen his writing, as well as the Claimant's ; they are very opposite to each other in every way. Cresswell has always the carriage and bearing of a gentleman, the Claimant as he is, a Wapping butcher. I did not see Cresswell for ten years when I visited him with an order Judge Forbes kindly gave me ; he knew me well, and conversed on various subjects, especially the Claimant. He said Tom was where he ought to be—he was an impostor. He also remembered his marrying a servant of mine, her having an illegitimate child in my house in 1864. It was not the Claimant's, as she did not know him at the time ; she had only been in Wagga seven months. I visited Cresswell in 1879 ; he was not so well as when I saw him before. He knew me well, and our conversation was much as before. Dr. Taylor was present at the first, and took the conversation down no doubt ; the records could tell you. He wore a leather jacket, and was called by the name of "Old Leather Jacket." He spoke of that, and said it was throwing about. I also visited him again in June last, when you kindly gave me the order. I was much surprised to see him changed for the worse ; he has altered twenty years from my previous visits. Still, he knew me well, and talked of many things, as before. I send a receipt of the Claimant's to the solicitors, Messrs. Bowden and Allen, some sixteen years ago that I paid him for meat, and saw him write the receipt. I think I have explained to you the best my memory can bring, hoping it will be to your satisfaction. I should thank you not to publish my name. If possible, any other information you require I will be willing to give.

Yours, &c.,

DEBORAH SIMPSON.

### Mr. Dargan Smith to The Attorney-General.

Sir,

Vaucluse Road, near the Convent, 14 December, 1883.

Perceiving by the public papers that the "Tichborne" matter has not subsided, for your information I beg to state (as I have already stated to the "stump orator, D. Smith") that the man in gaol is the real "Arthur Orton." I first saw Arthur Orton in 1851, previous to the opening of the Great Exhibition in London, a fight in the Whitechapel Road, in which Orton was one of the combatants, drew my attention to him. My business in connection with railways caused me to visit Tasmania, and one of the first persons I met in Launceston was Arthur Orton. I inquired what he was doing, and putting him in mind of where I first saw him. Somewhere in 1861 or 1862 I met him near Geelong (Vic.) with his "swag" on his back ; he was then going to try his luck on the Ballarat gold-fields. In the end of 1862, somewhere about November, I saw him again, at the "American Hotel" (Anthony's), at Creswick. I gave him a few shillings on both the last occasions. He was then talking of going to the "Tumut." I saw he was wanted under the name of A. O., or "Tom de Castro," by the public papers, for horse-stealing or cattle-stealing, I forgot which, and I believe he got a sentence in Castlemaine Gaol.

I have no bench mark in my mind when I saw him near Wagga Wagga, but it was since the above dates. I had his "carte," sent out from London, and can swear most positively that the photo. was identical with the man A. O., or "Tom de Castro." My object in writing you is simply to state that I took so much notice of the cranium of "Orton" that if his head was separate from his body I could identify it ; and, if required, would journey to Parramatta for the purpose of interviewing the man Cresswell at my own expense.

I have, &c.,

DARGAN SMITH, Engineer.

### Mrs. Marie Biggers to The Attorney-General.

Sir,

154, George-street, Sydney, June 3, 1884.

I beg to inform you that I knew a person named Alfred Cresswell, who ought now be 50 years of age.

And as there is to be an inquiry on Friday to identify a person named Cresswell, at present in the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum, I have taken the liberty of addressing you on the subject. If he be the boy Cresswell whom I knew he will have a spear wound in his hip, inflicted when a boy by my brother, the mark of which will never leave him. I so firmly believe him to be the same that I could not rest until I wrote to you.

Trusting this may help to further justice, I beg to remain very respectfully, yours,

MARIE BIGGERS.

Japanese Curio Shop, George-street North.

Referred by direction of the Attorney-General to the Crown Solicitor.—W.W.S., 4 June, 1884.

### J. Jenkins, Esq., J.P., to The Attorney-General.

Sir,

Young, June 9, 1884.

Having just seen Mr. Freestone, of Young, solicitor, who has some very important evidence, documentary and otherwise, concerning the release of Cresswell,—he knew Cresswell before he was married in 1861 and 1862 and 1863, when he married early in 1863 a Mrs. Clark, a widow of Robert Clark, a publican, of Gundaroo. He holds a letter from Wm. Cresswell to apply for the transfer of the license from Ellen Clark to himself. In October, 1863, he was requested, in writing, to go to Gundaroo for the purpose of drawing up a deed of separation, as they did not live happily together. In 1864 Mr. Freestone defended Cresswell at Queanbeyan for assault, and in 1867 he defended him for larceny. I have seen to-day all the documentary evidence held by Mr. Freestone, and I think they are of such importance that you should secure his evidence.

I have, &c.,

Address :—Care of A. S. Freestone, Young.

JOHN F. JENKINS, J.P.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**WILLIAM CRESSWELL.**  
(PETITION FOR RELEASE OF—RESIDENTS OF SYDNEY.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 7 February, 1884.*

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

The humble Petition of the undersigned Residents of the City of Sydney and Colony of New South Wales,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

1. On the twenty-eighth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, a person arraigned as Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, alias Thomas Castro, alias Arthur Orton, was convicted in the Queen's Bench, Westminster, London, before three of Her Majesty's Justices sitting at Bar, of an indictment charging him with committing wilful and corrupt perjury, one of the assignments being that the defendant had falsely sworn in the course of certain judicial proceedings that he was Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, the son of Sir James Tichborne, Baronet, by his wife, Henriette Felicitte.

2. It became, and was material on the hearing of the said trial, whether the said defendant was or was not one Arthur Orton, the son of a butcher at Wapping, in London. The prosecution alleged the defendant to be the said Arthur Orton, while the defendant maintained he was not the said Arthur Orton but the said Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, Baronet, the son of Sir James Tichborne, Baronet, deceased, and his wife, the said Henriette Felicitte.

3. The jury at the said trial found specifically in answer to questions left to them by the President of the Court that the defendant was not Sir Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, Baronet, but the said Arthur Orton, the son of a butcher at Wapping aforesaid.

4. The defendant was sentenced to fourteen years' penal servitude, and such sentence is still unexpired.

5. On the eighth day of August, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, a man who gave the name of William Cresswell, was received in the Sydney Gaol, charged with being of unsound mind, and after medical examination was relegated to the Parramatta Lunatic Asylum.

6. Affidavits have been filed in the Lunacy Branch of the Supreme Court of New South Wales from a number of highly respectable people of good repute, many of whom were his old acquaintances, that on identification they believe him to be the true and undoubted Arthur Orton, the son of George Orton, deceased, a butcher, at Wapping aforesaid.

7. An application was made on the seventh day of November, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, by Daniel Smith, an agent appointed by the Committee of the "Tichborne Release Association," that the said William Cresswell, otherwise Arthur Orton, may be removed from the said Colony to London, England, on an undertaking made by him, the said Daniel Smith, for the safe charge, custody, and maintenance of the said William Cresswell, otherwise Arthur Orton, and to give such security for the said William Cresswell, otherwise Arthur Orton, in any place beyond New South Wales as to the said Judge may seem fit.

8. On the eleventh day of December, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, the case came on for hearing before His Honor Mr. Justice Faucett, in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, sitting in Lunacy. After hearing learned counsel on both sides, His Honor dismissed the application, holding that the Court had no jurisdiction, and stating that it was a proper case for the Government to decide.

9. Under these circumstances your Petitioners, in the interest of justice, humbly pray that your Honorable House may cause a Committee of Inquiry to be held in this matter, and if the Report be favourable, that the lunatic be removed from the Lunatic Asylum, Parramatta, to London, England, under the charge and control of the agent or any responsible person whom your Honorable House may deem fit to appoint, and that all expenses incurred by such removal of the said lunatic shall be borne by the "Tichborne Release Committee," of which there is at present time a member of the Committee residing in Sydney.

Your Petitioners, therefore, humbly pray that your Honorable House will consider their wishes. And your Petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

[Here follow 10,500 signatures.]





1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS FOR THE INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.

(REPORT FOR 1882.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 8 November, 1883.*

The Manager of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute to  
The Principal Under-Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 18 October, 1883.

I have the honor to forward the usual statistical returns for 1882, in connection with the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, and the Erysipelas Hospital at Parramatta; and, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, it is my duty to report,—

1. *Generally*—

The increased number of admissions is attributable to the fact that these institutions are open to destitute persons discharged from the Sydney Hospital and other kindred establishments subsidized by the Government, who do not require further active treatment, but who have not sufficiently recovered their health and strength to enable them at once to earn a livelihood; it would be impossible to leave these poor persons to their own resources, and it is expedient to shelter them in these Asylums, because the cost of their maintenance is much less to the State than if they were continued in the hospitals till thoroughly convalescent.

2. *Pauperism*—

Is not on the increase. In 1878 the daily average of inmates was	...	...	...	1,382
and in the past year it was	...	...	...	1,612

The numerical increase of	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230
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is really accounted for by the fact that owing to the increased facilities offered by the railway extensions so many necessitous persons are sent from the outlying districts to the central Asylums; and in view of our yearly increase of population by immigration the percentage of paupers is certainly not so high as it was, and this is as it should be, for the old people who are recipients of the bounty of the State may be said to belong almost to a past generation, and they have outlived their friends, and so are destitute in the truest sense of the word. Now and for some years past the circumstances and earnings of our artizan and labouring classes have so greatly improved and increased that they are better able to make provision for old age, and for those kinsfolk who otherwise would be dependent on the Public Charities.

3. *Cost of Maintenance*—

The accompanying returns are self explanatory, and yet I presume to offer some comments which I trust may prove interesting and useful.

The expense in these Asylums all told amounts to about £13 10s. per head per annum. This year the cost is £1 12s. 5¼d. per head higher than it was in 1881, and the enhanced price of meat and bread alone more than accounts for the difference, for while in 1881 contractors supplied the Institutions with meat at 7s. per 100 lbs., and bread at 9s. 11d. per 100 lbs., in 1882 we had to pay for meat from 16s. to 27s. 1d. per 100 lbs., and for bread 12s. 4d. per 100 lbs., and these Asylums have borne all expenses incidental to the forwarding of indigent persons from the interior to be under our care.

It is difficult to make fair comparisons when all the incidents do not harmonize, and, in pointing out that in the United Kingdom the cost of maintaining a pauper under the Poor Law Guardians is £35 11s. 4d. as against our £13 10s. 5d., I deem it right to acknowledge that the greater cost of provisions in the old country—the employment of large staffs of salaried officials, controlled by a Board, which is practically irresponsible for its expenditure—accounts for an important part of the difference.

Here we have cheaper food, the work of the establishments all done by the inmates, and no expense incurred without most careful consideration and authoritative sanction. But it is needless to travel far from home to compare expenditure, as the price paid by the Government for each pauper in the country Hospitals ranges from £47 to £92 per head per annum.

4. I have now to report separately on the several Asylums under my direction and control.

*The Hyde Park Asylum* has, throughout the year, accommodated 284 inmates, and it was inconveniently crowded, so much so that it was deemed expedient to utilize the matron's quarters for the accommodation of the old people. The health of the inmates has been tolerably good, and I have every reason to commend the arrangements for their comfort, which will be well provided for when they are transferred to Newington, where it is intended to domicile them.

*The Liverpool Asylum* has afforded shelter and a home to a daily average of 727 inmates, whose general health has been good, and whose comfort has been well cared for; the mortality table in connection with this institution is not a reliable index, because all cases of phthisis, bronchitis, and asthma are sent here, as the Asylum is so healthily situated, and the appliances for the treatment of diseases, &c., are more complete than in the other institutions. Notwithstanding the numbers of deaths at an early age amongst phthisical cases it will be seen that the general average age at death was 66.15 years. One centenarian, 112 years old, joined the great majority. He had been in this Asylum upwards of twenty years. I was able to prevent any overcrowding by drafting 120 men to Newington for a while, and so these poor old people had comfortable quarters.

*The Parramatta Asylum.*—The daily average of inmates during the year was 251, and the additional accommodation which the old Tweed Factory (recently purchased by the Government) will afford, when the alterations are completed, will rank this as a very important asylum. Already the bed-ridden inmates are removed from the main building and occupy the large hospital ward, which, being cheerfully situated on the river bank, is an agreeable change, fully appreciated by the poor people. The want of a spacious recreation ground is much felt. The men have to take exercise outside the precincts, and too frequently, when they get into the town, some of them are tempted to drink and return intoxicated, and are insubordinate and troublesome.

*The Erysipelas Hospital and Macquarie-street Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute.*—This was established upwards of seven years ago, when this disorder prevailed in the city and suburbs. It has ever since been largely availed of, and proved very useful as an adjunct to the Sydney Hospital. All sufferers from infectious diseases are brought and treated here—erysipelas, scarlet-fever, measles, itch, &c. The cases are of course kept separate from the convalescent, and, owing to the excellent management, no contagious disease has spread. The buildings, which were very dilapidated, have been efficiently repaired, and the place is in thoroughly good working order, and is in fact now as important and satisfactorily managed an asylum as we have.

*The Newington Buildings.*—These, as I have stated, were used during the winter months for the accommodation of some of the men drafted from the other asylums.

One of the Chinese lepers who occupied a hut in the grounds died; the other two have been removed to the Little Bay Sanatorium.

*Diseases of the Eye, &c.*—The arrangement made for an ophthalmic surgeon to visit the institutions periodically will prove of great convenience. Last year 369 inmates were sent to the Sydney Infirmary for treatment, and sufferers from diseases of the eye are hardly fit to go about the city, exposed to its dangers and temptations.

*The late Dr. Robert Champley Rutter.*—I much regret the death of this gentleman, who for many years held the position of surgeon to the Parramatta Asylums and the Erysipelas Hospital. He was always most conscientious in the discharge of his duties—a very careful and efficient practitioner, whose special skill in the treatment of erysipelas was of great advantage to the patients, and the health of the inmates generally justifies my meed of praise to the late doctor, and the expression of my deep regret that we are deprived of his services.

I should fail in a simple act of justice if I did not bear willing testimony to the excellent conduct of all the officials at these Asylums; their devotion to and interest in their duties are highly commendable, and they have heartily co-operated with me in every scheme for the comfort of the poor people confided to our care; cleanliness, discipline, order, and regularity have been well maintained throughout.

5. As my office is somewhat analogous to that of the Poor Law Guardians in England, except that I am directly amenable to the Colonial Secretary for any maladministration, I deem it right in concluding my report to state that I am always careful to make the fullest inquiry before admitting any one to be in fact a State pensioner; and the records of the Asylums will show that I am continually drafting out those who become able to support themselves, or who have friends willing to receive and help them. It must not be supposed that the occupants of our Asylums are identical. Some, indeed many, must make them their last homes on earth; but to others they are but recruiting grounds for recovering health, and these institutions have proved and continue to be admirable shelter for the poor of the Colony, who generally appreciate the provision made for their comfort.

I can make no suggestion for better or different management of the Asylums; they are designed to and do prevent vagrancy and mendicancy in our streets to a very large extent.

I have, &c.,  
**FREDERIC KING,**  
 Manager.

RETURN of the Expenditure of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, for the year 1882.

Asylum.	Average daily No. of Inmates	Salaries.		Rations.		Clothing.		Contingencies.		Total.	
		Total.	Average expense per head.	Total.	Average expense per head.	Total.	Average expense per head.	Total.	Average expense per head.	Total.	Average expense per head.
Sydney . . . . .	284	£ s. d. 686 12 5	£ s. d. 2 8 4½	£ s. d. 2,074 15 4	£ s. d. 7 6 1½	£ s. d. 640 15 3	£ s. d. 2 5 1½	£ s. d. 620 13 6	£ s. d. 2 3 8½	£ s. d. 4,022 16 6	£ s. d. 14 3 3½
Parramatta . . . . .	251	629 4 9	2 10 1½	1,990 4 8	7 18 7	514 16 6	2 1 0½	801 0 7	3 3 9½	3,935 6 6	15 13 6½
Liverpool . . . . .	727	1,863 14 4	2 11 3½	5,320 0 5	7 6 4½	1,800 11 10	1 15 9½	1,981 4 10	2 14 6	10,465 11 5	14 7 10½
Total . . . . .	1,262	3,179 11 6	2 10 4½	9,385 0 5	7 8 8½	2,456 3 7	1 18 11	3,402 18 11	2 13 11	18,423 14 5	14 11 11½

FREDERIC KING,  
Manager.

Sydney, 18th October, 1883.

DETAILED List.

	Sydney.		Parramatta.		Liverpool.		Total.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries . . . . .		686 12 5		629 4 9		1,863 14 4		3,179 11 6
Food . . . . .	1,646 17 3		1,449 14 1		4,120 5 2			
Medical comforts . . . . .	146 14 5		284 13 8		563 6 0			
Vegetables . . . . .	161 9 3		53 5 11		210 14 8			
Gratuities . . . . .	58 4 10		112 8 11		211 16 8			
Milk . . . . .	61 9 7		90 2 1		213 17 11			
Clothing . . . . .		2,074 15 4		1,990 4 8		5,320 0 5		9,385 0 5
Contingencies—		640 15 3		514 16 6		1,800 11 10		2,456 3 7
Travelling expenses . . . . .	42 6 5		81 17 5		554 13 7			
Fuel . . . . .	37 3 8		156 5 9		431 0 8			
Medicines . . . . .	40 4 7		88 8 9		145 12 9			
Water . . . . .			75 14 10		195 2 0			
Burials . . . . .	155 0 0		68 8 0		272 6 9			
Medical certificates . . . . .			1 1 0		0 2 0			
Light . . . . .	56 12 3		52 14 10		21 0 0			
Soap . . . . .	44 4 4		26 0 5		57 18 4			
Straw . . . . .			20 3 2		54 9 7			
Rent . . . . .	8 17 4		63 7 4		97 2 0			
Ironmongery . . . . .	102 2 4		77 0 9		115 6 9			
Sundries . . . . .	83 17 7		89 18 4		36 10 5			
		4,022 16 6		3,935 6 6		10,465 11 5		18,423 14 5

FREDERIC KING,  
Manager.

Sydney, 18th October, 1883.

COMPARATIVE RETURN of the expenditure of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, from 1863 to 1882 inclusive.

Year.	Average No. of Inmates	Salaries.		Rations.		Clothing.		Contingencies.		Total.	
		Total.	Average per head.	Total.	Average per head.	Total.	Average per head.	Total.	Average per head.	Total.	Average per head.
1863 . . . . .	624	£ s. d. 1,958 0 9	£ s. d. 3 2 9	£ s. d. 4,463 5 10	£ s. d. 7 6 0½	£ s. d. 989 16 8	£ s. d. 1 11 3½	£ s. d. 1,584 15 0	£ s. d. 2 1 9½	£ s. d. 8,995 18 3	£ s. d. 14 8 3½
1864 . . . . .	673	2,013 15 10	2 19 10	4,944 17 0	7 6 11½	1,047 3 9	1 11 1½	1,211 14 6	1 16 0	9,217 11 1	13 13 10½
1865 . . . . .	721	2,125 2 2	2 18 11½	4,905 0 7	6 16 0½	2,107 10 10	2 18 8½	1,483 7 1	2 1 2	10,621 0 8	14 14 7
1866 . . . . .	856	2,299 15 5	2 13 8½	5,982 14 2	6 19 9½	1,746 7 11	2 0 9½	1,870 12 0	2 3 8½	11,899 9 6	13 13 0
1867 . . . . .	931	2,742 10 10	2 18 10½	5,961 19 8	6 8 0½	2,467 8 7	2 13 0	2,098 10 8	2 5 0½	13,270 9 14	14 5 0½
1868 . . . . .	969	2,668 16 0	2 15 1	6,638 18 4	6 17 0½	1,914 11 7	1 19 6	1,727 19 3	1 15 7½	12,950 5 2	13 7 3½
1869 . . . . .	970	2,571 6 4	2 13 0	6,324 7 7	6 10 4	1,943 12 10	2 0 0½	1,602 4 1	1 13 0½	12,441 10 10	12 16 6½
1870 . . . . .	997	1,781 10 8	1 15 8	6,035 19 1	6 2 1	2,033 18 11	2 0 9½	1,343 16 10	1 6 11	11,245 5 6	11 5 9
1871 . . . . .	1,065	1,819 0 5	1 14 2	6,380 16 5	5 19 10	2,148 10 0	2 0 4	1,612 2 2	1 10 8½	11,960 9 0	11 4 7½
1872 . . . . .	1,105	1,976 13 0	1 15 9½	6,467 15 2	5 17 0½	2,414 12 9	2 3 8½	1,828 0 6	1 13 0½	12,687 1 5	11 9 7½
1873 . . . . .	1,096	2,027 16 4	1 17 0	7,422 19 0	6 15 5½	2,304 11 7	2 2 0½	2,018 9 6	1 16 10	13,773 16 5	12 11 4
1874 . . . . .	1,140	2,236 13 1	1 19 2½	8,333 11 8	7 6 2½	2,777 8 11	2 8 8	2,543 14 0	2 7 7½	15,405 13 0	13 10 3½
1875 . . . . .	1,138	2,512 11 3	2 4 11½	8,892 14 4	7 15 9½	2,543 14 0	2 7 7½	2,058 4 4	1 16 14	16,288 1 9	14 6 3
1876 . . . . .	1,166	2,622 19 10	2 4 11½	9,940 16 2	8 10 6	3,062 13 1	2 12 6½	2,721 10 0	2 6 8	18,347 1 1	15 14 8½
1877 . . . . .	1,233	2,715 4 9	2 4 0½	9,773 0 1	7 18 6½	2,632 0 7	2 2 8½	2,881 2 11	2 6 8	18,001 8 14	14 11 11½
1878 . . . . .	1,256	2,789 12 9	2 4 5	10,407 16 3	8 5 5½	3,193 9 2	2 10 10½	2,468 14 3	1 19 3½	18,859 12 5	15 0 3½
1879 . . . . .	1,259	2,940 19 7	2 6 8½	8,639 1 11	6 17 3	3,728 8 3	2 3 4	2,727 15 11	2 3 4	17,036 5 8	13 10 7½
1880 . . . . .	1,269	2,988 16 0	2 7 1½	7,636 7 8	6 0 4½	2,856 0 8	2 5 0	2,772 7 11	2 3 8½	16,253 12 3	12 16 2
1881 . . . . .	1,266	2,908 4 7	2 6 10½	7,175 2 4	5 13 4	3,429 14 6	2 14 2½	2,855 8 4	2 5 1½	16,428 9 9	12 19 6½
1882 . . . . .	1,262	3,179 11 6	2 10 4½	9,385 0 5	7 8 8½	2,456 3 7	1 18 11	3,402 18 11	2 13 11	18,423 14 5	14 11 11½
			2 7 8		6 18 9		2 4 3½		1 19 11½		13 10 7½

FREDERIC KING,  
Manager.

Sydney, 18th October, 1883.

RETURN of the number of Inmates sheltered in the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, for the year 1882.

Asylums.	In Asylum, 1st January, 1882.		Admitted during 1882.		Discharged during 1882.		Died during 1882.		In Asylum on the 31st December, 1882.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Sydney . . . . .	237	277	487	333	442	251	63	75	219	284	284
Parramatta . . . . .	724	.....	1,093	.....	813	.....	271	.....	733	.....	219
Liverpool . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	733
Total . . . . .	961	277	1,580	333	1,255	251	334	75	952	284	1,236

FREDERIC KING,  
Manager.

Sydney, 18th October, 1883.

RETURN

RETURN of ages of deceased Inmates of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute for the year 1882.

	Years										Total
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	
The Hyde Park Asylum		1	10	4	8	22	17	11	1	1	75
„ Parramatta „	1		6	4	7	16	17	11	1		63
„ Liverpool „	3	13	9	25	28	42	82	57	11	1	271
Total	4	14	25	33	43	80	116	79	13	2	409

FREDERIC KING,

Manager.

Sydney, 18th October, 1883.

RETURN of percentage of Deaths and average age of deceased Inmates of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute for the year 1882.

	Deaths	Percentage	Average Age
The Hyde Park Asylum	75	26 40	63 40
„ Parramatta „	63	25 09	64 41
„ Liverpool „	271	37 27	66 15
Total	409	29 58	64 65

FREDERIC KING,

Manager.

Sydney, 18th October, 1883.

RETURN of Deaths in the Government Asylums for the year 1882.

Disease	Hyde Park	Parramatta	Liverpool
Asthma		4	1
Apoplexy	1	1	3
Aneurism			2
Bronchitis	2	6	5
Brain disease			2
Blood poisoning			1
Cancer	2	2	17
Cardiac disease	7	1	15
Congestion of lungs	1		7
Chronic cerebritis	3		
Cirrhosis of Liver	1		
Dropsy		1	5
Diarrhoea	12	4	2
Dysentery	1	5	4
Drowned			1
Exhaustion	1	2	4
Epilepsy		2	3
Enteric fever			1
Hæmoptysis			1
Hepatic disease			3
Intemperance	1		2
Imbecile debility			7
Injuries accidentally received			1
Jaundice			1
Paralysis	9	5	26
Phthisis	10	6	28
Prostratic disease			5
Rheum			1
Rheumatism			2
Semile decay	22	23	118
Scrofula disease of hip joint			2
Scrofula disease of ankle joint	1		
Spinal disease			1
Sunstroke		1	
Syphilis	1		
Total	75	63	271

FREDERIC KING,

Manager.

Sydney, 18th October, 1883

RETURN of the Expenditure of the Erysipelas Hospital for the year 1882

Asylum	Daily average number of inmates	Salaries		Rations		Clothing		Contingencies		Total	
		Total	Average per head	Total	Average expense per head	Total	Average expense per head	Total	Average expense per head	Total	Average expense per head
Erysipelas Hospital and Macquarie street Asylum, including Newington	350	£ 904 5 4	£ 2 11 8	£ 2,996 18 11	£ 8 11 3	£ 808 8 1	£ 2 6 24	£ 1,188 16 10	£ 3 7 11	£ 5,898 9 2	£ 16 17 0

FREDERIC KING,

Manager.

Sydney, 18th October, 1883.

DETAILED

DETAILED LIST.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries .....				904	5	4
Food .....	2,349	2	3			
Medical comforts .....	210	18	5			
Vegetables .....	120	3	4			
Gratuities .....	216	3	7			
Milk .....	101	1	4			
Clothing .....				2,996	18	11
Contingencies—				808	8	1
Travelling expenses .....	138	4	1			
Fuel .....	153	12	4			
Medicines .....	170	7	2			
Water .....	64	15	6			
Burials .....	110	19	0			
Medical certificates .....						
Light .....	41	3	11			
Soap .....	18	4	4			
Straw .....	29	18	8			
Rent .....	81	9	4			
Ironmongery .....	87	6	8			
Sundries .....	169	18	1			
Fodder .....	122	16	9			
				1,188	16	10
				£	5,898	9 2

Sydney, 18th October, 1883. FREDERIC KING,  
Manager.

RETURN of the number of Inmates sheltered in the Erysipelas Hospital and Macquarie-street Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute at Parramatta for the year 1882.

Asylum.	In Asylum, 1st January, 1882.		Admitted during 1882.		Discharged during 1882.		Died during 1882.		In Asylum, 31st December, 1882.	
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.
Erysipelas Hospital and Macquarie-street Asylum.	327	2	921	23	813	23	96	1	339	1

Sydney, 18th October, 1883. FREDERIC KING,  
Manager.

RETURN of ages of deceased Inmates of the Erysipelas Hospital and Macquarie-street Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, for the year 1882.

	Years.										
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	Total.
The Erysipelas Hospital and Macquarie-street Asylum.....	...	1	8	9	15	26	26	11	1	...	97

Sydney, 18th October, 1883. FREDERIC KING,  
Manager.

RETURN of percentage of Deaths and average age of deceased Inmates of the Erysipelas Hospital, and Macquarie-street Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute, at Parramatta, for the year 1882.

	Deaths.	Per cent.	Average age.
The Erysipelas Hospital and Macquarie-street Asylum .....	97	27.71	62.73

Sydney, 18th October, 1883. FREDERIC KING,  
Manager.

RETURN of Deaths in the Erysipelas Hospital and Macquarie-street Asylum, at Parramatta, for the year 1882.

Asthma .....	1
Apoplexy .....	4
Bronchitis .....	9
Cancer.....	9
Cardiac Disease.....	2
Cerebral Disease .....	1
Congestion of Lungs .....	1
Delirium Tremens.....	2
Diarrhoea .....	4
Dropsy .....	8
Dysentery ..	10
Exhaustion.....	3
Erysipelas .....	1
Epilepsy .....	1
Inflammation of Bowels .....	1
Leprosy .....	2
Paralysis.....	3
Phthisis .....	9
Senile decay .....	26
Total.....	<u>97</u>

Sydney, 18th October, 1883.

FREDERIC KING,  
Manager.

1883-4.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS FOR THE INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.

(REPORT FOR 1883.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Manager of the Government Asylums to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 1 October, 1884.

I have the honor to wait on you with statistical returns of the several Asylums under my charge for the year 1883, and for the information of the Colonial Secretary I beg to report,—

1. *Generally*—

The admissions for the year were 2,764. Of these there were sent from the Sydney Hospitals as convalescent patients, requiring to recruit their strength, 570; and of new arrivals who sought our clime in hopes of regaining health and strength and rallying from phthical diseases, there were 45; and there were 752 persons who had not previously been under the care of the State.

The total number of admissions was 149 less than that of the year 1882.

The continuance of the arrangements under which pauper convalescents are sent from the Hospitals to the Asylums is undoubtedly advantageous on all accounts; but as in many instances these Institutions are thus burdened with patients requiring special and expensive treatment the average cost of maintenance is increased, as I pointed out in my last Report.

The Hyde Park Asylum has been overcrowded throughout the year. The other Institutions have not been inconveniently filled.

The purchase of the old Tweed Factory, at the George-street Asylum, Parramatta, has enabled us to accommodate a large number of inmates, who were removed from Newington on the commencement of the new buildings there, and thus the comfort of the old people has been provided for.

2. Reporting *separately* on the Asylums, I have to say of the—

*Hyde Park*.—The daily average of inmates shows an excess on comparison with my last returns. In the winter months our resources were taxed to the utmost; and under the circumstances it is very satisfactory to be able to report that there was no increased sickness. Of course the inmates had to experience a little inconvenience from the overcrowding.

*Liverpool*.—The daily average of inmates was 724, as against 727 in the previous year.

The deaths were 206, as against 271 in 1882. This Institution, from its excellent position, its large, lofty, and well ventilated wards, and especially from its efficient management, has proved a good resort for the aged and infirm, and for phthical cases.

Consumptive and asthmatical patients, removed from Sydney, have derived the greatest benefit and relief.

During the very dry weather the water of the river close to the Asylum was impregnated with the offal water and matter from the manufactories above the dam, and the impurities and stagnant state of the river resulted in the emission of most unsavoury odours; and at one time there was great anxiety lest the malaria should breed fever or other contagious diseases amongst the inmates; but all this was averted, and when the rains came a "fresh" cleared the impurities from the river.

*Parramatta* has given home and shelter to 280 inmates during the year,—an excess of twenty-nine over the previous period. The acquisition of the new premises has enabled me to provide for this increased number without any inconvenience.

A hospital ward has been prepared for the accommodation of fifty invalids. It is on the bank of the river, and the aspect is good and air invigorating; the outlook is cheerful—a very beautiful view on the opposite side of the river.

When the repairs to and alterations of the mill premises are completed, this Institution will be capable of accommodating 750 inmates.

The lavatory and kitchen arrangements, sheds, &c., are in a forward state, and when completed the plans now in abeyance can be carried out.

*The Macquarie-street* has been continued partly as a Hospital for the reception of infectious cases, and partly as an Asylum for the infirm and destitute.

3. *The Expenditure.*

The cost of maintenance of the above 1,598 inmates has amounted to £24,066 6s. 5d., or £15 1s. 2¼d. per head,—an increase of 9s. 2d. per head on last year's rates; but the return includes the Macquarie-street establishment, which, as I have pointed out, is more of a Hospital than an ordinary Asylum.

The comparative statement annexed, grouping a period of twenty-one years, shows the evenness of management over that period; and, in considering the care bestowed upon and the comforts provided for the inmates, it will I trust be deemed a very satisfactory feature in connection with these Institutions.

4. *The Staff generally*

There has been no change in; and while it would be invidious to select any one for special commendation, it is my most pleasing duty to testify to the efficiency and cordial support and ability of the various officers in their respective spheres, and to add that the subordinates also have merited my full approbation; all have cheerfully and honestly performed their duties.

5. *The Boys' Hospital or Asylum.*

The arrangements under which we now receive helpless lads into the Parramatta Asylums have proved a great success. One of the cottages near the George-street Asylum has been fitted up as a hospital, and accommodates fourteen boys.

These forsaken waifs, afflicted with every class of deformity, are under the special charge and protection of an experienced elderly woman.

6. *Ophthalmic and Eye Hospital.*

The necessity for a separate establishment has been brought under notice. Many difficulties have heretofore prevented anything being done, but each year I am more impressed with the necessity: there must be a properly organized hospital for the especial treatment of ophthalmic patients, &c., and this is testified to by the surgeons, who despair of successful treatment otherwise.

7. *The Contractors for Supplies*

Have fulfilled their engagements satisfactorily, and there have not been any complaints, except of meat, which has not infrequently been of inferior quality.

I have, &c.,  
FREDERIC KING,  
Manager.

## RETURN of the Expenditure of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute for the year 1883.

Asylum.	Average daily No. of Inmates	Salaries.		Rations.		Clothing.		Contingencies.		Total Expenditure.	
		Total.	Average expense per head.	Total.	Average expense per head.	Total.	Average expense per head.	Total.	Average expense per head.	Total.	Average expense per head.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sydney .....	298	761 13 6	2 11 2	1,913 14 11	6 8 6	880 17 5	2 19 1	674 0 2	2 5 2	4,230 6 0	14 3 11
Parramatta .....	280	770 9 3	2 15 0	2,332 1 7	8 6 6	751 3 0	2 13 8	999 7 7	3 11 4	4,853 1 5	17 6 6
Liverpool .....	724	1,766 14 9	2 8 10	5,324 15 4	7 7 1	1,160 16 1	1 12 0	1,742 6 3	2 8 2	9,994 12 5	13 16 1
	1,302	3,298 17 6	2 10 8½	9,570 11 10	7 7 2	2,792 16 6	2 1 4½	3,415 14 0	2 12 5½	19,077 19 10	14 13 0½

## DETAILED LIST.

	Sydney.		Parramatta.		Liverpool.		Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Salaries .....		761 13 6				1,766 14 9	3,298 17 6
Food .....	1,443 0 3		1,870 13 1		4,115 1 0		
Medical comforts .....	207 0 10		195 17 3		680 7 2		
Vegetables .....	131 2 5		54 14 8		194 1 5		
Gratuities .....	50 14 2		117 2 8		210 3 11		
Milk .....	81 17 3		93 13 11		125 1 10		
Clothing .....		1,913 14 11		2,332 1 7		5,324 15 4	9,570 11 10
Contingencies—		880 17 5		751 3 0		1,160 16 1	2,792 16 6
Travelling expenses .....	41 4 2		136 3 6		302 14 11		
Fuel .....	100 19 2		198 2 0		500 8 0		
Medicines .....	26 15 1		91 16 2		115 13 2		
Water .....			45 0 0		220 0 0		
Burials .....	106 15 0		119 17 0		207 12 0		
Medical certificates .....							
Light .....	53 6 2		49 2 10		18 18 3		
Soap .....	38 19 2		27 14 7		65 7 11		
Straw .....	3 6 0		23 14 7		46 3 2		
Rent .....	144 11 0		68 1 10		84 14 0		
Ironmongery .....	77 9 2		114 5 7		66 14 2		
Sundries .....	80 15 3		125 9 6		100 14 6		
Fodder .....					13 6 2		
		674 0 2		999 7 7		1,742 6 3	3,415 14 0
							19,077 19 10

COMPARATIVE



COMPARATIVE RETURN of the Expenditure of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, from 1863 to 1883 inclusive.

Year.	Average No. of Inmates	Salaries.		Rations.		Clothing.		Contingencies.		Total.	
		Total.	Average per head.	Total.	Average per head.	Total.	Average per head.	Total.	Average per head.	Total.	Average per head.
1863	624	£ 1,958 0 9	£ 3 2 9	£ 4,403 5 10	£ 7 6 0½	£ 989 16 8	£ 1 11 8½	£ 1,584 15 0	£ 2 1 0½	£ 8,995 18 3	£ 14 8 3½
1864	673	2,013 15 10	2 19 10	4,944 17 0	7 6 11½	1,047 8 9	1 11 11	1,211 14 6	1 16 0	9,217 11 1	13 13 10½
1865	721	2,125 2 2	2 18 11½	4,905 0 7	6 16 0½	2,107 10 10	2 18 8½	1,483 7 1	2 1 2	10,621 0 8	14 14 7
1866	856	2,299 15 5	2 13 8½	5,982 14 2	6 19 9½	1,746 7 11	2 0 9½	1,870 12 0	2 3 8½	11,899 9 6	13 18 0½
1867	931	2,742 10 10	2 18 10½	5,961 19 8	6 8 0½	2,467 8 7	2 13 0	2,098 10 8	2 5 0½	13,270 9 9	14 5 0½
1868	969	2,668 16 0	2 15 1	6,638 18 4	6 17 0½	1,914 11 7	1 19 6	1,727 19 3	1 15 7½	12,950 5 2	13 7 3½
1869	970	2,571 6 4	2 13 0	6,324 7 7	6 10 4	1,943 12 10	2 0 0½	1,602 4 1	1 13 0½	12,441 10 10	12 16 0½
1870	897	1,781 10 8	1 15 8	6,085 19 1	6 2 7	2,083 18 11	2 0 9½	1,343 16 10	1 6 11	11,245 5 6	11 5 9
1871	1,065	1,819 0 5	1 14 2	6,380 16 5	5 19 10	2,148 10 0	2 0 4	1,612 2 2	1 10 3½	11,960 9 0	11 4 7½
1872	1,105	1,976 13 0	1 15 9½	6,467 15 2	5 17 0½	2,414 12 9	2 3 8½	1,828 0 6	1 13 0½	12,687 1 5	11 9 7½
1873	1,096	2,027 16 4	1 17 0	7,422 19 0	6 15 5½	2,304 11 7	2 2 0½	2,018 9 6	1 16 10	13,773 16 5	12 11 4
1874	1,140	2,236 13 1	1 19 2½	8,333 11 8	7 6 2½	2,777 8 11	2 8 8½	2,058 4 4	1 16 1½	15,405 18 0	13 10 3½
1875	1,133	2,512 11 3	2 4 11½	8,892 14 4	7 15 9½	2,543 14 0	2 7 7½	2,339 2 2	2 1 1½	16,288 1 9	14 6 3
1876	1,166	2,622 19 10	2 4 11½	9,940 16 2	8 10 6	3,062 13 1	2 12 6½	2,721 10 0	2 6 8	18,347 19 1	15 14 8½
1877	1,233	2,715 4 9	2 4 0½	9,773 0 1	7 18 6½	2,632 0 7	2 2 8½	2,881 2 11	2 6 8½	18,001 8 4	14 11 11½
1878	1,256	2,789 12 9	2 4 5	10,407 16 3	8 5 8½	3,193 9 2	2 10 10½	2,468 14 3	1 19 3½	18,859 12 5	15 0 3½
1879	1,259	2,940 19 7	2 6 8½	8,639 1 11	6 17 3	2,728 0 3	2 3 4	2,727 15 11	2 3 4	17,036 5 8	13 10 7½
1880	1,269	2,988 16 0	2 7 1½	7,636 7 8	6 0 4½	2,856 0 8	2 5 0	2,772 7 11	2 3 8½	16,253 12 3	12 16 2
1881	1,266	2,968 4 7	2 6 10½	7,175 2 4	5 13 4	3,429 14 6	2 14 2½	2,855 8 4	2 5 1½	16,428 9 9	12 19 6½
1882	1,262	3,179 11 6	2 10 4½	9,385 0 5	7 8 3½	2,456 3 7	1 18 11	3,402 18 11	2 13 11	18,423 14 5	14 11 11½
1883	1,302	3,298 17 6	2 10 8½	9,570 11 10	7 7 2	2,792 16 6	2 1 4½	3,415 14 0	2 12 5½	19,077 19 10	14 13 0½
			2 7 9½		6 19 1½		2 4 1½		2 0 6½		13 11 10½

RETURN of the number of Inmates sheltered in the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute for the year 1883.

Asylums.	In Asylum, 1st January, 1883.		Admitted during 1883.		Discharged during 1883.		Died during 1883.		In Asylum on the 31st December, 1883.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Hyde Park	.....	234	.....	316	.....	245	.....	63	.....	292	292
Parramatta	219	.....	757	.....	637	.....	72	.....	267	.....	267
Liverpool	733	.....	969	.....	772	.....	206	.....	724	.....	724
	952	284	1,726	316	1,409	245	278	63	991	292	1,283

RETURN of Ages of deceased Inmates of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute for the year 1883.

	Above the age of—										
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100	Total.
The Hyde Park Asylum	...	3	2	7	8	17	20	5	1	...	63
„ Parramatta	...	1	1	3	11	17	21	17	1	...	72
„ Liverpool	2	11	12	19	18	26	65	50	2	1	206
Total	2	15	15	29	37	60	106	72	4	1	341

RETURN of percentage of Deaths and average Age of deceased Inmates of the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute for the year 1883.

	Deaths.	Percentage.	Average Age.
The Hyde Park Asylum	63	21.14	62.80
„ Parramatta	72	24.91	69.33
„ Liverpool	206	28.45	64.76
Total	341	24.83	65.63

## RETURN of Deaths in the Government Asylums for the Infirm and Destitute, for the year 1883.

Disease.	Hyde Park.	Parramatta.	Liverpool.	Total.
Apoplexy .....	2	.....	.....	2
Asthma .....	.....	.....	1	1
Bronchitis .....	1	12	3	16
Cancer .....	3	2	14	19
Cardiac disease.....	4	1	8	13
Cerebral softening .....	.....	.....	2	2
Cerebrites .....	2	.....	.....	2
Debility.....	.....	2	45	47
Dementia .....	.....	.....	3	3
Disease of kidneys .....	.....	.....	1	1
Disease of liver .....	1	1	.....	2
Disease of spleen .....	.....	1	.....	1
Diabetes.....	.....	1	.....	1
Diarrhoea .....	13	6	2	21
Dropsy .....	2	.....	9	11
Dysentery.....	.....	.....	2	2
Dysponia .....	.....	.....	5	5
Dyspepsia .....	.....	.....	1	1
Effusion on brain.....	.....	4	.....	4
Epilepsy .....	.....	2	1	3
Fits .....	1	.....	.....	1
Gastritis .....	.....	1	.....	1
Gangrene after paralysis.....	.....	1	.....	1
Hernia .....	.....	.....	1	1
Hip disease .....	.....	.....	1	1
Jaundice .....	.....	.....	1	1
Manition .....	1	.....	.....	1
Mitral disease .....	.....	1	.....	1
Nephritis .....	.....	2	.....	2
Paralysis .....	3	1	18	22
Phthisis.....	13	10	33	56
Prostatic disease .....	.....	.....	1	1
Rheumatism.....	2	.....	.....	2
Rupture or aneurism .....	.....	.....	1	1
Rupture of heart .....	.....	1	.....	1
Senile decay .....	14	21	52	87
Softening of brain .....	.....	2	1	3
Syphilitic tuberites .....	1	.....	.....	1
Total.....	63	72	206	341

## RETURN of the Expenditure of the Erysipelas Hospital and Macquarie-street Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute for the year 1883.

Asylum.	Daily average number of inmates.	Salaries.		Rations.		Clothing.		Contingencies.		Total.	
		Total.	Average per head.	Total.	Average expense per head.	Total.	Average expense per head.	Total.	Average expense per head.	Total.	Average expense per head.
Macquarie-street, Parramatta	296	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
		960 11 0	3 4 10½	2,424 14 6	8 3 5½	453 8 1	1 10 7½	1,149 13 1	3 17 8	4,988 6 7	16 16 9

## DETAILED LIST.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries .....							960	11	0
Food .....	2,029	14	2						
Medical comforts .....	186	11	9						
Vegetables .....	86	6	2						
Gratuities .....	90	2	1						
Milk.....	32	0	4						
				2,424	14	6			
Clothing .....				453	8	1			
Contingencies—									
Travelling expenses .....	180	3	4						
Fuel.....	141	6	2						
Medicines .....	91	12	8						
Water .....	37	7	6						
Burials .....	129	10	6						
Medical certificates .....	2	2	0						
Light .....	56	13	0						
Soap.....	5	6	8						
Straw .....	15	8	9						
Rent .....	115	12	0						
Ironmongery .....	72	4	0						
Sundries .....	263	9	10						
Fodder .....	38	16	7						
				1,149	13	0			
							4,027	15	7
Total .....							£4,988	6	7

RETURN of the number of Inmates sheltered in the Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta (known as the Erysipelas Hospital), for the year 1883.

Asylum.	In Asylum, 1st January, 1883.		Admitted during 1883.		Discharged during 1883.		Died during 1883.		In Asylum, 31st December, 1883.		
	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Macquarie-street West, Parramatta	339	1	714	8	707	9	78	.....	268	.....	268

RETURN of Ages of deceased Inmates of the Macquarie-street Asylum for the Infirm and Destitute for the year 1883.

	Years.											Total.
	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100		
	The Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta...	...	3	4	8	14	19	22	8	...	...	

RETURN of percentage of Deaths and average Age of deceased Inmates of the Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta, for the year 1883.

	Deaths.	Percentage.	Average age.
The Macquarie-street Asylum (also known as the Erysipelas Hospital)	78	26.35	62.58

DEATH Return for the Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta (also known as the Erysipelas Hospital),  
for the year 1883.

Disease.	No. of Deaths.
Apoplexy .....	2
Alcoholism .....	1
Bronchitis .....	12
Cancer .....	6
Cardiac disease .....	4
Debility .....	4
Delirium tremens .....	1
Disease of liver .....	1
Diarrhœa .....	6
Dropsy .....	3
Effusion on brain .....	2
Epilepsy .....	1
Gangrene of leg .....	1
Gangrene of lung .....	1
Injury to spinal cord .....	1
Mitral disease .....	1
Nephritis .....	1
Paralysis .....	4
Phthisis .....	6
Rheumatism .....	2
Rupture of blood-vessel .....	1
Rupture of abscess of right lung .....	1
Senile decay .....	13
Scrofula .....	1
Typhoid fever .....	1
Ulceration of bladder .....	1
Total .....	78

1883.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PUBLIC CHARITIES.

(REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 30 Vic. No. 19, sec. 4.

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## The Inspector of Public Charities to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

20 May, 1883.

In accordance with Act, 30 Victoria No. 19, I have the honor to lay before you my seventh Annual Report on the Public Charities of the Colony which come within my inspection.

The total expenditure on the above institutions from the public revenue, during the year 1882, amounted to £153,003 12s. 10d., and may be divided as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
<i>In the Department of the Colonial Secretary—</i>			
For maintenance cost, wholly borne by the Government .. ..	45,420	8	8
" subsidies, at rate of £2 to £1 on subscriptions... ..	4,000	0	0
"                   "           "           "           " .. ..	22,242	5	4
" buildings (unconditional grants) .. ..	51,450	0	0
"           " (conditional, £1 to £1 on subscriptions) .. ..	3,447	7	9
Extraneous expenses { Inspector's salary and travelling expenses... ..	588	5	2
{ For burials, pauper removals, &c. ... ..	1,209	19	4
	1,798	4	6
<i>In the Department of the Minister of Public Instruction—</i>			
For maintenance cost (Orphan and Industrial Schools) wholly borne by Govern- ment .. ..	15,237	19	5
Technical Education (unconditional part of £10,000 vote) .. ..	3,105	3	5
Educational (conditional, £1 to £2 subscribed) .. ..	4,200	3	1
Buildings (conditional, £1 to £2 subscribed) ... ..	2,102	0	8
	£153,003	12	10

The above expenditure may be classed under three principal headings, viz. :—1. Pauper maintenance ; 2. Hospital extension and improvement ; and 3. Educational purposes.

As regards the first, I have in former reports pointed to large defects in its manner of application, and suggested the advisability of a more vigilant control.

In connection with one of the most important of my suggestions, the Government responded by establishing the State Children's Relief Board, whereby a large number of children will annually, it is hoped, be removed from all pauper surroundings and associations, and gain for themselves friends moving in a grade superior as regards character and industry to that to which their parents belonged.

Further means are, however, necessary to reduce the sources of supply whence these children and paupers generally have come, and to remove as far as may be a recurrence of circumstances such as furnished the grounds for their becoming chargeable on the State.

So long as the Act for the prevention of wife and child desertion is inoperative in its penal clauses, and Asylum doors can be so easily opened, so long will this offence (often with collusion) be practised against the State.

The English Fugitive Offenders Act (capable of extension) includes within it remedies for the evil.

Its general adoption throughout the Australasian Colonies could not fail in at once producing marked effect by bringing offenders within the reach of the law, notwithstanding the fact of their removal beyond the borders of the particular Colony in which their offence had been committed.

Adaptations also of the South Australian Act, so far as relates to compelling relatives within certain near degrees of affinity to contribute, when judged to be in a condition to do so, towards the cost of maintaining husbands, wives, parents, or children in our Asylums, might be introduced with advantage.

It is often expedient on social as well as pecuniary grounds to place relatives in Asylums ; this need not, however, be done at the public cost, or merely in order to relieve persons of their family responsibilities for convenience only.

The second principal item of expenditure on Government Charities is on account of extension and improvement of our Hospitals.

The very superior accommodation, appliances, and professional skill they offer (generally free, or at nominal cost to the patient) induces a preference for hospital over home treatment among our operative classes, even when possessing comfortable family surroundings.

To restrain such desire within legitimate bounds and prevent a great public convenience and advantage from degenerating into an evil will require careful watching.

To this end recommendations for admission might be given with less lavish hand, while accident and emergency cases could be left to the Hospital authorities to deal with.

It has always appeared to me the vote for pauper maintenance in the Sydney Hospital has been in large measure improperly used.

The wording of the vote is distinct, yet a considerable proportion of persons who avail themselves of it altogether repudiate the term pauper as applicable to themselves.

Such people might be encouraged to make direct applications, paying by arrangement a quota of their cost according to their circumstances, without at all coming on the Government, while the Hospitals would find their resources in the £1 to £1 contribution of the Government, the increased payments by patients, and from public subscriptions.

The advantage of such practice is that the element of self-support would grow, and yet not interfere with the usefulness of these Institutions.

The success of such a plan is already apparent in the comparatively large amount paid into the country hospitals by contributing patients, although my suggestions to their Committees to this end have as yet been only partially adopted.

Its necessity in regard to the Metropolitan Hospitals is evident from the fact, that notwithstanding a large number of the pauper class chronic cases are provided for in the hospitals of the Government Asylums, the amount paid to the Sydney Hospital from the pauper vote for 1882 amounted in 1882 to £8,806 12s. 6d. in addition to the £3,500 paid as subsidy £1 to £1 on its subscriptions.

On the other hand, the receipts from contributing patients was only £731 1s. 6d.

The expenditure under the third principal heading will be alluded to in the second part of my Report which treats of the Institutions within the Department of the Minister for Public Instruction.

#### *The Government Asylums for Infirm and Destitute.*

These Asylums continued to exhibit evidences of active and judicious management, with strict attention to economy.

The large Hospitals within them have already received favourable mention in my reports as forming very valuable aids to our Metropolitan General Hospitals, by relieving them of tedious and convalescent as well as chronic cases.

The details and statistics of the year are given in *extenso* in separate report, page 7, and show that there was a slight increase both in the numbers of admissions and maintenance cost per head.

The Hyde Park Asylum for females continued to be dangerously overcrowded throughout the whole year ; also the nuisance complained of by the inmates of the Liverpool Asylum from the disgusting state of the river during many months remained a menace to the health of all within its influence.

Every effort is being made to remedy the first of these evils, and I beg to urge the immediate adoption of action by the Government to remove the second.

#### HOSPITALS.

A general activity was apparent last year both in the country districts and in Sydney, in matters pertaining to the extension and improvement of our Hospitals.

The instructions recently issued that all proposed plans and sites for new Hospitals should be submitted to the Inspector for report previous to adoption cannot fail in securing good results.

#### *Country Hospitals.*

Several new Hospitals were either begun or opened last year, as at Gunnedah, Cobar, Cowra, Kempsey, Vegetable Creek, Brewarrina, and Hillston.

There seems a genuine intention on the part of the Committees of our country Hospitals to improve their administration, and bring them into accord with modern ideas and approved methods.

Trained

Trained nurses are more generally employed, and always find favour by the results which follow on their introduction.

Care will have to be taken when applications are considered for new Hospitals, lest some of them be unnecessarily near to each other. A Victorian Board of Inquiry reported that a distance of 50 miles (where the access was not exceptionally difficult) should separate these institutions, or they would be liable to interfere with one another.

Details of income, expenditure, diseases treated, and working are given, pages 14 to 22.

#### *The Sydney Hospital*

Continued to work under great pressure and many disadvantages even to the close of the year.

The opening of the Prince Alfred Hospital has produced little appreciable effect in reducing the number of applications for admission into the older institution,—a fact tending to prove that there is scarcely any limit to which free hospital accommodation will be availed of without scruple.

The new buildings in course of erection have progressed without interruption. The second contract, bringing the walls to the floor level of the second story, is now far advanced.

The expenditure to 31 December, 1882, on these buildings, had amounted to £42,212 10s. 5d., of which £25,000 had been provided by Parliamentary votes.

Full details of the working of this Institution are contained in separate report, page 9.

#### *The Prince Alfred Hospital.*

The principal event of the year in connection with our Hospitals was the opening of this Institution, on the 25th September, 1882, since which date it has become very active as regards the number of its admissions, and gained much public favour from the superb accommodation it offers, and the attention and skill of its medical and nursing staffs.

The Directors promise that several branch wards will be ready for occupation during the present year.

Statistics of the operations and expenditure on this Hospital, to 31 December, 1882, will be found on page 11.

After finishing those parts of the Hospital still in course of construction, it is estimated a further outlay of £60,000 to £80,000 will be required to complete the entire plan.

#### *The Sick Children's Hospital, Glebe.*

This Institution is acquiring a recognized and important position. Last year it was much more largely availed of than at any corresponding period since its opening.

The administration appears effective and economical, and the relief offered is of most excellent quality.

Separate report as to admissions, expenditure, and medical report are given on page 13.

#### *The State Children's Relief Board.*

In the opening remarks of my Report are suggestions for supplying remedies to certain of the evils alluded to in the President's Report for 1882.

Nearly all his recommendations have my cordial support; but bearing in mind that the "boarding-out" system is still on its trial here, and is looked upon with suspicion by the advocates of the "barrack system," I think the time has not arrived to extend the powers conferred by the present Act, or give the Board as at present constituted a wider control than that over its own children.

It might, however, safely be entrusted with power to remove, take into its care, and place in a home any State child, wheresoever previously that child for the convenience of the Government may have been placed.

The Board's action in dealing with State children has to the present time been most successful and economical. It has disclosed a fact scarcely before contemplated, namely, that while, excepting for the infirm or the viciously inclined, institutions or schools for girls will not be much longer required, a certain reluctance is shown to receive any but young boys into homes, probably because they entail greater care and responsibility on foster-parents, and when arrived at a wage-earning age are apt to leave their homes. For youths therefore a school life will still, I fear, have to be provided by the State.

As regards the industrial training on State farms, referred to in the President's Report, I cannot see that any action is necessary. The great demand for labour allows every boy to become self-supporting as soon as he is able to work, and we know the attempt failed at the Randwick Asylum.

#### *The Destitute Children's Asylum, Randwick.*

Separate report on this Institution, page 24, shows the number of admissions, maintenance cost per head, and the Society's operations generally during the year 1882.

Excepting in respect of the objection taken by their President (an objection repeatedly pointed out by me) as to the small number of the Society's direct admissions, the administration and its results have been satisfactory.

The cost of the Institution during the past two years has been reduced, while at the same time the condition of the children in the Asylum has materially improved.

Out of an average for the year of 622 children no death took place, there was much less ophthalmia, less general sickness, and altogether a healthier and brighter appearance among the children.

At the Society's last annual meeting the President drew attention to the fact that the Board had not for a considerable time been fulfilling the promises of their founders to the public, that they had improperly restricted direct admissions, and that such a policy alienated the public confidence. He adverted to the probable effects of the new system (the boarding-out) in Institutions like that of Randwick, and in the public interest, recommended hearty co-operation with the State Children's Relief Board as the best means of serving the Government.

*The Benevolent Society.*

This Society has been very fully occupied, and from inadequate accommodation experienced considerable difficulty in meeting the calls made upon it.

The children's wards especially were very overcrowded.

Owing to good and active supervision their general health was fairly maintained, but the surroundings are most objectionable and more frequent removals from the Asylum is most advisable.

The Institution acts as a receiving-house to the lowest stratum of our society. There is an especial liability therefore for the admission at frequent short intervals of all manner of infectious and contagious diseases. I do not hesitate to say that hitherto the Randwick Society has not done all that might reasonably be expected from it in relieving the Benevolent Asylum, more especially since the erection (largely at the Government cost) of its new receiving-house.

The cases in the Lying-in Hospital (within the Asylum) were more than usually successful. Not a single death took place in 237 accouchements last year.

In the Out-door Relief Department a more liberal scale of distribution was adopted, entailing a correspondingly heavier outlay.

The fact that this department is the only one on which the Benevolent Society expends its own funds, offers some guarantee that vigilant inquiry in guarding against imposition will be made, at the same time all out-door relief lies especially open to abuse, and is actively pauperizing in its tendencies.

Consequent on the representations made to the Government, the Society have recently erected a second isolating or infected ward, thus affording the means of separating adults from children.

A determination of the question more than once submitted during the past two years by the Board to the Colonial Secretary, as to whether he would approve of the erection of a new and more commodious Asylum on the present site, or whether Government would prefer that the Society relinquished it, as being likely to be required for future railway extension or public purpose, and build elsewhere, is still anxiously waited for.

There are several objections to the former of these alternatives, but a decision is much needed, the present buildings being very unequal to requirements. Moreover, delay will largely increase both the difficulty and the cost of obtaining a new suitable site for the Institution.

In making terms with the Benevolent Society I would desire to point out that the Society has a reserve fund of £34,000, three-fourths of which it owes to the Government, and that the whole of the Society's outlay for maintenance in the Asylum and one-half of the disbursements on out-door relief have been furnished from the Public Treasury.

Particulars of the operations of this Institution are given with separate report, on page 27.

*Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind (Children), and Industrial Blind Institution (Adults).*

I have grouped these entirely separate Societies together because, although each is reported on separate pages, the following remarks have reference to them collectively.

Both Societies are desirous of making extensions—(the Newtown Society with a view to the introduction of industrial training,) entailing the erection of new workshops, &c.—and, as generally happens under similar circumstances, are likely to call on the Government for assistance.

It may be useful, in arriving at any determination on this point, to reconsider the letter of Sir Hercules Robinson, written to Sir Alfred Stephen, as representing the Trustees of the late Mr. Wood, and to ascertain if joint action could not be arrived at whereby needless expense may be avoided, the objects of both Societies secured, and the public sympathy for the blind kept in one channel instead of being weakened by division. Copy of Sir Hercules' letter is appended.

In the letter referred to, dated 15th January, 1876, addressed to Sir Alfred Stephen, Sir Hercules Robinson wrote as follows:—

I have been thinking over your note about Mr. Wood's legacy, and making some inquiry as to the number and circumstances of the blind in Sydney and its neighbourhood, and I will now give you, for what they may be worth, my ideas upon the scheme which you have laid before me. The blind may be divided, I think, with reference to your proposal into four classes.

1. Those who have some means of their own, or whose relatives are able to support them: These not being indigent would perhaps not be eligible for your institution; and if they were eligible, they probably would be, as they certainly ought to be, unwilling to be the recipients of public charity.

2. Blind beggars: This is an agreeable and lucrative trade; and this class would be most unlikely to abandon their calling to learn an industry which at best would yield but a bare pittance.

3. Adult paupers, now inmates of one or other of the Government asylums: I give the particulars of this class in a separate paper marked A. It will be seen that, out of a total of 102, 90 are over 40 years of age, and 76 are over 50 years of age. I am told that if you eliminate from this 102 the aged, the infirm, and those physically or mentally incapable of exerting themselves, there would scarcely be half-a-dozen left capable of learning a new industry, and earning a livelihood, even if they were willing to make the attempt, which is more than doubtful.

And 4, blind children—a class now being educated and cared for in the well-managed institution for the deaf and dumb and the blind on the Newtown-road: It is, I believe, with this class—the young—alone that any considerable amount of real good can be done in the direction you desire. And it so happens that the weak point in the existing Blind Institution is that whilst it educates the children, and trains them in household work, it has been unable, from want of workshops, to teach them a trade. They have accordingly, as they grow up to be sent out as apprentices, instead of being able, when they leave the institution, to set up in some business on their own account. Now, if you draw your inmates from class 3, I venture to think you will be simply establishing a blind pauper asylum, dependent for its daily support upon public charity, and doing expensively what is now being economically done by the Government. The inmates of the Government asylums are maintained, at the expense of the taxpayers generally, at a cost of about £13 a head. Your twelve inmates in a separate establishment would each cost three times that sum. Blind paupers are a legitimate charge upon the general revenue, and I think it would be a grave mistake, apart altogether from the extravagance of the arrangement, to relieve the taxpayers generally of this charge, and to transfer it to the charitably-disposed of Sydney—a small body already too largely imposed on. If any of this blind pauper class are really able and willing to work—which I much doubt—why should they not do so in the Government asylums at Liverpool and Parramatta, as well as in your proposed institute in William-street? If you draw your inmates from class 4 you simply establish an institution in competition and rivalry with one already in existence, which is well managed, and which only requires additional funds to enable it to extend the sphere of its operations and of its usefulness. Having all its administrative machinery complete, it is obvious that additional funds subscribed to the existing institution would go much further in aid of the actual sufferers in this class than if subscribed to a separate institution, which would have to maintain a second and a needless staff. I dismiss as impracticable the idea of your drawing your inmates from both classes 3 and 4, and any one cognizant of the peculiar proclivities of the blind will appreciate



appreciate the necessity of preventing association between the young and the adults; and the funds at your disposal would be quite inadequate to provide a building suitable for separate and distinct establishments. Bearing in mind then the want in the existing blind institution, and the view, which I believe to be correct, that it is with the young alone that any real good can be effected, I would venture to offer the following suggestions:—

1. That upon the ground of the existing Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution a building be erected in a separate enclosure to be called "The Wood's Industrial Institute for the Blind."
2. That it contain, as proposed, beds for twelve adult inmates, and separate workshops for adults and children.
3. That the workshops for adults be sufficiently large to accommodate, as well as the twelve inmates, outdoor adult pupils if any should desire to attend and learn a trade.
4. That the workshops for the young should be so arranged as to prevent any association between the young and the adults—a point, as I conceive, of serious importance.
5. That the two institutions be separated by a high wall and a locked gate, and the children from the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution be under the eye of their Superintendent whilst engaged daily in their industrial studies.

The two institutions might at the same time be under the same general management and control, and the new institute carried on without imposing on the public any considerable additional charge for administrative machinery. For myself, I do not believe in the success of the adult part of the scheme. If, however, I should be wrong in this view, you must bear in mind that anything you propose to do at the corner of William-street could be done better and far cheaper at Newtown-road; whilst you would at the same time be supplying a great want in the existing blind institution. And should the adult part of the proposal fail, you will then be able to fall back upon the industrial education of the young, and concentrate your efforts in that direction. If some such plan as this is not agreeable to the trustees, or considered legal under the will, and the only alternative is a separate institution for the "indigent" adult blind as proposed at the corner of William-street, I should certainly for my own part, for the reason which I have given, think it better that the legacy should lapse than that the public should be saddled with such a "white elephant."

#### *The Infants' Home, Ashfield.*

The ladies who conduct this Charity seem zealous in their duties, and accomplish very fair results. The children are well cared for. Such of the elder boys as are fit attend the Public School. Eight children were removed last year and placed in charge of foster-parents by the State Children's Relief Board.

Statistics of last year's operations are given in detail, page 29.

The remarks which follow have reference to the Institutions within the Department of the Minister of Public Instruction, and are comprised within the second part of this Report.

#### THE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS, 1882.

##### *Nautical School Ship "Vernon," and Female Industrial School, Biloela.*

The daily average number of youths and boys on the "Vernon" last year was 186.

The daily average number of girls and little boys at Biloela—102 girls; 18 boys under seven years of age, awaiting transfer to the "Vernon."

The success of the "Vernon" during the past three or four years has been very marked as a means for disciplining and directing into wholesome channels the superabundant activity and previously misapplied intelligence of neglected boys.

The School Ship is, however, getting filled up, and in event of the committals increasing in number, as is most probable, further accommodation will be required.

English authorities maintain that no boy under twelve years should be placed on a training-ship, but the life on board appears specially adapted to control and reclaim the "larrikin" of this Colony.

Perhaps relief might be obtained by transferring the senior youths (who merit such promotion by steady conduct and smartness) to the "Wolverene."

Between the years 1877 and 1882 the cost per head on the "Vernon" has been reduced from £36 15s. to £25 13s. 1d. The amounts received from parents has largely increased, and last year realized £231 14s. 2d.

A larger proportion of the boys now adopt a seafaring life than used to be the case. For details, see page 36.

##### *The Female Industrial School, Biloela.*

The health of the children throughout last year was excellent.

The Matron reports favorably as to their conduct during the year, but the large number of apprentices yearly returned to the Institution betrays the fact that there is a weak point in the system carried on at this Institution; and in the hope that I may direct attention to it, I offer the following remarks.

The girls at Biloela are drawn from two sources—those who come under the care of the State on account of the crimes or vicious lives of parents; and those who have themselves matriculated in vice, or have associated with bad characters. In the former case the children are generally young when they reach the Schools; in the latter, often of ages approaching womanhood.

Most of the first class, but for the danger of interference on the part of parents, might be boarded out, being simply "neglected children," but the last have many evil experiences, and possibly bad habits, which require constraint for their eradication.

To permit association between these two varieties of minds must contaminate the younger and more impressible. I therefore would advocate an entire separation between them. At present the senior and junior divisions work apart, but during leisure hours they come into contact, and a girl brought up for years in the School, and of herself knowing nothing of a life outside it, is associated with those whose teachings and influences can only be corrupting to her.

I do not think that the apprentices are blamable in every instance when sent back to the School; often the fault may lie as much with the employer who is deficient in tact and self-control, but the fact remains, there are too many cases of failure, and effort is required to search out and remove the cause.

Separate details and statistics are given of the Industrial School on page 37.

## THE ORPHAN SCHOOLS.

*The Protestant Orphan Schools.\**

Considerable numbers of children were withdrawn, especially from the girls' division, by the Boarding-out Officer last year; and the admissions not having increased to corresponding extent, there has been a reduction in the total number of children in this establishment, causing an increase in the cost of maintenance per head.

The health of the children remained good, and the management active and very satisfactory.

*The Roman Catholic Orphan School.\**

Large reductions have been made in the numbers at this Institution also, but not from precisely the same causes.

A few children were removed to private homes by the State Children's Relief Board; which liability becoming known, a yet larger number were taken away from the Institution by their friends, showing incontestably that there had been no necessity for their previous admission.

I have already alluded to the small proportion of children apprenticed from this Orphanage, as compared relatively with that from the Protestant Orphan Schools, or with the numbers returned to friends. I believe the apprenticing test should be generally enforced in cases where payments have not been made towards maintenance cost of the child while in the School, the Minister retaining power to make very special exemptions.

The internal management of the Roman Catholic Orphanage continues excellent; the Inspector's Report (Department of Public Instruction) on educational progress for the year is the best given to any of the Juvenile Charitable Institutions; and the health of the children was so good as to leave little to be desired.

The reduction of numbers caused unavoidably a small rise in the *pro rata* maintenance cost as compared with that in former years.

## SCHOOLS OF ART, LITERARY INSTITUTES, AND TECHNICAL COLLEGES.

SUMMARIZED Statement of the position of Schools of Art, Literary Institutes, &c., which have furnished Returns to the Inspector for the year 1882, showing their cash assets, liabilities, revenues from private sources, and the subsidies they received from the public funds.

	£	s.	d.
Credit balances, 31st December, 1882 ... ..	2,759	7	2
Overdraft and loans ... ..	16,486	12	11
Membership subscriptions ... ..	7,613	19	11
Receipts from hire of halls for entertainments ... ..	3,530	4	6
Rentals derived from shops and offices attached to Schools of Art buildings ... ..	1,906	16	6
Interest on invested funds ... ..	359	15	2
Parliamentary votes towards buildings ... ..	1,484	5	5
Amount annual subsidies—£1 to £2 on members' subscriptions	3,886	10	6
Special subsidy to the Technical College, Sydney ... ..	2,272	5	0

The differences between the last amount and the statement on page 1 of this letter represents the moneys unaccounted for by the absence of returns.

A generally expressed desire that opportunities for the attainment of scientific and technical education be brought within reach of the general community caused Parliament in 1881 to vote (in addition to the usual subsidies, £1 to £2 on behalf of Schools of Art) a sum of £10,000 for promoting technical education.

Of this amount but £3,105 was able to be claimed on terms which the Minister deemed sufficient, the Sydney Technical College receiving £2,272.

The Schools of Art, &c., received for educational purposes £4,200 and for buildings £2,100. Of these two amounts, the returns herewith furnish particulars to extent only of £3,886 10s. 8d., subsidies on subscriptions, and £1,484 5s. 5d. in building account, the difference in each case representing payment from Institutions which have not sent returns to the Inspector.

In my former reports I have endeavoured to point out to the Minister the unsatisfactory conditions of these Institutions. While payments considerable in the aggregate are annually made to them, they are required to furnish no evidence that the State money is being applied to really educational purposes.

That they are useful in a certain sense and meet a requirement I do not wish to ignore, but as educational means they have hitherto generally failed in their promise.

How best to bring them into harmony with the original intentions of the founders of Schools of Art, and at the same time retain for them the interest of the community, so as to be to some extent self-supporting, is a subject worthy the attention of the Minister.

They nearly all comprise a hall used for entertainments, a reading-room, where newspapers and ephemeral literature is perused, and a library; the latter, though generally containing many well-selected works of reference and instruction, yet for the most part consist of current modern fiction. Lectures have been given, and in some few cases classes have been conducted and sustained in them, but as a rule the Committees have been baffled either by want of means or power in awakening the public interest. They confess that while disunited they see little hope of improvement, and ask not only for aid but guidance and direction which shall introduce homogeneous action among themselves.

The reform must come from a power outside; and to this end, in my report for last year I made certain suggestions, which I beg to be allowed again to offer. I would recommend the nomination of a Board of Advice, who would submit a plan to the Minister for the future working of all our Schools of Art and Technical Colleges. The Science Chairs at the University, the Technical College, and the Scientific Departments of the Government might each be represented on such Board, together with any gentlemen who in the opinion of the Minister may appear specially qualified to advise on such matters.

Before

\* For report, see pages 38 and 39.

Before concluding this letter I desire to direct attention to two subjects not yet touched upon:—

1st. The question of encouragement to insurance as a means of providing a motive for thrift among the masses of our population, with a view in time to lessening the overgrown bulk of our Public Charities.

I do not advocate the formation of a State Insurance Office, but simply that Government might insist on all its employes insuring their lives, and periodically furnishing proof that their policies were being properly kept up.

The habit of self-restraint and prevision once called into activity would probably grow from motives of self-interest. Other large employers would be led to follow the Government example, and after a time the custom would become general.

2nd. I have before alluded to the difficulties and delays I yearly experience in obtaining the materials for my annual reports.

The very large sums of public money expended on the Public Charities, &c., proves the necessity of more full and earlier information being rendered to the Legislature.

In a large majority of instances the subsidies are paid over to Committees holding honorary appointments, annually chosen, and but partially acquainted with the requirements of the Inspector.

Ignorant of the purpose to which the information asked for is to be applied, they are reluctant to furnish it, lest it subject their management to unfavourable criticism; consequently my reports are not only much delayed but they are often incomplete.

But one way of overcoming this *vis inertiae* occurs to me, viz., that of making the certificate of the Inspector that satisfactory returns (in accordance with the approved Government printed forms) have been rendered to him, not later than the third week in January each year for the year previous), a condition of the payment of any subsidy by the Government, and notifying to above effect.

Such plan would not interfere with local freedom of action in management, while it would leave with the Committees themselves the responsibilities on non-compliance and the consequences of neglect.

I have, &c.,

HUGH ROBISON,  
Inspector, Public Charities.

#### THE GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS FOR INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.

THESE Institutions continued in all matters connected with their general management, economy of administration, and active supervision, to be maintained in a highly creditable state of efficiency.

Owing to the increased rates at which their supplies, especially of meat, were furnished during the year 1882, the cost of maintenance was more than usual.

The expenditure on repairs and improvements to buildings, on the other hand, was much less than it has been for some time past.

The total admissions (2,857) were slightly in excess of those in 1881 (2,704). The number of deaths, 506, against 385 in 1881, contrasts unfavourably for last year.

Notwithstanding, however, this large increase, the general health of the inmates was fairly good.

The following details and statistics serve to show the working of the different Asylums:—

##### *The Females' Asylum, Hyde Park.*

This place remained during the whole year in a most dangerously overcrowded state, obliging the manager frequently to refuse admissions to most eligible and necessitous applicants.

The management under such disadvantageous circumstances was carried on with much anxiety and many difficulties; and, that the bad results almost inevitably consequent on such overcrowding did not follow, may be reasonably attributed to the great attention paid to the general and personal cleanliness of the inmates and to good ventilation.

As has often happened before, the drains and closets of the Institution were not seldom out of order, occasioning much annoyance. The want of sufficient fall being the origin of the trouble, I would recommend a trial of the earth system as a possible remedy, pending the removal of the Asylum to another site.

Altogether the Asylum for Destitute and Infirm Females, in its present state, is far from being an Institution creditable to the Colony.

##### *The Liverpool Asylum.*

The high character gained by this establishment in past years, both from the superior character of the accommodation and general excellence of its administration, was well sustained during the year 1882.

Its hospital, both as treating large numbers of chronic cases and also in supplementing the work of the Metropolitan Hospitals, was able to render valuable aid in relieving the above Institutions.

The phthisis ward has for some time become a distinctive feature of the Asylum and a source of the greatest comfort to many unfortunate young men who, but for the kindly alleviations it offers, would find their last days and sad lot still harder to bear.

Till the late rains much inconvenience continued to be felt from the polluted state of the river fronting the Asylum, the stench in certain conditions of wind or weather being almost intolerable. I have already reported very urgently on this subject, which affects the general public as well as the inmates of the Asylum.

##### *The George-street Asylum, Parramatta.*

But for one circumstance the management of this Asylum is very satisfactory—its cost always exceeds that of the other Government Asylums, and should be explained or remedied. In the item of clothing the difference is especially observable.

From the fact, however, that notwithstanding the higher contract rates in 1882, a small reduction was effected is a hopeful sign.

The

The garden, formerly only leased, has been purchased, and secures a valuable adjunct to the Asylum. Also, within the present year was secured on favourable terms the large mill on the opposite side of the road, thus acquiring ample accommodation for future increase of numbers without entailing material addition to the supervising staff.

*The Macquarie-street Asylum and Erysipelas Hospital.*

In my previous reports I expressed a suspicion that the purposes and work of this Institution are of too complex a character, and questioned the propriety of transmitting erysipelas, scarlet fever, and measles from Sydney into Parramatta.

It is true great opportunities for isolating the diseases are offered by the character of the buildings and the accommodation at command at this institution, but already the inhabitants of Parramatta express disapproval of the continuance of the usage; and, as suitable buildings exist there, I venture to suggest that in future all cases of scarlet fever or measles be removed from Sydney to Little Bay, and that only such cases be treated in the Macquarie-street Asylum Hospitals as are found in Parramatta itself or its immediate neighbourhood.

Of the success of the treatment and the excellence of the administration in the Asylum I cannot speak too highly.

Of 63 cases of erysipelas, only one resulted fatally, and the general death rate is the lightest in any of the Government Asylums. The character of some of the cases under treatment shows the important work effected by this Institution.

Statistics of numbers and analysis of cost of maintenance is added in tabulated form, so that inter-comparison between the Institutions can be made.

*Statistics, Government Asylums for Infirm and Destitute, 1882:—*

	Hyde Park.		Liverpool.		George-st., Parramatta.	Erysipelas Hospital and Macquarie-st. Asylum.	
	Females.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Females.	
In House, 31st December, 1881 ...	277	724		237	324	5	
"    "    1882 ...	284	733		219	339	1	
Daily average numbers throughout year	284	727		251	350	...	
Average of ages of inmates ...	63.4	66.15		64.41	62.73	...	
Percentage of deaths ...	26.40	37.27		25.09	27.71	...	
Admitted, 1st January to 31st December	333	1,093		487	917	27	
Discharged ...	251	813		442	807	28	
Died ...	75	271		63	94	3	

*Analysis of numbers and cost of Maintenance:—*

Exclusive of cost of repairs and improvements by Department of Colonial Architect:—

		£	s.	d.
Hyde Park (females) Asylum ...	284	14	3	3½
Liverpool (males) " ...	727	14	7	10¾
George-street Asylum, Parramatta ...	251	15	13	6½
Macquarie-street Asylum, and Erysipelas Hospital, Parramatta. Gross cost ...	350	16	17	0¼
Total expenditure for maintenance ...	£24,322 3s. 7d., or £15 2s. per head.			
Corresponding expenditure in 1881 ...	£21,033 5s. 11d., or £12 19s. 4½d. ,,			

*Analysis of Expenditure:—*

Items per head.	Hyde Park.		Liverpool.		George-street, Parramatta.		Macquarie-st. Asylum and Erysipelas Hospital.	
	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Food and medical comforts ...	7	6 1¼	7	6 4¼	7	18 7	8	11 3
Clothing and boots ...	2	5 1¼	1	15 9¼	2	1 0¼	2	6 2¼
Salaries... ..	2	8 4¼	2	11 3¼	2	10 1½	2	11 8
Contingencies ...	2	3 8½	2	14 6	3	3 9¾	3	7 11
Average net cost for maintenance ...	14	3 3¼	14	7 10¾	15	13 6½	16	17 0¼
Add for medical attendance paid for out of medical vote (£350); £150 for Hyde Park; £200 for George- street, Parramatta ...	0	10 6¾	Included in Salaries.		0	15 11	Included in Salaries.	

Also add expenditure by Colonial Architect, under his vote totals:—

Ordinary repairs ...	325	4	4	37	4	11	7	13	6
Furniture ...				28	0	8	14	1	5
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>11</b>
Per head ...	0	1	10¾	0	1	9½	0	1	9
Gross cost per head ...	14	15	8¾	14	9	8½	16	11	2½

## THE SYDNEY HOSPITAL.

It might reasonably have been assumed when the Prince Alfred Hospital was opened that a sensible effect would be felt at the Sydney Hospital, and the too great demands for some time past made upon it would be diminished.

The experiences of last year did not realize such anticipations; for not only has every bed in the Macquarie-street Institution been kept occupied, but the actual numbers admitted during 1882 exceeded those for 1881 by 168.

To provide accommodation for the increasing number of applications, the Hospital Committee arranged to remove all the eye cases to a Branch Institution at Moore Cliff—where they are now treated separately—and to devote the space gained in the Hospital to general cases.

Further, by the permission of Government, convalescent typhoid fever cases have been sent to the Sanatorium at Little Bay, where is stationed a medical officer and nursing staff.

The latter form of diseases has been very prevalent for some time within the city and surrounding districts. No fewer than 172 cases were treated in 1882 at the Sydney Hospital alone.

The works in progress for the new permanent buildings progressed continuously throughout last year.

The second contract, which is already well advanced, will carry the walls to the height of the first story. The expenditure to 31st December last was £42,212 10s. 5d., of which amount £25,000 had been paid by Parliamentary vote.

As regards minor improvements, the most important was the demolition of the wooden mortuary, and the temporary occupation of the steam laundry as a mortuary and *post mortem* examination room.

Another improvement is the placing the fire prevention apparatus under the inspection of the Fire Brigade, and a purpose (not carried into effect at end of the year) to connect the Brigade Office with the Hospitals by telephone.

It will be remembered that complaints of discourtesy and reluctance to attend casualty cases and cases brought for admission or examination by the police—especially at late hours—were made against some of the officials and attendants.

The Hospital Board were making inquiry into the fact, but stayed proceedings on the Colonial Secretary appointing a Commission for the same purpose.

The report furnished to the Government does not come within the history of the year (1882) under review; but anticipating somewhat, it may briefly be stated that though some grounds for dissatisfaction at the irritable manner of a few of the Hospital officials might exist, yet that the allegations in the main were exaggerations and scarcely worthy of notice. On the other hand, it was unmistakably shown that the gate surgeon was often unnecessarily disturbed at night, and the interests of the patients in the wards suffered by the intrusions at late hours of noisy persons; by the enforced absence of the resident staff, who were liable to be called away to Police or other Courts to give evidence, to the neglect of their regular duties.

It is likely that these evils, brought into prominence, will be remedied in the future, the Colonial Secretary having invited the Board to give effect to the suggestions of the Commission.

An increase is apparent in the payments by patients towards the cost of their maintenance, and is encouraging as showing what may further be done in the same direction.

*Receipts from Patients.*

	£	s.	d.
From the Mercantile Marine ... ..	239	13	6
"    Sailors H.M. Navy ... ..	52	6	3
Special subscriptions ... ..	731	1	6
	<u>£1,023</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>

The nursing staff kept up its character for efficiency, and met all calls made upon it. Its duties, consequent on the large number of fever cases, were specially heavy.

Matrons for the Hospitals at Armidale and Forbes were provided, also head nurses for the Hospitals attached to the Randwick Asylum and the Protestant Orphan School.

*General Statistics.*

Admissions—January to December,—	1882.	1881.	
Medical cases ... ..	1,341	1,458	} 2,726.
Surgical " ... ..	1,553	1,268	
The largest number of admissions—November ...	258	December ...	265.
The smallest " " June ... ..	222	February ...	176.
		1882.	1881.
The number of accidents and urgent cases attended to but not admitted into the wards ... ..		2,945	2,553
Ophthalmic branch (indoor) ... ..		131	...
Do. (out-patients) ... ..		476	384
Deaths in wards ... ..		381	379
Of whom 112 died within forty-eight hours of admission.			
Number of patients in Hospital, 31st December ... ..		208	188
Do. cases treated by District Surgeons in connection with			
Dispensary ... ..		8,431	7,640
Of whom were visited at own homes ... ..		880	894

RETURN of the number of persons under treatment, the order of disease for which they were treated, and the number of deaths in each order, during the year 1882.

Disease.	Number of Patients.	Number of Deaths.
<b>CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.</b>		
Order 1.—Miasmatic Diseases ( <i>measles, scarlatina, diphtheria, dysentery, fevers, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	215	40
Order 2.—Euthetic Diseases ( <i>syphilis, hydrophobia, glanders, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	70	.....
Order 3.—Dietic Diseases ( <i>privation, want of breast milk, scurvy, alcoholism, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	150	19
Order 4.—Parasitic Diseases ( <i>thrush, worms, hydatid, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	2	.....
Total Class I .....	437	59
<b>CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.</b>		
Order 1.—Diathetic Diseases ( <i>gout, dropsy, cancer, tumour, mortification, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	220	16
Order 2.—Tubercular Diseases ( <i>scrofula, tabes, phthisis, hydrocephalus, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	83	62
Total Class II .....	303	78
<b>CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.</b>		
Order 1.—Diseases of the Nervous System ( <i>cephalitis, paralysis, epilepsy, ophthalmia, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	281	40
Order 2.—Diseases of the Organs of Circulation ( <i>pericarditis, aneurism, heart disease, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	90	40
Order 3.—Diseases of the Respiratory Organs ( <i>laryngitis, bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	200	43
Order 4.—Diseases of the Digestive Organs ( <i>gastritis, enteritis, hernia, hepatitis, spleen disease, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	200	33
Order 5.—Diseases of the Urinary Organs ( <i>nephritis, diabetes, stone, kidney disease, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	190	20
Order 6.—Diseases of the Organs of Generation ( <i>ovarian dropsy, uterus disease, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	124	.....
Order 7.—Diseases of the Joints and Bones ( <i>arthritis, osteitis, joint disease, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	63	3
Order 8.—Diseases of the Integumentary System ( <i>phlegmon, ulcer, skin disease, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	65	.....
Total Class III .....	1,213	179
<b>CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.</b>		
Order 1.—Developmental Diseases of Children ( <i>premature birth, malformation, teething, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	.....	.....
Order 2.—Developmental Diseases of Adults ( <i>paremnia, childbirth, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	2	.....
Order 3.—Developmental Diseases of Old People ( <i>old age, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	.....	.....
Order 4.—Diseases of Nutrition ( <i>atrophy and debility</i> ) .....	28	7
Total Class IV .....	30	7
<b>CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.</b>		
Order 1.—Accident or Negligence ( <i>fractures, contusions, burns, poison, bites, drowning, &amp;c.</i> ) .....	902	57
Order 2.—Gunshot Wounds, Stabs, &c. ....	3	1
Order 3.—Murder, Manslaughter, &c. ....	.....	.....
Order 4.—Suicide .....	6	.....
Order 5.—Execution, Hanging .....	.....	.....
Total Class V .....	911	58
Diseases ill-defined .....	.....	.....
Sudden Deaths .....	.....	.....
Total from all Causes .....	2,894	381

FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1882.

Income—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Subscriptions from general public .....	3,554	11	7			
"    "    patients .....	731	1	6			
				4,285	13	1
Government subsidy £ to £ on subscriptions .....	3,500	0	0			
"    "    for maintenance of paupers—quarter ending						
31 December, 1881 .....	1,302	17	9			
Quarter ending 31 March, 1882 .....	1,293	12	3			
"    "    30 June, 1882 .....	1,372	17	9			
"    "    30 September, 1882 .....	1,337	4	9			
				8,806	12	6
Amount received from Resident Officer's fees .....	110	19	0			
"    "    the British Navy .....	52	6	3			
Paying patients, Mercantile Marine .....	239	13	6			
"    "    Police .....	18	0	0			
				309	19	9
Pupils' fees .....	30	9	0			
				451	7	9
Interest on investments .....	347	14	4			
Loans falling due .....	5,000	0	0			
From Government, on account of New Hospital .....	12,500	0	0			
				17,847	14	4
Overdraft at Bank of New South Wales .....				3,134	2	10
				£34,525	10	6
				<i>Expenditure—</i>		

<i>Expenditure—</i>		£	s.	d.
Overdraft, 31 December, 1881, Bank New South Wales	...	667	17	4
Salaries and wages—		£	s.	d.
General staff	... ..	4,311	9	9
Nursing staff	... ..	320	0	0
District surgeons	... ..	450	0	0
		<hr/>		
		5,081	9	9
Hospital maintenance—				
Provisions	... ..	3,976	5	4
Ice	... ..	57	1	10
Gas	... ..	432	10	1
Washing	... ..	694	13	9
Fuel	... ..	216	13	6
Aerated waters	... ..	40	19	0
Wines, beer, spirits	... ..	229	17	2
Furniture	... ..	800	17	7
Drapery	... ..	485	2	8
		<hr/>		
		6,934	0	11
Drugs	... ..	1,244	5	10
Surgical instruments	... ..	329	10	5
" appliances	... ..	146	13	11
" dressings	... ..	174	19	3
		<hr/>		
		1,895	9	5
Funerals and coffins	... ..	238	5	0
Branch dispensary	... ..	145	11	0
Printing and stationery	... ..	369	8	11
Commission	... ..	86	19	11
Petty expenses	... ..	75	17	4
Expenses of Hospital Bill in Parliament	... ..	120	0	0
Fire insurance	... ..	52	1	6
Buildings and repairs	... ..	1,359	4	11
Permanent new structure	... ..	17,499	4	6
		<hr/>		
		£34,525	10	6

<i>Liabilities—</i>	Balance-sheet, 31 December, 1882.	£	s.	d.
To Building Fund	... ..	5,182	15	4
Benefactors' Permanent Trust Fund	... ..	3,343	0	4
Samaritan Fund	... ..	1,663	11	11
Patients' Money Account	... ..	100	8	2
Infirmary and Hospital Benefactors' Building Fund	... ..	360	0	0
Bank of New South Wales	... ..	3,134	2	10
		<hr/>		
		£13,783	18	7

<i>Assets—</i>		£	s.	d.
By Government Debentures (N.S.W.)	... ..	6,300	0	0
Savings' Bank Investment Account	... ..	1,663	11	11
Patients' Money Account	... ..	100	8	2
Balance	... ..	5,719	18	6
		<hr/>		
		£13,783	18	7

### THE PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL.

To meet the urgent requirements of the city and the surrounding population, more especially to the westward, this Institution, though yet in a very incomplete state, was formally opened for the reception of patients on the 25th September, 1882.

During the first fortnight the admissions amounted to over fifty, some of the cases being of a very serious character, requiring very skilful operating.

From that time the numbers in the Hospital have so increased that of late every bed has been occupied in the main wards.

Of the six pavilions which are contemplated in the complete plan of the Prince Alfred Hospital only two are as yet erected. These accommodate 120 beds, and in subsidiary and isolating wards are forty more.

The eastern block—to contain children's wards, ophthalmic ward, clinical or lecturing theatres, and the operating department—is in an advanced state, and will be ready for occupation during the present year, also a lock ward.

The central administrative block is in part already occupied, and will be complete in a few months.

On

On the 31st December, 1881, the Hospital account stood as follows:—		£	s.	d.
Amounts derived from private subscriptions and interest thereon	...	41,770	3	9
Voted by the Legislature	... ..	100,000	0	0
		<hr/>		
		141,770	3	9
Expended to date	... ..	99,192	5	10
Contracts in progress	... ..	35,822	0	0
Other liabilities	... ..	4,281	7	9
		<hr/>		
		139,295	13	7
Balance, 31st December, 1881	... ..	2,474	10	2

To erect the four additional pavilions it is estimated a further sum of £70,000 or £80,000 will be required.

The following statistics show the number of admissions, cases, and expenditure since the Hospital was opened, and bring the account up to 31st December, 1882:—

*Statistics, 1882.*

Admissions, from 25th September to 31st December,—

Medical cases	... ..	128
Surgical do.	... ..	120
		<hr/>
		248
The largest number of admissions in October	... ..	81
The smallest do. do. in September	... ..	12
The number of accidents and urgent cases attended by resident medical staff, but not admitted into wards	... ..	450
The deaths in wards	... ..	21
Do. within forty-eight hours of admission	... ..	4
Number of patients in Hospital, 31st December, 1882	... ..	79
Amount received from contributing patients, £194 5s.		

*Medical Return of Cases treated.*

RETURN of the number of persons under treatment, the order of disease for which they were treated, and the number of deaths in each order, during the year, 1882, August to 31 December.

Disease.	Number of Patients.	Number of Deaths.
<b>CLASS I.—ZYMOTIC DISEASES.</b>		
Order 1.—Miasmatic Diseases ( <i>measles, scarlatina, diphtheria, dysentery, fevers, &amp;c.</i> )	17	2
Order 2.—Euthetic Diseases ( <i>syphilis, hydrophobia, glanders, &amp;c.</i> )	6	.....
Order 3.—Dietic Diseases ( <i>privation, want of breast milk, scurvy, alcoholism, &amp;c.</i> )	2	.....
Order 4.—Parasitic Diseases ( <i>thrush, worms, hydatid, &amp;c.</i> )	.....	.....
Total Class I	25	2
<b>CLASS II.—CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.</b>		
Order 1.—Diathetic Diseases ( <i>gout, dropsy, cancer, tumour, mortification, &amp;c.</i> )	11	1
Order 2.—Tubercular Diseases ( <i>scrofula, tabes, phthisis, hydrocephalus, &amp;c.</i> )	17	6
Total Class II	28	7
<b>CLASS III.—LOCAL DISEASES.</b>		
Order 1.—Diseases of the Nervous System ( <i>cephalitis, paralysis, epilepsy, ophthalmia, &amp;c.</i> )	26	3
Order 2.—Diseases of the Organs of Circulation ( <i>pericarditis, aneurism, heart disease, &amp;c.</i> )	12	2
Order 3.—Diseases of the Respiratory Organs ( <i>laryngitis, bronchitis, congestion of the lungs, &amp;c.</i> )	20	4
Order 4.—Diseases of the Digestive Organs ( <i>gastritis, enteritis, hernia, hepatitis, spleen disease, &amp;c.</i> )	19	4
Order 5.—Diseases of the Urinary Organs ( <i>nephritis, diabetes, stone, kidney disease, &amp;c.</i> )	9	2
Order 6.—Diseases of the Organs of Generation ( <i>ovarian dropsy, uterus disease, &amp;c.</i> )	15	.....
Order 7.—Diseases of the Joints and Bones ( <i>arthritis, ostitis, joint disease, &amp;c.</i> )	43	1
Order 8.—Diseases of the Integumentary System ( <i>phlegmon, ulcer, skin disease, &amp;c.</i> )	16	.....
Total Class III	160	16
<b>CLASS IV.—DEVELOPMENTAL DISEASES.</b>		
Order 1.—Developmental Diseases of Children ( <i>premature birth, malformation, teething, &amp;c.</i> )	2	.....
Order 2.—Developmental Diseases of Adults ( <i>parameia, childbirth, &amp;c.</i> )	.....	.....
Order 3.—Developmental Diseases of Old People ( <i>old age, &amp;c.</i> )	.....	.....
Order 4.—Diseases of Nutrition ( <i>atrophy and debility</i> )	5	1
Total Class IV	7	1
<b>CLASS V.—VIOLENCE.</b>		
Order 1.—Accident or Negligence ( <i>fractures, contusions, burns, poison, bites, drowning, &amp;c.</i> )	23	5
Order 2.—Gunshot Wounds, Stabs, &c.	.....	.....
Order 3.—Murder, Manslaughter, &c.	.....	.....
Order 4.—Suicide	.....	.....
Order 5.—Execution, Hanging	.....	.....
Total Class V	28	5
Diseases ill-defined	.....	.....
Sudden Deaths	.....	.....
Total from all Causes	248	31



## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1882.

		£	s.	d.
<i>Income—</i>				
Balance, 31 December, 1881	...	2,474	10	2
Received from public—				
Donations and legacies	...	4,123	19	0
Contributed by patients	...	194	5	0
		<hr/>		
	Total Current Account	6,792	14	2
<i>Expenditure—</i>				
Hospital Maintenance	...	1,192	5	2
Salaries to resident medical staff	...	194	18	0
Drugs and instruments	...	296	13	5
Medical comforts and stimulants	...	37	13	6
Nursing staff and Matron's salaries	...	666	19	8
Funerals	...	12	15	0
Buildings, &c.	...	3,029	10	8
Secretariat printing and stationery	...	270	7	11
Sundries	...	47	15	11
Balance, 31st December, 1882	...	1,043	14	11
		<hr/>		
		6,792	14	2

It is a very gratifying feature in the working of the Hospital last year that, from the 248 patients treated, contributions to amount of £194 5s. were received, and is an earnest of what can be done when encouragement is not given (by too easy admissions) to patients to cast themselves on the Government.

The Hospital has lately obtained a promise that it shall have a moiety to extent of £4,000 of the annual pauper vote.

## THE SICK CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, GLEBE.

A full account of this most beneficent Charity, and its special objects, was given in my report for 1880.

The Hospital contains four main wards, and is designed to accommodate forty children, twenty males and twenty females. In addition to above, there are detached wards for the separate treatment of such infectious or contagious diseases as may arise within the Hospital, or which may unobserved have been imported into it—but infectious cases are not knowingly admitted.

The management is by a Board, having both ladies and gentlemen on its Committee.

The administration and nursing is carried on by a trained staff of ladies, under direction in matters of domestic routine of a Committee, and of an Honorary Medical Staff in those connected with the treatment of the patients.

The admission ages for patients is between eighteen months and twelve years.

By a rule of the Institution, relatives of children are required according to their ability to pay towards the maintenance cost of patients, but no case proper for treatment is refused admission on pecuniary considerations.

As the Institution became more generally known to the public, so has a greater desire been shown by the friends of diseased children to avail themselves of the benefits it offers.

On my last visit I found every bed occupied, and the wards, &c. in most thorough order.

The staff at the present time, presided over by the Lady Superintendent, consists of three sisters and seven nurses, four of whom are lady probationers.

Owing to the stricter supervision required, the severe nature of many of the cases under treatment (diseases of the joints and bones, malformations, &c.) and the dependent character of the patients, the nursing staff is larger in proportion to the number of patients than would suffice in a Hospital for adults—thus involving a higher rate of expenditure per head. I do not think, however, it is extravagant or could be diminished without impairing its efficiency.

In two respects the Board's management is specially deserving of commendation. Its insistence in making persons contribute who are able to pay towards maintenance cost. The large number of trained nurses they are sending out: five of these are now engaged at the Prince Alfred Hospital, two in the Newcastle Hospital, and one at the Infants' Home, Ashfield.

<i>Numbers—</i>	<i>Statistics, 1882.</i>	
Cases in Hospital, 31 December, 1881	...	25
Admissions during 1882	...	94
		<hr/>
		119
Discharges, cured or relieved	...	59
Incurable or removed	...	11
Deaths	...	11
		<hr/>
		81
Remaining in Hospital, 31 December, 1882	...	38

For greater economy of space, the details of diseases treated is placed at foot of the table for Country Hospitals, page 18, but may thus be briefly stated:—

Class 1—Zymotic cases	...	12	deaths	...	2
" 2—Constitutional	...	6	"	...	4
" 3—Local	...	81	"	...	2
" 4—Developmental	...	9	"	...	1
" 5—Violence	...	10	"	...	2
Diseases ill-defined	...	1	"	...	0
		<hr/>			<hr/>
		119			11
		<hr/>			<hr/>

*Income—*

		FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1882.		£	s.	d.
<i>Income—</i>						
Balance, 31 December, 1881	...	...	...	641	6	0
Received from public subscriptions	...	...	...	1,408	9	2
Contributed by friends of patients towards maintenance cost	...	...	...	257	0	6
From Government subsidy, £ to £ on subscriptions	...	...	...	831	17	2
				<hr/>		
				£3,138	12	10
<i>Expenditure—</i>						
Maintenance—Food	...	...	...	568	1	4
Linen and bedding	...	...	...	97	4	4
Washing	...	...	...	62	18	8
Furniture, crockery, &c.	...	...	...	140	2	0
Wages	...	...	...	247	4	0
Fuel and lighting	...	...	...	62	0	4
				<hr/>		
				1,177	10	8
Medical Officers' salaries	...	...	...	...	...	.....
Drugs and instruments	...	...	...	138	15	6
Medical comforts and stimulants	...	...	...	5	12	0
				<hr/>		
				144	7	6
Nursing staff and supervision	...	...	...	415	10	8
Funerals	...	...	...	1	10	0
Buildings and repairs	...	...	...	54	9	8
Secretariat, printing, insurance, &c.	...	...	...	127	1	8
Sundries	...	...	...	41	12	0
Balance, 31 December, 1882, in hand	...	...	...	58	7	6
Reserve Fund	...	...	...	1,118	3	2
				<hr/>		
				1,176	10	8
				<hr/>		
				£3,138	12	10

## COUNTRY HOSPITALS.

FULL statistics of the operations, diseases treated, sources of income, and the expenditure in the various Country Hospitals of the Colony, are given in tabulated form on succeeding pages, 15 to 22 (inclusive).

Briefly stated, they may be described as below:—

Total number of cases received in wards	...	...	...	4,602
Do. of out-door patients treated	...	...	...	841
Deaths in Hospital	...	...	...	467
Number of contributing patients	...	...	...	599
Totals of sources of Income—				£ s. d.
Subscriptions from public	...	...	...	17,994 11 5
Contributions by patients	...	...	...	2,099 0 9
From Government, by unconditional votes	...	...	...	6,417 17 3
” ” annual subsidy, £1 to £1 on subscriptions	...	...	...	16,462 13 7
” ” unclaimed poundages and police fines	...	...	...	2,166 2 10
Total Expenditure—				
Hospital maintenance	...	...	...	13,510 17 1
Stimulants and medical comforts	...	...	...	866 10 2
Out-door relief	...	...	...	433 9 10
Medical Officers' salaries, drugs and instruments	...	...	...	7,729 8 6
Nursing and superintendence	...	...	...	6,034 19 2
Buildings and repairs	...	...	...	8,579 9 11
Sundries	...	...	...	*16,740 13 1
Total current accounts expenditure	...	...	...	53,895 7 9
Reserve funds, 31 December, 1882	...	...	...	25,692 7 4

\* Includes balances, charges on funerals, secretariat, insurance, and miscellaneous.

COUNTRY HOSPITALS—General Return, 1882.

Name of Hospital.	Accommodation.				Cubic Air Space per Bed.	Total Admissions.	Discharged cured or relieved.	Discharged incurables or at own request.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital, 31/12/82.	Daily Average Numbers throughout year.	Number Paying Patients.	Number Patients more fit for Benevolent Asylum.	Number Out-Patients.	No. Paid Medical Staff.	No. other Officials not on Nursing Staff.
	M.	F.	M.	F.												
Adelong (closed)	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albury	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Araluen (closed)	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Armidale	5	1	15	2	701	126	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balranald	3	.....	18	.....	970	76	68	1	2	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bathurst	3	1	37	12	1,891	279	246	3	15	15	M. 19 6·7 F. 6	4	2	26	1	1
Bega	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boorowa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Braidwood	3	2	12	4	500	30	20	.....	4	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bourke	3	.....	17	.....	.....	137	92	10	21	14	13·6	8	1	.....	1	1
Brewarrina	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	6	.....	.....	11	.....	1	1
Carcoar	3	1	13	3	1,035	46	35	1	4	6	.....	16	1	6	1	.....
Condobolin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copeland North	2	1	3	2	1,800	5	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7	1	.....
Cobar	2	1	7	2	M.W. 720, F.W. 840	39	27	2	8	2	3·5	.....	4	17	1	1
Cooma	2	2	8	3	1,046	25	19	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coonamble	1	1	4	1	M.W. 477, F.W. 560	48	34	5	6	3	M. 2 F. 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cowra	1	1	2	2	604	43	38	1	3	1	M. 1·8 F. 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deniliquin	3	1	23	3	M.W. 708, F.W. 500	151	21	.....	16	14	14·3	5	5	188	2	1
Dubbo	3	1	18	6	1,000	152	127	.....	14	11	M. 12 F. 2	26	60	42	1	1
Forbes	2	1	.....	21	955	113	86	7	14	6	7·66	17	7	.....	1	1
Glen Innes	1	.....	6	.....	1,446	52	39	.....	8	5	M. 3 F. 0	6	.....	.....	1	.....
Goulburn	3	3	16	10	.....	262	212	20	18	12	M. 10 F. 2	72	44	30	3	1
Grafton	6	2	17	5	1,780	102	87	5	7	3	4·3	.....	13	14	1	1
Grenfell	1	1	5	4	1,092	22	17	.....	4	1	M. 1·6 F. 3	.....	.....	2	1	.....
Gulgong	2	1	15	3	820	52	42	.....	3	7	.....	5	1	33	1	1
Gundagai	2	1	12	2	620	56	46	2	7	1	M. 3 F. 3	10	10	7	1	1
Gunnedah	1	1	4	3	1,034	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	M. 3·2 F. 6	.....	4	.....	1	.....
Hay	2	1	20	2	600	206	174	.....	18	14	M. 14 F. 1	.....	11	96	1	1
Hill End	3	1	14	4	1,200	28	17	3	3	5	M. 2 F. 2	4	7	12	1	.....
Hilston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inverell	4	1	9	2	1,114	95	77	.....	10	8	M. 7 F. 1·3	23	4	.....	1	1
Kempsey	2	2	20	.....	1,926	18	14	.....	3	1	.....	11	.....	4	1	1
Kiandra (closed)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lismore	1	1	4	2	1,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

No Hospital Building, out relief only.  
Vote in aid passed for future Hospital.

Buildings not ready for reception of patients at end of 1882.

<sup>a</sup> Honorary Medical Staff.

<sup>b</sup> Medical Return gives only 149.

<sup>c</sup> The Returns as regards admissions and discharges, also number of deaths, must be incorrect.

COUNTRY HOSPITALS—General Return, 1882—*continued.*

Name of Hospital.	Accommodation.				Cubic Air Space per Bed.	Total Admissions.	Discharged cured or relieved.	Discharged incurables or at own request.	Died.	Remaining in Hospital, 31/12/82.	Daily Average Numbers throughout year.	Number Paying Patients.	Number Patients more fit for Benevolent Asylum.	Number Out Patients.	No. Paid Medical Staff.	No other Officials not on Nursing Staff.
	Wards.	Beds.														
	M.	F.	M.	F.												
Maitland .....	7	2	35	15	844	175	135	10	19	11	11	12	50	178	3	1
Maclean or Rocky Mouth .....	1	...	...	...	(Not yet built.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Menindie (closed) .....	...	...	...	...	(Ruinous.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moruya (cottage) .....	...	...	...	...	(Not yet built.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mudgee.....	2	1	20	10	1,400	158	133	.....	17	8	(Not stated.)	12	(Not stated.)	(Not stated.)	1	1
Murrurundi .....	3	1	8	4	550	55	50	1	4	...	M. 3·3 F. 6	10	14	.....	1	.....
<sup>a</sup> Muswellbrook.....	2	1	9	6	729	19	13	.....	4	2	(Not stated.)	.....	15	.....	1	.....
Narrabri .....	3	1	14	2	814	103	82	.....	15	6	M. 8·6 F. 1·1	15	4	.....	1	.....
Newcastle .....	4	2	20	8	1,080	212	154	21	15	22	M. 18·1 F. 2·2	65	8	32	1	1
Orange .....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Parke .....	1	1	4	4	972	41	32	5	4	.....	3	14	3	8	1	.....
<sup>b</sup> Parramatta .....	2	2	16	8	1,219	175	128	13	19	15	(Not stated.)	10	20	.....	.....	.....
Port Stephens .....	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queanbeyan .....	2	1	5	2	616	16	13	.....	2	1	(Not stated.)	15	2	.....	1	.....
<sup>c</sup> Scone .....	2	2	8	5	.....	60	47	1	4	8	M. 8 F. 5	10	23	5	1	.....
Sofala .....	3	...	6	...	558	5	4	.....	...	1	.....	2	1	.....	1	.....
<sup>d</sup> Singleton .....	5	5	30	10	M.W. 410 F.W. 775	72	48	.....	10	14	M. 10 F. 4	3	(The majority.)	.....	1	1
Tamworth .....	2	1	12	4	M.W. 585 F.W. 468	137	107	.....	22	8	11·5	.....	(Large number.)	.....	1	1
Temora.....	1	1	6	3	1,250	43	35	2	4	2	M. 3 F. 3	14	8	.....	1	1
Tenterfield .....	2	1	5	2	792	32	26	.....	3	3	M. 5 F. 2	(Not stated.)	(Not stated.)	2	1	.....
Urana .....	1	1	4	3	780	50	44	.....	5	1	M. 3·3 F. 2	5	1	.....	1	.....
Vegetable Creek.....	...	...	...	...	(Hospital in course of erection only.)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<sup>e</sup> Wagga Wagga .....	*4	1	17	6	666	170	124	4	30	12	M. 11 F. 2	6	8	94	.....	1
Warialda .....	3	2	7	2	900	45	34	4	...	7	M. 7 F. 1	3	5	.....	1	1
Walgett .....	2	1	6	3	1,280	80	66	.....	10	4	M. 4·8 F. 4	.....	7	.....	1	1
Wellington .....	3	1	10	2	464	41	38	.....	3	.....	2·5	16	2	.....	1	1
Wilcannia .....	2	1	20	.....	804	203	156	12	17	18	M. 15 F. 0	.....	18	.....	1	.....
<sup>f</sup> Windsor .....	5	3	35	16	900	*137	89	.....	13	35	M. 30 F. 8	25	(Very many.)	14	1	1
Wollongong.....	1	1	5	5	878	48	37	.....	10	1	M. 2·3 F. 1	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Yass .....	3	1	11	2	550	28	21	.....	5	2	(Not answered.)	28	.....	.....	2	1
<sup>g</sup> Young .....	4	1	15	4	811	91	64	6	9	12	(Not stated.)	32	5	.....	.....	2
Sick Children's Hospital, Glebe .....	2	3	20	20	720	119	59	11	11	38	M. 17 F. 17	69	.....	.....	.....	.....
<sup>h</sup> Maitland Benevolent Society's Asylum .....	6	3	12	6	501	124	108	3	13	13	(Not stated.)	·2	(Almost all.)	(Not ans'd.)	.....	1
Infants' Home, Ashfield .....	...	...	...	...	.....	117	37	*	30	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

\* 1 Incurable, 2 Adopted. <sup>a</sup> 15 Benevolent cases did not pass into Hospital Wards. <sup>b</sup> Honorary Medical Staff—An error in General Return of 1882. <sup>c</sup> Relief in money to amount of £65 was given during 1882. <sup>d</sup> 60 Hospital and 12 Benevolent Asylum cases. <sup>e</sup> Honorary Medical Staff. <sup>f</sup> A great number of the inmates are in the Asylum Wards only, and are not Hospital cases. <sup>g</sup> Honorary Medical Staff. <sup>h</sup> Cases treated are generally merely of senile decay; no medical return.





ANALYSIS of Income and Expenditure in Country Hospitals for the Year 1882.

Income.

Town.	Balance, 31st December, 1881.	From the Public.			From Government.				Interest on Invested Funds.	Overdraft, 31st December, 1882.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1881.	Grand Total.
		Subscriptions.	Donations.	Contributed by Patients.	Special Vote.	Annual Subsidy.	Unclaimed Poundages.	Police Fines.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Adelong.....													
Albury.....	92 5 1	568 16 6				602 15 9	80 0 4	14 4 0		25 1 1	1,383 2 9		1,383 2 9
Araluen.....													
Armidale.....		1,004 19 7	20 17 6	45 5 0	500 0 0	299 19 8	92 17 1	15 9 0		108 1 11	2,087 9 9	180 19 6	2,268 9 3
Brewarrina.....	137 14 7	88 0 9							20 8 0		246 3 4	680 0 0	926 3 4
Balranald.....	379 8 10	584 19 11				300 0 0		0 5 0			1,293 11 3		1,293 11 3
Boorowa.....													
Bathurst.....	1,400 5 6			18 8 0		1,344 2 10	36 1 10	24 7 0	57 10 0		2,880 15 2	1,500 0 0	4,380 15 2
Bega.....													
Braidwood.....		50 5 0	35 19 3	61 1 0		100 0 0	10 5 4	6 7 0	12 5 0	31 9 10	307 12 5		307 12 5
Bourke.....		589 7 6	101 0 0		100 0 0	412 19 10	121 18 5	11 5 0	18 0 0		1,354 10 9	600 0 0	1,954 10 9
Carcoar.....	23 6 10	152 12 5	12 5 0	35 4 6		200 0 0		1 12 0	18 9 0		443 9 9	319 13 4	763 3 1
Copeland North.....	72 15 9	117 16 4			199 19 10	66 6 6		2 12 6	2 0 0		461 10 11		461 10 11
Cobar.....	239 11 11	535 2 5		16 8 0	381 15 3	319 19 10		11 10 0			1,504 7 5		1,504 7 5
Condoblin.....													
Cowra.....	130 15 4	24 10 6	2 19 0	39 5 6	299 19 10	298 10 6	25 17 6	6 15 0		27 3 8	855 16 10		855 16 10
Cooma.....	175 2 6	30 14 0	123 19 9	4 14 0		154 10 4		13 16 6			502 17 1		502 17 1
Coonamble.....	63 15 11	69 4 0	248 2 9	30 0 0		116 13 4		6 9 8			534 5 8		534 5 8
Deniliquin.....	354 3 0		433 9 3			170 18 6	33 2 11	7 6 0			998 19 8		998 19 8
Dubbo.....	27 18 9	198 3 6		43 15 0		322 19 9	99 17 4	12 9 0		113 5 9	818 9 1		818 9 1
Forbes.....	434 13 6	182 11 7	200 0 0	37 4 10		169 17 1	60 6 8	9 5 0	6 5 0		1,100 3 8		1,100 3 8
Glen Innes.....	8 0 9	359 4 4		46 12 0		124 6 0	49 10 4	14 11 3		98 6 1	700 10 9		700 10 9
Gunnedah.....	674 15 0	67 19 0	286 16 1			357 19 6	30 14 1	6 17 6	3 0 1		1,428 1 3		1,428 1 3
Goulburn.....	408 1 6	393 16 1		169 18 6				18 0 10			989 16 11		989 16 11
Grafton.....	348 3 10	442 16 8			99 19 10			28 1 0			919 1 4		919 1 4
Grenfell.....	234 11 3	95 3 6		32 10 0		175 2 10			9 0 0		546 7 7	300 0 0	846 7 7
Gulgong.....	86 6 6	74 14 0	120 3 4	11 0 0	200 0 0	200 8 11	17 4 6	9 19 8	10 17 6		730 14 5	250 0 0	980 14 5
Gundagai.....	2 15 10	175 14 8	2 7 9	29 6 6		113 19 6	73 15 5	33 18 4	9 0 0	17 7 9	458 5 9	300 0 0	758 5 9
Hay.....	302 0 8	515 12 10	4 10 0	1 0 0		810 12 7		13 16 6			1,647 12 7		1,647 12 7
Hill End.....	15 13 9	129 16 0	1 8 0	7 7 0		106 9 9		3 1 0	32 0 0	41 14 0	337 9 6	800 0 0	1,137 9 6
Hillston.....	1,293 1 9	50 7 4	4 9 0					2 5 0			1,370 3 1		1,370 3 1
Inverell.....	9 1 6	293 6 5	32 4 0	71 13 7	499 19 10	265 17 10		7 12 0	12 5 6	53 15 9	1,245 16 5		1,245 16 5
Kempsey.....	226 0 4	205 17 4		21 16 4		749 19 10		19 4 5		12 2 8	1,235 0 11		1,235 0 11
Lismore.....	184 14 4	148 11 8						20 14 8			354 0 8		354 0 8

ANALYSIS of Income and Expenditure—continued.  
Income—continued.

Town.	Balance, 31st December, 1881.	From the Public.			From Government.				Interest on Invested Funds.	Overdraft, 31st December, 1882.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1881.	Grand Total.
		Subscriptions.	Donations.	Contributed by Patients.	Special Vote.	Annual Subsidy.	Unclaimed Poundage.	Police Fines.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Maitland .....	128 18 5	609 4 3	0 8 8	59 0 0		552 11 9			29 9 10				6,379 12 11
Maclean (Rocky Mouth).....													
Maitland Benevolent Society ..	385 12 1	231 16 1	1 3 9	3 19 0			12 12 8	26 2 6					661 6 1
Moruya .....													
Menindie .....													
Mudgee .....	6 1 7	469 13 9	50 0 0	44 10 6		291 7 10	16 11 3	3 6 4					881 11 3
Murrurundi .....	615 18 1	228 14 9	4 2 6	63 5 6		379 15 7	22 19 9	5 0 1	16 0 0			400 0 0	1,735 16 3
Muswellbrook .....	316 4 5	84 5 10	58 15 4	22 16 0	250 0 0	200 0 0	13 16 10	6 19 6	3 0 0				955 17 11
Narrabri .....	383 4 7	372 12 5	100 0 0	21 7 8		351 7 6	237 11 5						1,466 3 7
Newcastle .....	277 15 8	701 1 8	4 7 0	338 12 9		701 1 8		58 7 0	72 15 0			1,000 0 0	3,154 0 9
Orange .....		249 10 1	97 7 1	80 16 8		442 12 1	101 11 9	8 2 10		229 16 7			1,209 17 1
Parkes .....	98 7 2	64 5 4	95 11 4	33 5 6	200 0 0	236 4 10		1 2 6					728 16 8
Parramatta .....	1,525 14 5	215 2 0	66 15 7	45 4 8	738 2 9	320 0 0			81 11 10			200 0 0	3,192 11 3
Port Stephens .....													
Queanbeyan .....	62 0 10	55 9 6		33 12 6		100 0 0		12 0 0					263 2 10
Singleton .....	30 16 10	162 9 3	15 13 3		300 0 0	198 5 2	3 12 8	3 2 6		15 5 8		75 0 0	804 5 4
Scone .....	411 0 7	108 10 3	9 6 6	36 15 0		193 6 10	27 15 3	12 9 0	17 13 2				816 16 7
Sofala .....	87 12 9	21 1 0		20 0 0		15 5 6		5 5 0	3 0 0				152 4 3
Tamworth .....	8 2 3	130 4 10	70 0 0		300 0 0	79 5 9	74 4 5	20 10 2	13 4 11			250 0 0	945 12 4
Tenterfield .....	25 8 8	113 5 10	22 11 6	25 5 0		115 1 7		9 0 0	13 13 6			492 18 5	817 4 6
Temora .....		96 4 6	155 16 0	36 10 0	499 19 10	299 19 10		7 19 6					1,096 9 8
	436 3 5	381 10 3		31 6 9	290 0 0	131 19 8		7 10 0					1,278 10 1
		1,160 4 11				1,000 0 0		2 18 0					2,163 2 11
Warialda .....	178 10 9	676 2 0			303 0 3	964 14 2		27 4 7	44 0 0			300 0 0	2,493 11 9
Walgett .....	325 19 8	169 18 2		12 10 0	5 0 0	150 3 5	76 4 10	12 13 9					752 9 10
Wellington .....		467 14 2	132 2 0	8 10 0	200 0 0		13 17 0			258 16 11			1,081 0 1
Wilcannia .....	212 8 3	39 4 0	38 5 9	42 14 5	349 19 10	141 14 4	25 6 9	15 15 10					865 9 2
Windsor .....	212 7 5	816 3 11	71 18 3	113 15 9	200 0 0	997 1 1	39 14 3			83 17 1			2,534 17 9
Wollongong .....	122 5 11	263 17 2	12 17 0	97 10 4		383 13 9		10 16 0	251 0 0			4,700 0 0	5,842 0 2
Yass .....	28 9 6	198 11 1	0 15 0	5 11 9		199 19 10		15 0 0	4 3 6			105 0 0	557 10 8
Young .....	48 9 8	17 1 0	26 0 0	46 13 0		93 2 0	45 5 11	8 5 0	73 17 3			1,200 0 0	1,558 13 10
	67 2 0	36 10 9	19 11 8	124 0 9	500 0 0	139 8 9	103 12 11	18 8 6	25 8 5			497 16 4	1,532 0 1
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>£13,319 19 5</b>	<b>15,290 12 7</b>	<b>2,703 18 10</b>	<b>2,099 0 9</b>	<b>6,417 17 3</b>	<b>16,462 13 7</b>	<b>1,546 9 5</b>	<b>619 13 5</b>	<b>859 17 6</b>	<b>1,116 4 9</b>	<b>60,436 7 6</b>	<b>19,151 7 7</b>	<b>79,587 15 1</b>



ANALYSIS of Income and Expenditure—continued.

Expenditure.

Town.	Overdraft, 31st December, 1881.	Hospital Maintenance	Medical Comforts and Stimulants.	Out-door Relief and forwarding to Asylums, &c	Medical Officer		Wardman's and Matron's Salary.	Funerals	Buildings and Repairs.	Secretary's Department, Printing and Insurance.	Sundries.	Balance, 31st December, 1882	Total Current Account	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1882	Grand Total.
					Salary.	Drugs and Instruments.									
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Adelong .. .. .															
Albury .. .. .		52 8 2	79 18 0		100 0 0	72 1 4	351 7 6	43 2 0	207 15 0	54 0 0	22 10 9		1,383 2 9		1,383 2 9
Araluen .. .. .															
Armidale .. .. .	208 5 2	1,080 17 9			80 0 0	136 1 11		18 5 0	744 19 5				2,268 9 3		2,268 9 3
Brewarrina .. .. .									120 0 1	4 5 1	18 5 3	53 12 11	196 3 4	730 0 0	926 3 4
Balranald .. .. .		221 10 7	11 5 0		300 0 0	28 8 3	130 7 0	2 17 0	2 15 3	74 9 6	88 13 2	433 5 6	1,293 11 3		1,293 11 3
Boorowa .. .. .															
Bathurst .. .. .	226 0 3	797 10 4	40 19 6		150 0 0	139 13 4	417 9 7	10 0 0	140 10 6	73 18 8	2 0 11	282 12 1	2,280 15 2	2,100 0 0	4,380 15 2
Bega .. .. .															
Braidwood .. .. .	14 3 0	98 13 3	2 0 0		50 0 0	20 6 0	76 16 0	6 5 0		34 7 3	5 1 11		307 12 5		307 12 5
Bourke .. .. .	3 7 11	365 14 0	19 15 0		250 0 0	78 5 0	165 8 0	51 0 0	52 3 7	26 0 0	39 3 2	303 14 1	1,354 10 9	600 0 0	1,954 10 9
Carcoar .. .. .		149 13 4	4 4 0		75 0 0	11 8 0	75 0 0	5 0 0	53 9 6	4 3 6	6 13 0	90 9 5	475 0 9	288 2 4	763 3 1
Copeland North .. .. .		27 14 1		1 1 0	109 7 8	28 4 0	14 5 10				179 19 10	100 18 6	461 10 11		461 10 11
Cobar .. .. .		255 1 6	15 8 0		132 14 7	91 5 0	126 3 0	40 0 0	44 19 11	77 3 0		721 12 5	1,504 7 5		1,504 7 5
Condoblin .. .. .															
Cowra .. .. .		92 12 2	2 1 0		125 0 0	5 9 3	58 6 8	4 10 0	52 16 11	8 17 10	6 3 0		355 16 10	500 0 0	855 16 10
Cooma .. .. .		101 5 7	15 15 0		50 0 0	68 16 0	64 0 0	18 2 6	8 12 0	39 16 6	10 3 11	26 5 7	402 17 1	100 0 0	502 17 1
Coonamble .. .. .		102 1 3	6 18 6		187 10 0		60 18 4	12 0 0	48 10 0	23 5 7	21 1 10	72 0 2	534 5 8		534 5 8
Demiquim .. .. .		348 11 5			108 6 8	63 12 4	120 0 0	43 16 0	31 3 0	40 18 0	32 1 8	210 10 7	998 19 8		998 19 8
Dubbo .. .. .		293 9 5	22 1 0	23 19 0	112 12 0	23 18 10	108 0 0	44 12 6	93 6 11	67 11 6	28 17 11		818 9 1		818 9 1
Forbes .. .. .		293 16 7			125 0 0	25 7 6	125 4 0	30 0 0	42 16 0	32 13 0	88 18 9	136 7 10	900 3 8	200 0 0	1,100 3 8
Glen Innes .. .. .		278 19 4	5 7 6		105 5 0	13 19 2	141 7 0	35 0 0		28 5 0	92 7 9		700 10 9		700 10 9
Gunnedah .. .. .		82 0 7			26 1 6	15 6 4			858 18 1	9 12 0	163 4 4	72 17 10	1,228 1 3	200 0 0	1,428 1 3
Goulburn .. .. .		105 4 1	12 12 0		37 10 0	32 6 9	166 0 0	24 8 6	11 10 0	41 0 10	18 13 0	540 11 9	989 16 11		989 16 11
Grafton .. .. .		161 11 11	3 15 0		100 0 0	131 5 4	101 17 6	5 7 6	24 15 0	26 14 0	34 10 11	329 4 2	919 1 4		919 1 4
Grenfell .. .. .		126 13 7	3 3 6		93 13 4	19 3 0	65 0 0	2 10 0	87 0 0	9 8 9	18 3 0	121 12 5	546 7 7	300 0 0	846 7 7
Gulgong .. .. .		172 4 2	13 8 0		67 1 8	185 6 1	80 0 0	3 0 0	7 19 6	33 4 4	0 17 6	160 3 2	723 4 5	257 10 0	980 14 5
Gundagai .. .. .		173 10 1	12 3 6	3 5 6	100 0 0	16 1 5	60 0 0	18 0 0	32 0 0	14 12 2	28 13 1		458 5 9	300 0 0	758 5 9
Hay .. .. .		397 7 1	60 5 0		150 0 0	115 11 1	183 19 4	57 14 9	239 14 10	101 3 6	25 2 10	316 14 2	1,647 12 7		1,647 12 7
Hill End .. .. .		113 14 0	8 13 9		75 0 0	44 6 6	65 0 0	7 0 0	0 7 0	15 18 1	7 10 2		337 9 6	800 0 0	1,137 9 6
Hillston .. .. .										32 3 3		1,337 19 10	1,370 3 1		1,370 3 1
Inverell .. .. .	25 9 5	346 0 3	8 10 0		100 0 0	40 9 10	110 18 2	15 5 0	17 0 0	62 17 4	19 6 5		745 16 5	500 0 0	1,245 16 5
Kempsey .. .. .		6 15 10			33 6 8		34 13 4		1,036 0 0	55 12 0	68 13 1		1,235 0 11		1,235 0 11
Lasmore .. .. .									307 0 2	3 5 1	10 1 2	33 14 3	354 0 8		354 0 8

Hospital not yet erected.  
Only out-relief given. No response to application for Returns.

Hospital not yet built.

ANALYSIS of Income and Expenditure—continued.

Expenditure—continued.

Town.	Overdraft, 31st December, 1881.	Hospital Maintenance.	Medical Comforts and Stimulants.	Out-door Relief and forwarding to Asylums, &c.	Medical Officer.		Wardsman's and Matron's Salary.	Funerals.	Buildings and Repairs.	Secretary's Department, Printing and Insurance.	Sundries.	Balance, 31st December, 1882.	Total Current Account	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1882.	Grand Total.	
					Salary.	Drugs and Instruments.										
Maitland .....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Maitland (Rocky Mouth) .....		523 14 11	57 7 2	50 0 0	100 0 0	111 11 2	140 0 0	32 5 0	134 4 9	40 12 3	62 14 3	127 3 5	1,379 12 11	5,000 0 0	6,379 12 11	
Maitland Benevolent Society .....		139 6 5	2 0 0	149 15 2		0 16 9	47 6 6	3 7 0	62 10 0	29 18 6	24 13 7	201 12 2	661 6 1		661 6 1	
Moruya .....																
Menindie .....																
Mudgee .....	324 2 11		25 9 0	5 15 6	50 0 0	43 3 5	166 18 4	51 3 0	26 8 5	46 7 6	6 12 9	135 10 5	881 11 3		881 11 3	
Murrurundi .....		234 0 8	9 14 0	38 8 11	105 0 0	24 19 6	112 0 0	7 0 0	40 14 0	13 3 6	21 14 8	729 1 0	1,335 16 3	400 0 0	1,735 16 3	
Muswellbrook .....		110 6 10	4 7 6	14 0 0	40 0 0	19 17 8	78 17 9	12 10 0	21 1 1	6 10 5	8 4 2	140 2 6	455 17 11	500 0 0	955 17 11	
Narrabri .....		243 7 7	9 0 0		160 0 0	1 15 0	129 8 1	24 12 0	176 0 3	5 11 10	42 5 0	170 3 10	966 3 7	500 0 0	1,466 3 7	
Newcastle .....		769 15 0	6 16 0	16 0 6	150 0 0	97 0 9	167 4 0	13 4 6	422 16 11	83 7 10		67 0 3	1,793 5 9	1,360 15 0	3,154 0 9	
Orange .....	392 10 8	376 3 5	9 5 0		60 0 0	72 17 6	157 12 0	24 5 0	91 1 0	19 10 0	6 12 6		1,209 17 1		1,209 17 1	
Parkes .....		121 4 7			166 9 9	23 2 4	75 13 6	14 10 0	209 15 0	6 17 0	21 14 9	89 9 9	728 16 8		728 16 8	
Parramatta .....		397 11 6				113 4 0	257 15 3	12 19 8		13 14 0	148 19 3	248 7 7	1,192 11 3	2,000 0 0	3,192 11 3	
Port Stephens .....																
Queanbeyan .....			120 3 6		50 0 0			5 5 0	17 0 0	6 1 8	63 12 5	1 0 3	263 2 10		263 2 10	
Singleton .....		187 17 10		30 12 9	70 0 0	2 10 0	120 5 4	13 0 0	307 10 6	29 17 7	39 14 4	2 17 0	804 5 4		804 5 4	
Scone .....		155 7 4		65 0 0	57 12 6		83 15 0	10 0 0	38 14 6	6 14 5	32 10 5	367 2 5	816 16 7		816 16 7	
Sofala .....		16 17 7				8 16 0	30 0 0			6 3 0	0 5 0	90 2 8	152 4 3		152 4 3	
Tenterfield .....		113 16 6	11 0 0		98 5 8	39 11 8	60 0 0	9 0 0	11 14 0	9 15 0	0 8 4	7 13 4	361 4 6	456 0 0	817 4 6	
Tamworth .....		259 8 0	118 6 3	4 4 0	58 0 0	105 18 6	80 12 6	42 14 6	3 11 0	85 11 8	24 3 9	163 2 2	945 12 4		945 12 4	
Temora .....	261 6 7	161 17 6	22 10 6		50 0 0	54 0 9	79 5 8	2 15 0	298 1 8	50 3 7	1 12 0	114 16 5	1,096 9 8		1,096 9 8	
Urana .....		203 18 8	8 5 0		100 0 0	61 12 0	127 2 6	15 19 0	244 10 10	67 3 9	207 14 3	242 4 1	1,278 10 1		1,278 10 1	
Vegetable Creek .....									362 5 6	6 7 11	132 2 8	362 6 10	863 2 11	1,300 0 0	2,163 2 11	
Wagga Wagga .....		364 19 5		10 5 0		73 1 5	266 0 2	49 12 0	710 0 3	57 9 3	88 4 3	374 0 0	1,993 11 9	500 0 0	2,493 11 9	
Warialda .....		120 4 2	3 16 0		150 0 0	26 2 6	50 0 0		90 11 6	17 0 3	5 1 9	289 13 8	752 9 10		752 9 10	
Walgett .....	165 12 10	447 2 4			153 2 6	64 3 0	86 11 6	59 10 0	34 0 0	11 13 6	59 4 5		1,081 0 1		1,081 0 1	
Wellington .....		92 7 6	10 2 6		110 0 0		95 0 0	16 5 0	278 8 9	25 9 7	4 19 11	232 15 11	865 9 2		865 9 2	
Wilcannia .....		794 18 5	51 10 8		250 0 0	142 9 11	230 0 0	105 0 0	242 0 1	35 18 10	82 19 10		1,934 17 9	600 0 0	2,534 17 9	
Windsor .....		530 18 0	26 16 10		40 0 0	74 11 7	206 10 2	10 5 0	57 2 11	9 16 6	82 18 5	103 0 9	1,142 0 2	4,700 0 0	5,842 0 2	
Wollongong .....		174 15 5	13 12 0	21 2 6	25 0 0	27 5 5	60 0 0	18 0 0	114 5 10		9 18 4	93 11 2	557 10 8		557 10 8	
Yass .....		72 14 0	Included in maintenance.		104 0 0	16 3 9	90 0 0	10 17 6	4 19 6	27 14 0	13 11 3	38 13 10	353 13 10	1,200 0 0	1,558 13 10	
Young .....		253 3 2	8 5 0		100 0 0	42 8 6	137 13 4	45 15 6	313 19 0	18 10 2	35 11 8	276 13 9	1,232 0 1	300 0 0	1,532 0 1	
Total .....	£	16,20 18 9	13,510 17 1	866 10 2	433 9 10	5,064 18 0	2,664 10 6	6,034 19 2	1,111 10 5	8,579 9 11	1,732 9 3	2,265 2 10	10,012 11 10	53,895 7 9	25,692 7 4	79,587 15 1

## STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF BOARD.

Although this Board has issued its second report, it will be remembered that it was only in November of 1881 it commenced to operate as a Government Institution having legal recognition.

Following the general plan of my Report, I beg to submit, page 24, statistics of the numbers of children boarded out and their maintenance cost within the year 1882; but in order to afford information concurrent with that given by the Board's own report (to 31st March last), additional tables are appended, to which the following remarks are applicable:—

From the latter it will be seen that, notwithstanding exceptional initiatory expenses, in addition to other advantages, the plan of placing State children in private homes is an economical one, and that little difficulty exists in finding suitable guardians or homes for any of the children, excepting the older boys.

To 31 December last 259 children had been dealt with,\* of whom one died, seven were returned to friends, and two sent to Industrial Schools for persistent misconduct. The expenditure incurred within the same period amounted to £3,578 4s. 4d., less £99 6s. 6d. paid into Treasury (receipts from parents). The average rate of cost is estimated at £18 per head per annum, which will compare favourably with that in any other of our Charities for children, when the yearly interest, value of the buildings, and land are included in their estimates.

The annual report of the President is full of interesting details as to the success, not only in this Colony, but elsewhere, of the boarding-out system, and makes special reference to the many safeguards employed to protect the children, and to the friendly interest created on their behalf.

It further points out several anomalies, defects and omissions in the State Children's Relief Act requiring rectification.

Some of these refer specially to its own action, but others have a general significance, and as such have before been alluded to in my own reports, with suggestions for removal.

Nearly all the recommendations must meet general acceptance; at the same time, it is more than questionable if it would be advisable at present to give the Board all the control it seeks over other Charitable Institutions for the young subsidized by the Government.

To it might safely be assigned the power of withdrawing from any Institution any State child, but to go beyond might unduly interfere with private benevolence, deprive it of a legitimate field for action, and complicate the relations between our private subsidized Charities and Government.

The principal of these—the Destitute Children's Society, Randwick—already possesses legal privileges, and would be likely to put forth claims on the score of past services rendered to the Government, inasmuch as, in addition to the State children in the Asylum, there are others one moiety of whose maintenance cost is borne by its subscribers, some of whom are not yet prepared to acknowledge the superiority of the system adopted by the State Children's Relief Board.

There is much force in the statement in the report that the S. C. R. Board is placed at disadvantage in its endeavours to protect the public interests by the interval which elapses between the time it receives charge of a child and that child's admission into an asylum.

To some extent this interval is capable of being reduced by regular and frequent intercommunication, but I question if the real difficulties do not lie rather in the defective state of our laws as regards wife and child desertion, the permission enjoyed by destitute persons to come into the Colony, and the absence of power to better enforce paternal obligations after parents have cast their offspring on the State.

These weak points in our position have been already referred to in my reports, and find place in my opening letter.

## STATISTICS.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 31 DECEMBER, 1881, TO 31 DECEMBER, 1882.

<i>Income.</i>	£	s.	d.
Balance in Bank, 31 December, 1881	13	8	9
Deposit from Treasury in February	404	10	0
Refund from Gardner & Co.	0	5	7
Deposit from Treasury—March	500	0	0
May	500	0	0
July	500	0	0
October	800	0	0
December	460	0	0
From Treasury—Salary, Boarding-out Officer	400	0	0
Total receipts	3,578	4	4
Refunds to Treasury, being amounts received during year from parents, &c.	99	6	6
Balance	3,478	17	10
<i>Expenditure.</i>			
Payments to guardians for maintenance	1,680	16	0
Clothing for children boarded-out	616	11	0
Salary of Boarding-out Officer	400	0	0
Office rent and quarters, Boarding-out Officer	250	0	0
Conveyance of children to homes of guardians	47	9	7
Travelling expenses†	91	14	4
Incidental expenses	61	4	2
Medicines and medical attendance	38	19	5
Advertising	51	11	0
Balance in Bank, 31 December, 1882	339	18	10
<b>£3,578</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	

\* To 30 April, 1883, 342 children had been placed in homes, of whom 171 were below six years of age, and of remainder two-thirds were of ages from six to ten years.

† Clerical assistance, &c., £52; money order, £1 0s. 5d.; funerals, £3 2s. 6d.

## RETURN OF CHILDREN PLACED OUT, FROM JANUARY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1882.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Children under control, 1 January, 1882	34	46	80
Boarded-out during January, 1882	6	16	22
"    February "	1	1	1
"    March "	2	...	2
"    April "	7	14	21
"    May "	9	12	21
"    June "	5	13	18
"    July "	4	5	9
"    August "	9	14	23
"    September "	9	15	24
"    October "	11	8	19
"    November "	7	9	16
"    December "	...	3	3
	103	156	259
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Sent to Industrial School during year ended 31 December, 1882...	1	1	2
Returned to friends ditto	4	3	7
Died ...	1	...	1
	6	4	10
Leaving placed out, 31 December, 1882	97	152	249

## DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM, RANDWICK.

THE condition of this Institution throughout the year was most satisfactory, as regards cleanliness, order, and the general efficiency of its management.

The facilities at the Society's command, and the attention now paid to isolating infectious cases, especially the ophthalmic, from ordinary ailments, has been attended with the best results.

There were last year altogether fewer hospital admissions and serious cases, and the large body of the children looked brighter and more healthy than used formerly to be observable.

The improvement is encouraging from the fact that since drafts of children have been made by the State Relief Board from the Benevolent Asylum, the Randwick Board, which is supplied chiefly from that source, has been much less particular as to the quality of its own admissions from the Asylum.

In order to give effect to certain recommendations of their late medical staff, the Committee initiated, about the end of last year, plans for improving the ventilation of the class-rooms and dormitories. These works are now well advanced, and will, when completed, further conduce to the comfort and health of the children.

The Colonial Secretary recently intimated a desire to withdraw, as required from time to time, certain of the State Children from the Randwick Asylum, for the purpose of boarding them out under the auspices of the State Children's Relief Board, as is done from the Orphan Schools and Benevolent Asylum.

The Randwick Society does not, however, appear disposed to accede to the wishes of the Government in this matter, and, to remove difficulty possible in the future, I might suggest that no State child go henceforth to Randwick, except on the distinct understanding that he remains there only during the pleasure of the Colonial Secretary.

As a good point in the Society's administration, I desire to draw attention to the watchful care exercised on the welfare of the apprentices indentured from this Institution. During 1882, in addition to inquiries made through the police, 103 apprentices were visited.

Forty-four boys and forty-eight girls became entitled to gratuities on completion of apprenticeship. A sum of £385 11s. 6d. was received for maintenance from parents or guardians of children admitted direct by the Society.

## GENERAL STATISTICS, 1882.

	State Children.	Society's Children.	Total
Daily average number of children in the Asylum throughout the year 1882	513	159	672
Cost per head to Government	£18 15s. 9½d.		
Numerical strength in Institution, 31st December, 1881...	Boys. 395	Girls. 276	671
Admissions from parents	Boys. 26	Girls. 21	= 47
By Colonial Secretary's order	67	29	= 96
	93	50	= 143
Discharges to parents	51	28	= 79
Apprenticed...	49	41	= 90
Deaths	1	1	= 2
	101	70	= 171
Remaining in Institution, 31st December, 1882...	...	...	643

CLASSIFICATION.

## CLASSIFICATION.

Children.	Under 7 years.		From 7 to 9 years.		From 9 to 11 years.		From 11 to 13 years.		Total.	
	P.	R.C.	P.	R.C.	P.	R.C.	P.	R.C.	Boys.	Girls.
Boys .....	67	22	95	25	69	20	58	31	387	.....
Girls .....	32	19	51	27	51	31	23	22	.....	256
	338				305				643	

## MEDICAL OFFICER'S HEALTH REPORT.

Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1881	...	...	77
Admissions, 1882, some more than once	...	...	386
			463
Discharged from Hospital	...	...	414
Deaths	...	...	2
			416

Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1882 ... .. 47

Both children whose deaths are here recorded were recent admissions, one being a hopeless case.

## Description of cases—

Affection of the eyes	...	...	...	149
Whooping-cough	...	...	...	27
Croup	...	...	...	17
Diarrhoea	...	...	...	6
Pneumonia	...	...	...	4
Typhoid fever	...	...	...	1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	1
				205

Also, abscess, chicken-pox, stomatitis, otorrhea, skin affections, bronchitis, &c....

...	...	...	...	258
				463

## EDUCATIONAL PROGRESS, 1882.

## Report of Inspector, Department of Public Instruction—

Boys' division	...	...	...	Nearly fair.
Girls' do.	...	...	...	Fair.
Infants' do.	...	...	...	Very fair.

The school is under the entire control and management of the Government.

## ANALYSIS of Expenditure, 1882, showing expenditure under similar headings for 1881.

	1881. 662 children.			1882. 672 children.			1881. Cost per head.			1882. Cost per head.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Salaries .....	3,125	11	1	3,164	5	1	4	14	5	4	14	2½
Rations .....	2,768	5	10	3,779	18	5	4	3	7½	5	12	6
Clothing and bedding .....	1,143	13	6	2,295	12	0	1	14	6½	3	8	3½
Furniture, &c. ....	350	16	3	155	6	4	0	10	7¼	0	4	7½
Crockery and hardware .....	110	0	10	107	2	8	0	3	7	0	3	2¼
Fuel and lights.....	486	7	3	495	12	0	0	14	8½	0	14	9
Farm .....	770	1	9	929	2	6	1	3	3	1	7	7¼
Incidental expenses .....	359	7	4	344	1	6	0	10	10½	0	10	2½
Education .....	386	5	0	378	4	3	0	11	8	0	11	3
Medicines .....	144	16	2	155	1	4	0	4	4½	0	4	7½
Buildings and improvements .....	1,338	7	4	822	19	2	2	0	5	1	4	5½
Total cost, exclusive of cost of buildings and improvements .....	9,654	5	3	.....	.....	.....	14	11	8	17	11	3½
Gross total cost as paid by Government .....	10,992	12	4	.....	.....	.....	16	12	1	18	15	9½

## APPRENTICE FUND, 1882.

	£	s.	d.
Credit Balance in Government Savings' Bank, 31st December, 1881	...	...	3,968 0 9
Wages received from employers, 1882...	1,592	2	7
Interest paid by Bank on deposits	181	16	3
			1,773 18 10
			5,741 19 7
Wages paid in 1882 to forty-four boys and forty-eight girls, on completion of indentures	1,972	8	6
Amount transferred to general account in A.J.S. Bank for incidental expenses	105	0	0
Other deductions	81	9	10
			2,158 18 4
Leaving Cr. balance, 31st December, 1882	...	...	3,583 1 3

FINANCIAL

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1882.

<i>Income—</i>	£	s.	d.
Balance A.J.S. Bank ... ..	1,885	0	10
Amount of public subscriptions and donations ... ..	1,612	3	10
Interest from Perpetual Subscribers' Fund... ..	597	8	3
Receipts from Government—			
Subsidy at £2 to £1 on subscription			
to £2,000—			
For 1881 ... ..	333	6	8
For 1882 ... ..	3,666	13	4
	4,000	0	0
Paid for maintenance of State Children—			
November, 1881 ... ..	589	5	11
December, „ ... ..	599	3	9
	1,188	9	8
Supplementary account for 1881 ... ..	1,195	8	2
Maintenance account, 1882 ... ..	4,808	7	11
	11,192	5	9
Fees paid by employers in apprenticing ... ..	108	3	0
Amounts received from parents, &c... ..	385	11	6
	493	14	6
Amount transferred from Apprentice Fund ... ..	105	0	0
Sales ... ..	30	9	8
	135	9	8
Amount received account debentures due ... ..	2,200	0	0
Fixed deposits repaid ... ..	500	0	0
Interest on fixed deposits ... ..	170	0	0
	2,870	0	0
Legacies on account Perpetual Subscribers' Fund... ..	3,509	14	3
Special donations ... ..	800	0	0
	4,309	14	3
Cheques not presented, 31st December, 1882 ... ..	232	10	1
Overdraft A.J.S. Bank, 31st December, 1882 ... ..	784	6	3
	£24,112	13	5

<i>Expenditure—</i>			
Cheques not presented, 31 Dec., 1881 ... ..			314 12 8
Salaries and wages ... ..	2,125	17	0
Secretary and Accountant ... ..	325	0	0
Chaplains and Medical Officer ... ..	287	7	0
Salary and Commission to Collector ... ..	321	1	1
	3,059	5	1
Payments on account of education ... ..			378 4 3
Buildings and improvements... ..			822 19 10
Maintenance—Wages ... ..	105	0	0
Clothing and bedding ... ..	2,295	12	0
Ironmongery ... ..	107	2	8
Groceries ... ..	848	17	1
Flour ... ..	103	10	0
Meat ... ..	1,147	0	6
Bread ... ..	1,110	14	4
Provisions ... ..	569	16	6
Fuel and lights ... ..	495	12	0
Farm ... ..	929	2	6
Medicines ... ..	155	1	4
	7,867	8	11
Printing, advertising, stationery, postages ... ..	302	12	0
Premium insurance on £35,000 ... ..	35	0	0
Interest and exchange on A.J.S. Bank ... ..	6	9	6
Furniture and miscellaneous... ..	155	6	4
	499	7	10
Purchase N.S.W. Government Debentures... ..	7,300	0	0
Premium and accrued interest on above ... ..	1,039	5	4
Fixed deposits A.J.S. Bank ... ..	2,000	0	0
Payments on account boring for water ... ..	723	17	10
„ „ erection of drying-room ... ..	107	11	8
	11,170	14	10
	£24,112	13	5

## GENERAL ACCOUNT.—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1882.

<i>Liabilities—</i>	£	s.	d.
Dr. to Bequest Fund ... ..	94	3	8
to Perpetual Subscribers' Fund ... ..	345	0	4
Cheques not presented ... ..	232	10	1
Balance A.J.S. Bank ... ..	784	6	3
	£1,456	0	4

*Assets—*

<i>Assets—</i>	£	s.	d.
Government subsidy, £2 to £1 on subscriptions proportion of £4,000 ...	333	6	8
„ Maintenance account, September ... ..	590	18	3
October ... ..	601	17	6
November ... ..	593	8	0
December ... ..	580	6	4
	2,366	10	1
Fixed deposits account A.J.S. Bank... ..	7,049	6	9
Supplementary account for maintenance of State Children, being difference between rate £14 and £18 15s. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. on 512 $\frac{1}{2}$ , the daily average number throughout the year 1882 ... ..	2,455	3	10
	71	9	8
	2,383	14	2
	£12,132	17	8

Memo. of total Assets belonging to the Society, 31 Dec., 1882.

Net assets ... ..	£10,676	17	4
Perpetual Subscribers' Fund at credit ... ..	15,545	0	4
Value of stores on hand at cost price ... ..	1,752	6	1
Picnic Fund ... ..	164	17	11
	£28,139	1	8

#### THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY'S ASYLUM.

THE plan and operations of this Institution may be described as follows:—

1. Out-door relief.—By assistance rendered to the sickly and aged, or to widows having to support large families, or to the temporarily distressed. The relief is given either in money towards payment of rent or in provisions. Applications are considered also in cases of emergency for help in payment of burial expenses, &c. The expenditure last year for above purposes amounted to £1,234 10s. 8d., of which £500 was provided by annual vote of the Legislature.

2. A Receiving House, to which deserted or homeless children are brought by the police, or where State children awaiting transfer to other places are provided for under Colonial Secretary's order.

3. A Lying-in Hospital.

4. A Receiving House for sickly indigent women, or for females requiring treatment for diseases peculiar to women, but who cannot be received into hospitals.

5. Providing legal assistance in cases of wife and child desertion or of affiliation.

By arrangement made in the year 1862 the Society is reimbursed the entire cost of maintenance of all the women and children in the Asylum, so that its own expenditure is confined to providing a moiety of the outlay incurred upon out-door relief and for repairs.

It receives all fines paid into the Metropolitan Police Courts, and derived from this source last year £663 16s. 9d.

By accumulations, by the sale of part of the land originally granted to it and since resumed for the Redfern Station, by interest, and by legacies and other sources, on the 31st December last the Society's reserve fund amounted to £34,325 6s. 11d., to which might be safely added £1,000 to £1,500, the under-estimated value of 200 acres of land at Bankstown.

It would be advisable to keep the fact of this large reserve in view at the present time, as the Government is being moved by the Board to assist the Society in the erection of new buildings possessing larger accommodation and of improved character.

A decision is also waited for as to whether the land now occupied by the Asylum will be required for railway extension purposes, in which event another site will have to be secured. A determination of this matter is pressing, not only from the fact that delay will increase the difficulties of finding a suitable position, but because the present Asylum is very overcrowded, and the liability of the inmates to contract, eye affections occasions a suspicion of hospitalism in the walls, &c.

The work within the several departments of the Society's operations continued to be carried on in a very satisfactory manner.

The food supplied was ample and excellent in quality, and great care was paid to cleanliness and sanitation.

The staff of officers and attendants were most zealous in the discharge of their difficult and often repulsive duties, performed sometimes under the most discouraging circumstances. The children show that great care and attention is bestowed upon them; and the fact that in the Lying-in Hospital 237 women, some of whom were in a wretchedly diseased state, were accouched without a single death resulting is of itself evidence of high skill and efficiency on the part of the medical officers and nurses.

An increase in the expenditure in Out-door Relief is owing in part to the more liberal scale recently adopted by the Board. As no form of charity is so demoralizing to the recipients, or so open to imposition this department requires special watching.

Recommendations through persons influential with the Committee ought to be carefully discouraged, and full and frequent reports of the cases relieved required from the Visiting Officer.

## STATISTICS FOR 1882.

	Women.	Children.	Total.
Numbers remaining in Asylum, 31 December, 1881 ... ..	73	145	218
Admissions during 1882 ... ..	311	345	656
By births ... ..	...	228	228
	<u>384</u>	<u>718</u>	<u>1,102</u>
Discharges—			
	Women.	Children.	
With permission ... ..	282	317	
To Randwick Asylum ... ..	...	95	
Boarding-out Officer ... ..	...	74	
Infants' Home, Ashfield ... ..	...	1	
Asylum for Imbeciles ... ..	...	1	
Mission Home ... ..	2	2	
Police ... ..	...	1	
Sydney Hospital ... ..	6	...	
Absconded... ..	3	3	
Died... ..	3	68	
	<u>296</u>	<u>562</u>	<u>858</u>
Remaining in Asylum, 31 December, 1882... ..	88	156	244

*Classification of Religious Creed professed by Inmates or Parents of Children.*

	Women.	Children.
Belonging to Protestant Churches ... ..	195	225
Roman Catholics... ..	116	120

*Medical Report.*

71 deaths—3 of adults and 68 of children—were reported. A considerable number of the latter were in a hopelessly diseased or dying condition at time of admission. *Inter alia*, causes of death:—Marasmus or wasting, 27 cases; congenital syphilis, 7 cases; premature birth, 9 cases. Of the cause of deaths of adults, 1 was from burns, the result of an accident.

*Table showing Ages of Children at time of Death.*

Under month.	1 to 3 months.	3 to 12 months.	1 year to 3 years.	8 to 11 years.
9	22	22	11	2

The Medical Officer states that cases of congenital syphilis are largely on the increase.

237 women were safely accouched during the year. Of the above number, 45 only were married, 63 were natives of Great Britain and Ireland, 4 of other places in Europe, and 169 were Australian born, of whom 145 were natives of the Colony, and but 15 of the number married women.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1882.

	£	s.	d.
<i>Income—</i>			
Balance in Bank, 31 December, 1881, and cash in hand ... ..	923	1	9
Received from public—			
By Subscriptions... ..	549	2	4
Payments by women... ..	64	3	0
Do for children ... ..	52	1	0
	<u>665</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>
Received from Government—			
For maintenance of women and children ... ..	5,565	6	6
Subsidy, as moiety out-door relief ... ..	500	0	0
From Police Courts, fines ... ..	663	16	9
	<u>6,729</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Interest ... ..	150	0	0
Sundry small receipts ... ..	11	18	0
	<u>£8,479</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>
<i>Expenditure—</i>			
Account Maintenance—			
Provisions ... ..	£2,677	18	11
Drapery and clothing... ..	502	19	8
Fuel and lighting ... ..	219	8	2
Medicines ... ..	124	15	4
Medical comforts ... ..	56	12	2
	<u>3,581</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>3</u>
Furniture... ..	125	11	3
	<u>3,707</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>
Salaries ... ..	1,149	13	6
Sundries—			
Gratuities... ..	155	13	0
Commission ... ..	37	3	6
Insurance... ..	14	7	0
Stationery, printing, advertising ... ..	75	13	5
Petties and petty cash ... ..	103	5	2
	<u>386</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>
Carried forward ... ..	5,243	1	1
			Brought



	£	s.	d.
Brought forward...	5,243	1	1
Money disbursed to out-pensioners	373	3	6
Interments	157	15	0
Buildings and repairs	409	5	4
Investment Fund...	1,500	0	0
Balance, 31 December, 1882	796	4	5
	<u>£8,479</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>4</u>

*Investment Account and Contra.*

<i>Dr.</i>			
To Legacies and bequests	5,722	16	7
Proceeds of sale house and land (resumed)	10,359	4	5
Investment and interest on Bank deposits...	15,883	19	4
Thomas Walker's donation	300	0	0
Land at Bankstown, original valuation	480	0	0
Amounts from General Account	1,500	0	0
Do do do	79	6	7
		<u>1,579</u>	<u>6 7</u>
	<u>£34,325</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>
<i>Cr.</i>			
By Land at Bankstown, probably worth £2,000	480	0	0
Thirty New South Wales Government Debentures	3,000	0	0
		<u>3,480</u>	<u>0 0</u>
Deposit in Banks—			
Bank of New South Wales	23,903	11	8
The City Bank	6,941	15	3
		<u>30,845</u>	<u>6 11</u>
	<u>£34,325</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>

THE INFANTS' HOME, ASHFIELD.

THE objects of this Society are to protect infants who, whether by the fault or the circumstances of their parents, unhappily are in need of such fostering care, and at the same time to afford to deserted wives and single women with infants an opportunity to recover position, and honestly support themselves and their children.

By the manner in which they carry out this purpose, the Committee assert they offer no inducements to laxity of morals, nor encourage neglect of parental obligations.

Whether or not such duties should have been included in the work of "The Benevolent Society" is an open question—the fact remains, a necessity existed, and this Society have occupied themselves in endeavouring to minister to it.

That much suffering and many infant lives have been saved is beyond question.

Many fallen women, through the Society's benevolent assistance, have been enabled to recover a respectable status; on the other hand, they have experienced many instances of ingratitude and imposition, but in all the interests of the children have been secured.

As regards cleanliness, accommodation, and management, the Infants' Home is well conducted, and every effort exerted to keep the women who are admitted into it usefully and fully employed in domestic routine, the care of the infants, and in laundry work.

From the last, £200 1s. 2d. was realized during the year 1882, also from mothers £111 8s. 6d.

As is always the case in similar Institutions elsewhere, the death rate is abnormally heavy—many of the children on admission bearing unmistakeable traces of hardship and disease acquired or inherited from vicious parentage.

Full details of the operations and financial position of the Society are given in accompanying statistics.

STATISTICS FOR 1882.

	Women.	Children.		Total.
		Male.	Female.	
Numbers remaining in Institution	21	30	17	47
Admissions during 1882, January to December	36	32	38	70
Discharges	37	16	21	37
Deaths		19	11	30
Remaining in Institution, 31st December, 1882	20	30	20	50
Number given up to State Children's Relief Board		6	8	14
Removed to Newcastle Asylum for Imbeciles		1	...	1
Adopted		1	1	2
Left Institution with mothers		7	13	20
Attending Public School, and boarding in Home		*8	...	

NOTE.—Towards end of year only two boys attended school, possibly the others are those removed for "boarding-out."

## MEDICAL REPORT, 1882.

Diseases.	Cases.	Deaths.
Class I—Zymotic.—Dietic ... ..	10	...
Parasitic ... ..	12	3
Class II—Constitutional.—Tubercular ... ..	15	2
Class III—Local.—Nervous system ... ..	20	1
Respiratory ... ..	2	1
Digestive organs ... ..	15	11
Integumentary system ... ..	3	1
Class IV—Developmental.—Teething, &c. ... ..	12	...
Nutrition (debility, &c.)... ..	20	11
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	109	30

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1882.

<i>Income—</i>	£	s.	d.
Balance 31st December, 1881 ... ..	596	12	10
Received from subscriptions ... ..	232	8	6
"    "    Donations ... ..	920	0	0
"    "    Parents ... ..	111	8	6
"    "    Government subsidy ... ..	1,064	16	3
"    "    Boxes (of clothing?) ... ..	28	14	3
"    "    Laundry work ... ..	200	1	2
Interest remitted ... ..	100	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current account ... ..	£3,254	1	6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
<i>Expenditure—</i>			
Maintenance account ... ..	1,048	10	7
Medical Officer's salary ... ..	20	0	0
Drugs and instruments ... ..	10	17	11
Nursing Staff and Lady Superintendent's salaries... ..	606	6	6
Funerals (two years) ... ..	84	7	6
Buildings and repairs... ..	67	14	7
Secretariat, printing, &c. ... ..	23	12	6
Sundries, interest ... ..	100	0	0
Balance, 31st December, 1882, as given ... ..	272	11	11
Do.    do.    error ... ..	20	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total current account ... ..	2,254	1	6
Invested funds ... ..	1,000	0	0
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	£3,254	1	6

## INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

THIS Institution especially recommends itself to public favour, by the evident intention of the Managing Committee to avoid leaning improperly on the Government.

That such a course meets the general approval is shown by the support which the benevolent public have continued to accord to it.

While the Government subsidy last year was only £450, the subscriptions amounted to £1,832 13s. 7d., besides a special donation of £830. It also received legacies to the amount of £2,234 14s. 3d.

The school fees equalled £974 2s. 10d., and clothing repayments £93 19s. 8d., showing that the objects of the Charity reach not only the children of the State, but are utilized by all sections of the community.

An excellent rule of the Society requires that children sent to the Institution from beyond New South Wales shall be returned to their own Colony.

I have again to speak in most favourable terms of the success of the management. The Ladies' Committee, whose special functions are to supervise domestic arrangements, appears to work in perfect harmony with the House Committee, and thus renders valuable service. There also seems an excellent sympathy between the teaching staff and the pupils.

The health of the children during all last year was excellent, a few cases of whooping-cough being the only hospital cases.

Several improvements of a substantial and costly character were made or completed during the past year, as the cementing the outside walls of the Institution, the erection of a portico, of an iron and stone fence along the Society's land, and of a gymnasium.

The sleeping accommodation is found to be too limited, and a new wing to contain dormitories and workshops is contemplated.

The carrying into effect such idea, in so far as relates to the workshops, might I think be delayed, and the Industrial Blind Institution Committee invited to reconsider some of the suggestions made by Sir Hercules Robinson, in his letter to Sir Alfred Stephen.

To duplicate teaching power and workshops, and so distract and divide the public sympathy on behalf of the blind, is surely not good policy.

That Sir Hercules was right in saying the chief supply of blind workers would have to be sought for from the Newtown Institution will now be generally admitted.

On occasion of my last visit to the Institution, I gave particular attention to the Articulation Class formed about eighteen months ago. The teacher explained that, to give the system fair play, it would be necessary to completely separate her pupils from those mutes who practised the sign methods of communication, but to do so would involve large extra expense.

I found seven children under tuition, only two of whom could be said to have passed the rudimentary stage; these had advanced far enough to make very tolerable imitations of words spoken, and could readily understand and detect stock phrases. A girl repeated after me a sentence containing a word with which she was wholly unaccustomed, proving the capabilities of the system. Whether results will generally repay the cost of the effort I am unprepared to say, but to me an objection lies in the fact that the voices of the children are most unnatural and unpleasant, and that conversation necessitates the speakers being opposite to and in full view of each other.

Of the 213 who have passed through the Institution, or are now inmates, 166 were deaf and dumb. Of these—

5	are employed at printing.
3	„ „ „ farming.
4	„ „ „ shoemaking.
2	„ „ „ as carpenters.
7	„ „ „ dressmakers, milliners, or tailoresses.
1	is „ „ „ bookbinder.
1	„ „ „ „ gold-digger.
5	are „ „ „ saddlers.
2	„ „ „ teaching in the Institution.
3	„ „ „ at domestic work in the Institution.
1	is „ „ „ as tinsmith.
1	„ „ „ „ engineer.
1	„ „ „ „ labourer.
1	„ „ „ „ coal-miner.
2	are „ „ „ engravers.
1	is „ „ „ draftsman.
9	were idiotic, and placed in Asylums for Insane.
8	died.
57	remain in the Institution.
52	unaccounted for; some left the Colony, others at household work, &c., with parents.
166	

Of the blind—

1	works in a brick-yard, having somewhat recovered his sight.
1	„ „ at mattress-making.
2	work „ „ basket-making.
1	works „ „ piano-tuning.
1	„ „ „ chair-caning.
2	died.
1	married.
17	returned to their homes.
21	remain in the Institution.
47	

#### STATISTICS.

##### Number of Children.

	New South Wales.		Queensland.		Tasmania.	Friendly Islands.	Total.		Grand Total.
	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	
In the Institution, December 31st, 1881 .....	33	12	17	7	2	.....	50	21	71
Admitted in 1882 .....	7	1	4	1	.....	1	12	2	14
Discharged in 1882 .....	40	13	21	8	2	1	62	23	85
Remaining in the Institution, December 31st, 1882 .....	5	1	2	3	.....	.....	7	4	11
	35	12	19	5	2	1	55	19	74

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, FROM JANUARY 1ST, TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1882.

*Receipts—*

To Balance, December 31st, 1881, as follows:—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Fixed deposits ... ..	4,190	0	0			
Debentures ... ..	510	0	0			
				4,700	0	0

*Less—*

Overdraft, General Fund Account ... ..	£164	0	8			
„ Building Fund Account ... ..	52	17	0			
				216	17	8
						4,483 2 4
To Government subsidy ... ..	450	0	0			
Subscriptions and donations, Sydney ... ..	970	2	1			
Specials donations, „ ... ..	830	0	0			
Subscriptions and donations, country... ..	361	14	0			
„ „ Queensland* ... ..	19	6	0			
Collections by friends in country ... ..	253	6	0			
„ „ Queensland* ... ..	228	5	6			
Legacies received ... ..	2,284	14	3			
School fees, New South Wales ... ..	425	2	10			
„ Queensland* ... ..	474	0	0			
„ Tasmania ... ..	50	0	0			
„ Friendly Islands ... ..	25	0	0			
Clothing repayments, New South Wales ... ..	65	3	11			
„ „ Queensland* ... ..	28	15	9			
Proceeds, cow and calf sold ... ..	5	17	6			
Interest on investments ... ..	269	4	6			
						6,740 12 4
Total receipts during the year ... ..						£11,223 14 8

## \* Receipts from Queensland—

Subscriptions and donations ... ..	£	s.	d.
Collections by friends ... ..	228	5	6
School fees ... ..	474	0	0
Clothing repayments ... ..	28	15	9
	£750	7	3

*Expenditure—*

By salaries and wages ... ..	£	s.	d.			
Provisions and fodder ... ..	1,119	13	8			
Drapery, clothing, and boots ... ..	501	3	8			
Advertising, printing, stamps, and stationery ... ..	201	16	10			
Furniture, crockery, and bedding ... ..	174	16	8			
Books and school requisites ... ..	148	7	3			
Petty house expenses ... ..	109	12	4			
Alterations and repairs... ..	102	6	4			
Fuel, gas, and medicine... ..	85	6	3			
Travelling expenses ... ..	53	6	9			
Insurance ... ..	40	3	8			
Purchase of cow ... ..	8	12	6			
Payments to Contractor and Architect, on account of cementing, erection of porch, cow-shed, and gymnasium ... ..	8	8	0			
Interest to Bank on overdraft... ..	265	4	0			
	0	9	7			
				2,819 7 6		
Total expenditure for the year ... ..						2,819 7 6
To Balance, invested as follows:—						
Fixed deposit ... ..	8,100	0	0			
Debentures ... ..	510	0	0			
Bank Balance Building Fund Account ... ..	106	3	8			
				8,716	3	8

*Less—*

Overdraft on General Fund Account ... ..	311	16	6			
						8,404 7 2
						£11,223 14 8

## The Perpetual Subscribers' Fund—

Amount of John W. Wood's legacy ... ..	1,000	0	0			
„ J. G. Raphael's legacy... ..	43	0	4			
						1,043 0 4

## THE INDUSTRIAL BLIND INSTITUTION.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1882.

		£	s.	d.
<i>Income—</i>				
Balance, 31st December, 1881	...	345	19	6
Donations and subscriptions	...	902	6	6
Government subsidy	...	1,080	19	0
Realized by sales of work	...	394	10	9
Interest	...	9	9	0
Overdraft, 31st December, 1882	...	54	14	10
		<hr/>		
		£2,787	19	7
<i>Expenditure—</i>				
Wages to workers	...	392	3	1
Salaries	...	365	11	2
Materials purchased	...	229	14	8
Sundry expenditure	...	82	9	10
Repairs and improvements	...	92	2	6
Investments Account Building Fund	...	1,624	9	0
Interest	...	1	9	4
		<hr/>		
		£2,787	19	7

The objects aimed at by the Society are—the instruction of the indigent blind of both sexes in trades and manual labour, thus providing them with a means of gaining a livelihood, by furnishing instructions in various handicrafts, convenient accommodation, materials, and appliances for carrying on their work, and a place in which the work can be displayed and sold.

A further intention of the Society for promoting the welfare of the blind, but not yet carried into effect, is the formation of a library in relief-print, the delivery of lectures on suitable subjects, the affording opportunity to such blind indigent persons as show capacity to study of music, and, if found practicable, the receiving a limited number of the workers into residence.

The costly character of the building and its very restricted accommodation have placed the Society hitherto in difficulties, by limiting the space for operatives, and so enhancing the cost of tuition.

At the end of the year 1882 there were only ten workers, eight of whom were basket-makers and two mattress-makers. Some of these have acquired considerable proficiency.

For the large expenditure of public and private funds already incurred (without reference to the value of the building erected), such result appears very inadequate.

The Committee, however, entertain a hope that by completing workshops, the foundations of which are already laid, additional space for fifteen or twenty workers will be gained, and that if an active sympathy in their endeavours is shown, by the public purchasing their work, the Institution may become largely self-supporting.

As stated above, the funds in hand for extensions amount to £1,624 9s., and in all probability Government will be asked to further aid in carrying out the work; hence leading to the consideration of the question whether as at present constituted the Institution is working on correct principles, and whence are the additional workers to come.

At its initiation, our late highly esteemed Governor, Sir Hercules Robinson, after particular inquiry into the numbers and circumstances of the blind in the Colouy, expressed, in a letter to Sir Alfred Stephen, representative of the trustees of the late Mr. Wood, and now President of the Industrial Blind Institution, his views as to the best method of applying the Wood legacy.

Setting aside those blind persons already provided for by friends, &c., he divided the indigent blind into sections:—

1. He showed that the professional blind beggar would be very unlikely to abandon his trade and become a worker.
2. That of the 102 blind then in the Government Asylums, 90 were over 40 years of age, 76 over 50 years; and that if the aged, the infirm, and those physically or mentally incapable of exerting themselves were eliminated, that out of the entire number scarcely half-a-dozen would be left who would be capable of receiving instruction or willing to be taught.
3. That blind children were the best and largest source for furnishing the stock out of which would come the future blind workers; and, in order to carry on the benefits of the education offered to the children in our Institution on the Newtown Road, and at the same time fulfil the intention of the testator of the Wood legacy, he laid down certain suggestions (given below), adding significantly that were a separate adult Blind Institution called into existence it would only be saddling the public with the maintenance of "a white elephant."

He further proceeded to show that the children in the Newtown-road Institution, as they matured, required, in addition to their mental education, instruction in handicrafts, to prevent them from becoming permanently dependent, and that without bringing them into contact with adults, both classes could be instructed, under the arrangement he suggested, by the same staff of teachers.

Extract from Sir Hercules Robinson's letter to Sir Alfred Stephen:—

Bearing in mind then the want in the existing Blind Institution, and the view, which I believe to be correct, that it is with the young alone that any real good can be effected, I would venture to offer the following suggestions:—

1. That upon the ground of the existing Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution a building be erected in a separate enclosure, to be called "The Wood's Industrial Institute for the Blind."
2. That it contain, as proposed, beds for twelve adult inmates, and separate workshops for adults and children.
3. That the workshops for adults be sufficiently large to accommodate, as well as the twelve inmates, out-door adult pupils, if any should desire to attend and learn a trade.
4. That the workshops for the young should be so arranged as to prevent any association between the young and the adults—a point, as I conceive, of serious importance.
5. That the two Institutions be separated by a high wall and a locked gate, and the children from the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution be under the eye of their Superintendent whilst engaged daily in their industrial studies.

The

The two Institutions might at the same time be under the same general management and control, and the new institute carried on without imposing on the public any considerable additional charge for administrative machinery.

For myself, I do not believe in the success of the adult part of the scheme. If, however, I should be wrong in this view, you must bear in mind that anything you propose to do at the corner of William-street could be done better and far cheaper at Newtown Road; whilst you would at the same time be supplying a great want in the existing Blind Institution; and should the adult part of the proposal fail, you will then be able to fall back upon the industrial education of the young, and concentrate your efforts in that direction.

If some such plan as this is not agreeable to the trustees, or considered legal under the will, and the only alternative is a separate Institution for the "indigent" adult blind as proposed at the corner of William-street, I should certainly for my own part, for the reason which I have given, think it better that the legacy should lapse than that the public should be saddled with such a "white elephant."

Another reason for amalgamating the two now opposing Institutions would be that the public sympathy and interest would be increased and single, whereas now it is divided—therefore weakened.

As the Committee of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind Institution are now contemplating adding handicraft teaching to their curriculum, the time seems favourable for a reconsideration of Sir Hercules's proposals; and as calls on the Government from both Institutions are probable, I have deemed it my duty to direct the attention of the Colonial Secretary to what I believe will be the best means of effecting the largest amount of good results at least cost.

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## PART 2.

INSTITUTIONS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE  
MINISTER OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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## NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON."

THIS Institution continues to show a very active and efficient supervision.

Daily average throughout year of numbers in—

1882.	1881.
186	166 Increase 20.

Judging from the above increase, it may be inferred that the purpose and usefulness of the "Vernon" are becoming better known to and appreciated by country Benches.

Many of the boys on arrival on board bear unmistakeable evidences of neglect and hardships endured, while some are suffering from infectious skin affections.

The Superintendent has drawn my attention to the dangers probable from these last—which increase as the numbers in the ship grow larger.

I would suggest that a medical examination be made prior to any boy going on board, and that infectious diseases cases be treated at the Benevolent Asylum, where ample means for isolating them exist.

The general health of the boys throughout 1882 was excellent. One death is reported.

The maintenance cost per head compares favourably with that of any former year, the advance in the price of meat being borne in mind.

1882.	1881.
£25 13s. 1d.	£25 16s. 10d.

This is the more satisfactory as included in the above are items for alterations and fitting up a new schoolroom, together amounting to £482 17s. 4d.

In estimating and comparing the expense of this Institution with Randwick Asylum and others, it must be borne in mind that a much closer supervision—as well by night as by day—has to be maintained, and that trained and responsible men only can be employed.

The payments towards maintenance by parents or guardians is steadily increasing in amount; last year £231 14s. 2d. was received from this source.

Of the boys apprenticed a much larger proportion adopted the sea for a profession—twenty of these are now serving on board the "Wolverene."

Captain Neitenstein reports having received many letters from lads formerly under his care, describing their well-doing.

*Statistics—1882.*

## Numerical strength—

Numbers on ship, 31 December, 1881	...	...	...	...	...	177
Admissions—						
By committals	...	...	...	...	...	99
Returned from "Wolverene" (ill health)	...	...	...	...	...	1
"    Indentures cancelled...	...	...	...	...	...	6
"    Employer not fulfilling conditions	...	...	...	...	...	1
"    Employer leaving his residence	...	...	...	...	...	5
Re-admitted from Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	1
"    from Female Industrial School	...	...	...	...	...	6
					—	119
						296
Discharges—						
Apprenticed	...	...	...	...	...	88
To relatives	...	...	...	...	...	18
Infirmary	...	...	...	...	...	1
Informal warrant	...	...	...	...	...	1
Female Industrial School	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dead	...	...	...	...	...	1
					—	110

Number on board, 31 December, 1882 ... .. 186

The daily average number throughout the year is also ... .. 186

Ages of committals :—3 to 7 years, 3; 7 to 10 years, 30; 10 to 13 years, 34; 13 to 17 years, 52; total, 119.

Apprenticeships :—39 general servants; 31 sailors; 15 farm and station hands; 1 store assistant; 1 gardener; 1 groom; total, 88.

Religion of boys admitted :—Protestants, 56; Roman Catholics, 63.

Visits of Religious Instructors :—Protestants, 59; Roman Catholics, 63.

Payments on account maintenance, £231 14s. 2d.

## Medical Report of cases during year in Hospital—

Heart disease	...	...	2	Low fever	...	...	2
General debility	...	...	2	Pneumonia	...	...	1
Epileptic	...	...	1	Gastric irritation	...	...	2
Former injuries	...	...	3	Bruises	...	...	2
Rheumatism	...	...	1	Dislocation	...	...	1
Wounds	...	...	1	Skin diseases	...	...	6

Total cases, 24. 1 death from heart disease.



*Statement of Expenditure, 1882.*

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Maintenance—						
Salaries, including medical ... ..	1,635	6	2			
Provisions ... ..	2,003	15	7			
Clothing and bedding ... ..	441	18	4			
Boots ... ..	40	0	0			
Books and stationery ... ..	67	18	8			
Fuel and lighting ... ..	61	10	6			
Medicines ... ..	38	4	3			
Sundries ... ..	82	1	5			
				4,420	14	11
Deduct amount paid by parents, &c. ... ..				231	14	2
				4,189	0	9
Add good conduct gratuities to boys ... ..	23	10	0			
Repairing ship's guns ... ..	29	15	0			
Ship's stores, paint, wire rigging, &c. ... ..	347	17	4			
Alterations and repairs by Colonial Architect, fitting up schoolroom, &c. ... ..	482	17	4			
				883	19	8
Gross cost to Government ... ..				£5,073	0	5
or per head—£25 13s. 1d.						

The cost a few years back was between £30 to £40 per head, at a time when provisions and labour were paid for at lower rates.

#### THE FEMALE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, BILOELA.

THE operations during the past year at this Institution may be considered satisfactory, as regards the good order, discipline, and cleanliness in which it was maintained.

The health of the children also was excellent.

The average cost per head was slightly higher in 1882 than in 1881, explainable by the increased rates of the provision contracts.

It must be a matter for regret that so considerable a proportion of the girls apprenticed to employers from the Industrial School are year by year returned to it for alleged misconduct.

That the fault is not always on the side of the apprentice is shown by the fact that a change of situation, coupled perhaps with the greater tact of their new employers, produces often a marked improvement in the girls.

The question, however, naturally suggests itself, is the system in the school not capable of improvement; and in answer it might be said that the contact with girls who have been vicious cannot fail to have a disturbing effect on those others who have grown up within the school, and but for such companionship could not have gained evil experiences.

Entertaining such opinion, I have no hesitation in recommending that total separation be maintained between the committals above a certain age and such as from tender years have grown up in the Institution, the distinction to be maintained till the latter are apprenticed.

I desire further to suggest that, when practicable and able to be done without disclosing the home to parents, children below seven years of age might be placed in private families, under the supervision of the State Children's Relief Board.

My reason for limiting the above suggestion is because "neglected" children beyond the age mentioned frequently require the restraining influences of asylum and school life to subdue the restlessness begotten of their previous habits.

The recent curtailment of the ground belonging to the school will, I fear, increase the difficulty of giving effect to my first recommendation at Biloelela.

The requirements of the new Dock in course of construction have deprived the Institution of its laundry, office, children's playground, and the bathing-house, and make it not improbable that ere long a necessity may declare itself for the entire removal of the School to some other site.

Already large gangs of workmen are employed in the immediate vicinity and under observation of the inmates of the Industrial School. This cannot but have an undesirable effect on the senior girls.

#### Statistics.

	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
Remaining in Industrial School, 31st December, 1881 ...	109	21	130
Admitted, 1882 ... ..	40	2	52
Re-admitted, 1882 ... ..	10	...	...
	159	23	182
Discharged, 1882—	Girls.	Boys.	
Apprenticed ... ..	28	...	
On attaining eighteen years of age ...	9	...	
To parents, at request ... ..	5	1	
Absconded ... ..	2	...	
To "Vernon," on attaining seven years ...	7	...	
	44	8	52
Remaining in Institution, 31 December, 1882 ... ..	115	15	130

Table

Table of respective ages—				Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
Under 4 years	...	...	...	3				
4 to 8	"	"	"	30				
8 " 12	"	"	"	42	...	130	...	...
12 " 16	"	"	"	35				
16 " 18	"	"	"	20				
Daily average of numbers throughout the year 1882					...	102	18	120

*Expenditure, 1882.*

	£	s.	d.
Salaries	675	0	0
Good conduct gratuities	16	7	9
Rations	1,119	18	0
Fuel and lights	61	15	6
Forage for cows and horse	101	2	0
Medicines	18	10	5
Drapery	140	17	6
School books, stationery, &c.	12	3	7
Ironmongery and crockery	55	10	5
Boots	347	3	0
Sundries	15	14	0
Incidental	79	0	0
	<u>2,643</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Less by payments from parents	11	0	0
	<u>2,632</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Add proportion, Medical Vote	50	0	0
„ payments by Department Colonial Architect—			
For ordinary repairs	72	13	0
„ furniture	7	12	0
	<u>80</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>0</u>
	<u>£2,762</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>
Average cost per head	£23	0	4

The progress in School, according to the report of the Inspector for the Department of Public Instruction, was "nearly fair."

Many of the girls on admission are lamentably ignorant, and often almost unteachable, so far as abstract mental effort is concerned.

#### THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA.

I HAVE again to testify to the care and attention the children receive at this Orphanage, and to the success as respects their health and cheerful appearance which such exertions on the part of the management secure to them.

Considering the further decrease in the daily average numbers—213 in 1882 against 226 in 1881, and 233 in 1880—and the high rates at which the contracts for provisions were accepted last year, there appears to have been a due regard to economy in the administration, although the maintenance cost per head shows a slight increase—£17 19s. 8d. in 1882, and £17 4s. 5½d. in 1881.

In making comparisons as to relative cost between the two Orphan Schools, or between either and the Randwick Asylum, it should always be remembered that the smaller Institution must stand at disadvantage.

As the children in all three vary between the ages extending almost from infancy to that when they are considered fit to be apprenticed, their divisional staffs of caretakers must correspond, the cost of supervision falling the more lightly per head as the numbers increase.

At the Protestant Orphan School last year a further difficulty was called into existence by the removal of several of the elder girls by the State Children's Relief Society.

Many of these had assisted in the domestic duties of the Institution, and their places could not be supplied without interfering with the schooling of the grade younger than themselves.

*Statistics, 1882.*

Numbers—		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining in Institution, 31st December, 1881	...	147	79	226
Admitted during 1882	...	36	21	57
		<u>183</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>283</u>
Discharged during 1882—		Boys.	Girls.	
Apprenticed	...	8	13	
Returned to relatives	...	18	18	
To Boarding-out Officers, S.C.R. Board...	...	7	32	
Died	...	1	...	
		<u>34</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>97</u>
Remaining in Institution, 31st December, 1882	...	149	37	186
Average daily numbers in Orphanage throughout year, 213.		<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>

The

The large excess of girls over boys withdrawn for boarding-out will have to be narrowly watched, because it may altogether change the character of our juvenile asylums—leaving for them only boys.

*Analysis of Expenditure.*

PROTESTANT Orphan School—Average cost in detail for the year 1882.

Year.	Average No. of Children.	Salaries.		Maintenance (Provisions.)		Clothing.		Furniture.		Crockery, hardware, &c.		Fuel.			
		Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1882 ....	213·2	1,281 15 1	6 0 3	1,336 2 6	6 5 4	436 11 8	2 0 11½	Nil.	Nil.	131 12 2	0 12 4	137 3 5	0 12 10¼		
Year.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Light.		Forage.		Incidental Expenses.		Allowance to Officers, in lieu of Quarters, Rations, &c.		School Books and Books for Library.		Medicines.		Total average cost, exclusive of repairs to buildings, &c.
			Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1882 ....	120 14 0	0 11 3¼	65 19 5	0 6 2¼	185 6 4	0 17 4½	160 0 0	0 15 0	47 15 9	0 4 5½	3 8 0	0 0 3¼	18 6 4¼		

	Cost of maintenance.	Cost per head.
As per above return ... ..	£3,906 8 4	£18 6 4¾
Deduct payments by friends of children ...	71 13 6	0 6 8¾
	<u>£3,834 14 10</u>	<u>£17 19 8</u>

The increase in amount paid by parents, &c., is a most satisfactory item, £71 13s. 6d.

Report of school progress during the year 1882 as furnished by the Inspector of Department for Public Instruction:—

Boys' division, progress ... ..	Fair
Girls' do. ... ..	Fair
Infants' do. ... ..	Very fair.

Clothing returns, showing work done—

	Number of articles made.	Repaired.
By the girls ... ..	379	9,809
By attendants ... ..	2,160	No account.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA.

From the economy of its administration, the healthy and happy condition of the children, and the accord between the latter and their guardians, a very favourable impression is produced upon me on the occasions of my visits to this Institution.

There is, however, a circumstance in connection with it alluded to in previous reports, to which attention seems desirable.

Year by year, in proportion to the total numbers but very few children are apprenticed from this Orphanage, the great bulk of those reaching the apprenticing age being returned to friends.

A suspicion naturally arises as to whether the Committee who recommend applications to the Minister make sufficient inquiry and guard the Government from improper calls being made upon it.

Following up this idea, it is at least remarkable that when it became known that the State Children's Relief Board intended to place some of the children in private (R.C.) families under the Boarding-out System, a considerable number of children were at once withdrawn, thus showing the value of the test principle in the Public Charities.

The medical returns for 1882 are most satisfactory. There was little serious illness, and but few cases of eye disease, the cases being of a constitutional character only.

Of the three deaths reported, two were of female infants very delicate at time of admission.

*Statistics.*

Numbers—	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining in Institution, 31 December, 1881 ... ..	178	142	320
Admitted during 1882 ... ..	24	15	39
	<u>202</u>	<u>157</u>	<u>359</u>
Discharged, 1882—	Boys.	Girls.	
Apprenticed ... ..	9	5	
Returned to friends ... ..	36	50	
Died ... ..	1	2	
	<u>46</u>	<u>57</u>	<u>103</u>
Remaining in Institution, 31 December, 1882 ... ..	156	100	256
Average number of children throughout 1882, 291.			

*Analysis*

## Analysis of Expenditure.

## A.

AVERAGE cost in detail for the year 1882:—

Year.	Average Number of Children.	Salaries		Maintenance. (Provisions.)		Clothing.		Crockery and Hardware.		Fuel.			
		Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.		
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1882.....	291	1,294 0 0	4 8 11	1,705 19 3½	5 17 2½	620 6 2	2 2 7½	61 0 3	0 4 2½	187 2 0½	0 12 10½		
Light.		Forge.		Incidental expenses.		Allowances to Officers in lieu of Quarters and Rations.*		School Books and Stationery.		Medicine.		Total average cost per head, exclusive of repairs to buildings, &c.	
Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
57 8 6	0 3 11½	83 6 7½	0 5 8½	72 7 1½	0 4 11½	80 0 0	0 5 5½	80 0 0	0 5 5½	27 0 5	0 1 10½	4,268 10 5	14 13 4½

Daily average number, 291.

Cost of maintenance...	£	s.	d.
Average cost per head	4,268	10	5
Add proportion medical vote, £80; rate per head	14	13	4½
„ Repairs and additions (Colonial Architect's vote).	0	5	6
Deduct received from parents, £29 10s.; sale of pigs, £2 10s. ...	32	0	0
Total cost per head ...			

Work done by girls during the year—Articles made, 1,057; repaired, 5,314.

Educational progress—Report of Inspector for Département of Public Instruction:—

Boys' Division...	Fair to very fair
Girls' do. ...	Fair
Infants' do. ...	Fair to very fair.

## THE SYDNEY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

The number of members increased last year from 1,920 to 1,954, and a further increase appears imminent consequent on the present agitation on foot regarding Sunday opening and cognate questions. The Government has of late become identified with the Institution, from the largeness of its subsidies (£4,027 10s. 10d) for 1882, and will have to secure it from disturbances of a sectional character.

During the year 1882 the Library received large additions, and now contains separate works to the number of 10,724; the newspapers and magazines taken in amounting to 300.

## SYDNEY SCHOOL OF ARTS (Branch Institution No. 1).

## Financial Statement.

<i>Income—</i>		£	s.	d.
By Subscriptions	...	1,709	10	9
Hire of Hall	...	†1,000	0	0
Rents charged, Technical College	...	500	0	0
Government subsidy, £1 to £2 on subscriptions	...	†1,489	8	4
Miscellaneous	...	69	14	9
		<u>£4,768</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>10</u>
<i>Expenditure—</i>				
Salaries...	...	1,201	9	8
Books and binding	...	680	16	2
Newspapers	...	133	0	11
Furniture and repairs...	...	118	11	1
Lighting	...	-193	12	11
Printing and advertising	...	76	12	10
Insurance and interest	...	250	17	6
Miscellaneous ...	...	208	3	7
		<u>£2,863</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>8</u>

Critically examined, the above account bears the following objectionable features:—

That the Society during the year 1882 received from the public funds, on the plea of being public instructors, the sum of £1,755 5s. 10d., which was applied solely to the maintenance and extension of a miscellaneous library (consisting largely of works of popular fiction).

That it carried a credit balance of £900 to a reserve fund of its own, casting upon its branch institution, the Technical College (further aided by Government to extent of £2,272 5s.) the expenditure on what should have fallen upon itself as a public instructor.

To

\* Boys' Teacher allowed £54 per annum in lieu of quarters and rations; baker allowed £26 per annum in lieu of quarters.  
† £100 of which was for 1881. ‡ 63½ 2s. 6d. of which was for 1881.

To better explain my meaning, it seems to me that to a School of Arts belongs the teaching of science and co-ordinate matters, as to a Technical College that of the application of science to actual works, trades, and manufactures.

Had such distinction been made, we should have found within its curriculum, and paid for out of above sum of £900, the classes and lectures on Constitutional History and Political Economy, English History and Literature, Elocution and Grammar, Abstract Mathematics, Phonography, Physiology, Languages, Class Singing, and Free-hand Drawing,—subjects which I contend do not legitimately come within the sphere of technical training.

I may conclude these remarks by observing that I do not advocate a separation in the classes carried on under the two branches of the one Institution, but only that all the Government aid should be fully utilized in teaching, and not carried to any reserve fund, or to recoup previous outlay of the Society.

Government subsidy should be paid to the College, and it should be entirely disassociated from the Institute, the latter charging for its hall as a private corporation.

TECHNICAL COLLEGE (Branch Institution, No 2).

		<i>Financial Statement, 1882.</i>		
<i>Income—</i>		£	s.	d.
Government grant in aid	... ..	2,272	5	0
Class fees	... ..	1,281	18	4
Receipts from lectures	... ..	93	17	0
		<hr/>		
		3,648	0	4
<i>Expenditure—</i>		<hr/>		
Purchase of apparatus, models, &c.	... ..	£314	8	0
Furniture, fittings, &c.	... ..	97	16	2
Salaries...	... ..	320	18	4
Allowances to teachers	... ..	372	7	6
Fees paid to do.	... ..	1,281	18	4
Advertising and printing	... ..	253	2	4
Lectures, expenses	... ..	237	19	0
Rent of buildings	... ..	570	1	0
Miscellaneous	... ..	272	6	7
		<hr/>		
		3,720	17	3

Owing to the early receipt of the Government subsidy, the Technical College was enabled last year to better consolidate its classes, and to give fixed salaries to the teachers of Chemistry, Engineering, Modelling, and Free-hand Drawing, and the classes on Architecture and Building Construction were improved and formed on a more comprehensive basis.

Arrangements were also initiated for opening classes on Geology and Mineralogy,—subjects which in this Colony are deserving of a chief place in the teaching of all our Schools of Arts *cum* Technical Colleges.

The Management are deserving of praise, not only for the economy of its administration, but for the results they have already secured from the teaching they afford, several of their students having gained prizes or favourable recognition beyond the Colony.

With a view to adding value and status to their School, the Board have asked to be affiliated to the Sydney University, so that the annual examinations may be conducted by its Professors, with whom will lie the granting of certificates of competency to successful students.

With certain modifications to meet local conditions, the system accepted by the directing Board is very similar to one suggested by Professor Huxley for the recently organized City and Liveries Institute of London.

It was intended at one time to make the course of instruction extend over a period of three years for those desirous of reaching the grade of Associate, but experience has shown that at the present time there are insuperable difficulties in carrying out such idea, and it has therefore for the present been abandoned.

The following statistics exhibit the number of students, ages and occupation, the studies engaged in, and the subjects of the principal lectures delivered during the year 1882:—

Number of classes, 29; entries, 2,003; individuals, 1,100.

Average of ages, eighteen years, reduced by the number of youths between thirteen and sixteen years, who attended the Commercial Class.

Statement of the occupations of the students in attendance during the period from January 1st to 31st December, 1882:—

Architects and draughtsmen, 24; agents, 2; accountants, 3; articled clerks (solicitors), 42; bricklayers, 16; builders, 8; boilermakers, 3; bookbinders, 2; booksellers, 2; bootmakers, 5; brewers, 2; clothmaker, 1; carpenters and joiners, 96; clerks (mercantile), 99; coach-builders, 3; confectioner, 1; chimney-sweep, 1; clergymen, 2; civil servants, 30; carvers and gilders, 7; chemists, 15; cabinet-makers, 2; drapers, 18; engravers, 5; engine-driver, 1; engineers, 54; farmers and gardeners, 7; grocers, 8; gasfitters, 4; ironmongers, 6; iron-moulders, 7; labourers, 6; leather-workers, 2; medical students, 2; messengers, 20; millers, 2; plasterers, 19; painters and decorators, 18; printers, 18; plumbers, 6; photographers, 2; reporters, 5; stonemasons and quarrymen, 31; scholars, 40; smiths, 7; stone-carvers, 6; storemen and carters, 17; saddlers, 6; shipwrights, 6; tailors and dress-makers, 7; teachers, 49; tobacco-workers, 3; watchmakers and jewellers, 15; warehousemen, 8; wood-turners, 2; unspecified, 223. Total, 1,003.

## Statement of Classes, Students, Fees collected, &amp;c, to 31 December, 1882.

Classes	Number of Students entered	Fees paid by Students on behalf of Teachers	Allowances to the Teachers in addition to fees	Equivalent of half fees from poor Students paid to Teachers
		£ s d	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Anatomy and Physiology	23	9 5 0	...	...
Applied Mechanics and Steam-engine	27	22 4 0		
Actuarial Science	32	49 4 0		
Chemistry	90	119 16 0	...	
Commercial (Writing, Arithmetic, &c)	420	200 8 10	18 0 0	11 1 0
Drawing (School of Design)—				
Architectural ... ..	171	94 15 6	21 10 0	0 12 6
Free-hand	226	103 16 8	185 11 0	0 5 0
Mechanical	55	29 15 9		1 11 3
Design	25	8 18 4		
Ladies only	95	121 3 6		
Painting in oil, &c	32	59 7 6		
Geometry and Perspective	11	4 0 0	19 10 0	
Elocution	41	17 12 6		0 10 0
Electricity	8	10 10 0	..	
English Grammar	58	21 4 0		
" Constitutional History	10	3 3 0	.. . . .	.. . . .
" History and Literature	8	4 0 0		.. . . .
Languages—				
French . . . . .	121	58 7 0	.. . . .	0 15 0
German . . . . .	23	16 10 0		.. . . .
Greek . . . . .	11	5 17 6		0 15 0
Italian . . . . .	13	8 10 0	.. . . .	.. . . .
Latin . . . . .	33	22 0 0	.....	1 10 0
Law . . . . .	164	132 6 0	.. . . .	.. . . .
Mathematics . . . . .	72	35 6 6	.. . . .	.. . . .
Modelling . . . . .	48	23 17 6	40 3 4	.. . . .
Pharmacy . . . . .	19	8 15 0	.....	.. . . .
Singing . . . . .	87	16 15 6		.. . . .
Shorthand . . . . .	73	33 19 6		0 5 0
*Bricklayers' . . . . .	7	4 7 6	2 0 0	.. . . .
Students' fees paid 31st December ..		36 1 9	..	.. . . .
Total classes, 29 . . . . .	2,003	1,281 18 4	286 14 4	17 4 9

\* Commenced October 1st

For summary of operations, management, income, and expenditure of seventy-five country Schools of Art and Literary Institutions, see letter to Colonial Secretary heading this Report. Full details in tabulated form are as follows—pages 43 to 55 —

COUNTRY SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1882.

Name.	Locality.			Trustees.	Management.			Rules furnished.	Days and hours Institution is open to the public (Sundays and public holidays excepted.)
	Distance and direction from Sydney.	Available to Population of	Population Increasing.		Administration.				
					Total Committee.	Officers (including President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary).	Appointment.		
Adelong Literary Institute .....	311 S.W.	700	Not increasing	No Freehold .....	12	4	Ballot .....	None printed	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Albury School of Arts .....	387 S.W.	3,000	Steadily .....	T. H. Mate, A. Andrew, M.D., V. F. Nagle, G. C. Thorold, P. E. Fallon.	9	4	Annual ballot	Work well, sent	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Anvil Creek School of Arts.....	100 N.	100	Moderately .....	Wm. Farthing, J.P., Thos. Tunks, Esqs.....	9	4	Ballot .....	„ furnished	Daily, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Armidale Literary Institute ...	313 N.	3,000	Rapidly .....	Mayor and Aldermen .....	9	4	By M. Council	No copy; work well	Daily, 8 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.
Ashfield School of Arts.....	5 W.	2,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Daily, 5 to 10; Sat. 3.30 to 10.
Ballina School of Arts (closed)...	.....	.....	.....	No Trustees. The temporary building occupied was destroyed by storm. Funds are being collected for a permanent structure.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balmain Working Men's Institute.	3 W.	700	Rapidly .....	J. Booth, J.P., H. Perdriau, and N. Selfe, Esqs. ....	12	4	Annual ballot	Work well ...	Nightly, 7 to 10 p.m.; Saturday, 3 to 11 p.m.
Bathurst School of Arts .....	145 W.	7,000	Slowly .....	Jas. Rutherford, E. Webb, M.L.A., W. H. Suttor, M.L.C., J. Busby, and G. A. May, J's.P., Esqs.	12	3	„	Not furnished	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Bega School of Arts .....	255 S.	2,000	Rapidly .....	R. Ritchie, J. Davis, J. H. Lee, and — Wray, Esqs.	7	4	.....	.....	.....
Boat Harbour School of Arts ...	374 N.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Braidwood Literary Institute...	180 S.	1,500	Slowly .....	Maddrell, Burn, Leeke, Larmer, J's.P., Esqs. ....	7	4	Annual ballot	Furnished ...	Daily, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Branxton Mechanics' Institute..	110 N.	200	„ .....	A. Russell, T. Drinan, M'Donald, Esqs. ....	.....	4	.....	.....	Wed. and Sat., 7 to 10 p.m.
Brewarrina School of Arts .....	520 N.W.	200	Rapidly .....	No Freehold .....	7	4	.....	.....	Tues. and Fri. 7 to 9 p.m.
Bombala School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute.	312 S.S.W.	.....	Slowly .....	W. Rutherford, W. Coulter, J's.P., Esqs. ....	13	3	Annual ballot	Work well ...	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Botany School of Arts .....	5 S.	300	„ .....	Jno. Geddes, G. L. Lord, and Wm. Stephen, J's.P., Esqs.	9	4	Ballot .....	„	Four days in week 7 to 9 p.m.
Bourke Mechanics' Institute ...	600 N.W.	1,600	„ .....	J. Becker (deceased), G. C. Tompson, M. Good, Esqs....	7	4	„	Furnished ; work well.	Mon, Wed., and Sat., 8 to 10 p.m., Sundays, 2 to 5 p.m.
Burwood School of Arts .....	7 W.	5,500	„ .....	H. Humphery, J.P., W. Archer, Mayor, K. King, Esq., and S. H. Lambton, C.S.	6	5	„	.....	Mon., Wed., Friday, 7.30 to 9 p.m.
Cambewarra School of Arts.....	106 S.	500	„ .....	Jas. Waddington and Jas. Frazer, J's.P., Esqs. ; Chas. Moffitt, T. Shepherd, and S. Matthew, Esqs.	9	4	Annual ballot	Furnished ; work well.	Daily, 7 to 10 p.m.
Camden School of Arts.....	41 S.	1,200	„ .....	E. Simpson, J.P., B. Martin, C.P.S., T. Burritt, Esqs. (deceased)	7	4	„	.....	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Carcoar School of Arts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Half-yearly ballot.	.....	Closed.
Casino School of Arts .....	450 N.	900	Rapidly .....	W. Bundock, J. Barling, J's.P., J. Grime, Esq. ....	12	5	Annual ballot	Furnished ; work fairly.	Daily, 9 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.
Charlestown Literary Institute	50 N.	100	.....	Not answered .....	7	5	.....	.....	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Clarence Town School of Arts...	111 N.	500	Nearly stationary	Messrs. B. Eagleton, S. Roberts, F. Lowe, A. M'Donald	7	5	Annual ballot	Not forwarded	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 7 to 10 p.m.
Cudal .....	220 W.	500	Rapidly .....	E. Taylor, Esq., G. I. Healy, L.V., M. Lannan, selector	4	4	Ballot .....	Not printed...	Tues. and Thurs., 7 to 9 p.m.
Clifton School of Arts .....	36 S.	250	„ .....	None .....	8	4	„ .....	„	Two days, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., and Sat. 2 to 9.30 p.m.
Cooma School of Arts .....	264 S.W.	900	Gradually.....	R. Dawson, P.M., W. Jardine, J. Lutchfield, J.P., Esq.	12	5	„ .....	Not yet agreed to.	Daily, 2 to 4, and 7.30 to 9.30 p.m.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS OF ARTS, &c.—continued.

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Name.	Locality.			Trustees.	Management.			Rules furnished.	Days and hours Institution is open to the public (Sundays and public holidays excepted.)
	Distance and direction from Sydney.	Available to Population of.	Population Increasing.		Total Committee.	Administration. Officers (including President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary).	Appointment.		
Coonabarabran School of Arts...	300 N. W.	600	Steadily .....	J. M. Allison, J. L. Brown, S. Hole, J. Knight, H. H. Kelly, Esqs.	5	4	.....	Work well ...	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Corowa School of Arts .....	400	1,500	Rapidly .....	L. Levin, M.L.A., M. F. Martin, J. Hudson, Esqs. ....	9	4	.....	Not forwarded	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Cowra School of Arts .....	130 W.	500	," .....	G. Campbell, D. Donnelly, J's.P., Esqs. ....	5	5	.....	Well .....	Daily, 4 to 10 p.m.
Deniliquin School of Arts .....	472 S. W.	2,600	Gradually.....	T. Brown, H. W. Hunter, J. Kynaston, Esqs. ....	9	4	.....	New rules not printed.	Daily, 10 to 12 a.m., 6 to 10 p.m.
Denman School of Arts .....	165 N.	350	Slowly .....	W. Bright, E. White, W. Munro, Esqs. ....	6	4	.....	Not forwarded	Daily issues from library, 8 to 10 p.m.
Dubbo Mechanics' Institute ...	278 N. W.	2,000	Rapidly .....	J. Samuels, Esq., G. W. Taylor, Esq., auctioneer, W. H. Tibbet, M.D.	7	5	.....	, ...	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Dungog School of Arts .....	130 N.	500	Gradually.....	Rev. J. J. Nash, H. Gordon, P.M., R. M'Cormack, J's.P., Esqs.	7	5	.....	Furnished ...	Daily, 8 a.m. to 9-30 p.m.
East Maitland Mechanics' Institute.	93 N.	600	Slowly .....	Alex. Dodds, F. Nainby, Esqs. ....	9	4	.....	Not forwarded	Daily, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Frederickton School of Arts ...	260 N. W.	500	Not rapidly ...	J. Wilson, F. W. Chapman, J. Lancaster, Esqs. ....	5	4	Ballot .....	Out " of print.	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Forbes School of Arts .....	240 W.	2,000	," .....	J. Bodel, A. S. Burne, H. H. Hunt, Esqs. ....	8	4	," .....	.....	Daily, 9-30 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Gladstone School of Arts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gosford Literary Institute .....	.....	.....	Closed .....	Temporarily closed for want of subscriptions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goulburn School of Arts .....	134 S.	5,000	Rapidly .....	J. C. Gannon, S. Emanuel, W. Riley, W. Davies, P.M., Esqs.	12	4	.....	Work well ...	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Grafton School of Arts .....	400 N.	2,000	," .....	A. Lardner, T. Bawden, T. Fisher, J.P., Esqs. ....	6	4	.....	.....	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Grenfell School of Arts .....	260	1,000	Steadily .....	No Freehold .....	6	2	.....	.....	Daily, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Greta School of Arts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gulgong School of Arts .....	Library.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gundagai Literary Institute ...	287 S. W.	800	Not rapidly ...	No Trust .....	8	Not stated..	.....	Written only; no copy furnished.	Wednesday, 7 to 9 p.m.; Saturday, 3 to 4 and 7 to 9 p.m.
Guntawang School of Arts .....	200 N. W.	200	," .....	G. Rouse, R. Rouse, R. Rouse, T. A. Brown, P.M., Esqs. There is question as to whether these gentlemen are still Trustees.	9	4	.....	Work well ...	Daily, 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Hay Athenæum .....	450 S. W.	2,000	Increasing ...	C. Simpson and J. E. Blewitt, Esqs. ....	13	5	.....	Obsolete .....	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., except Sundays.
Hamilton School of Arts .....	60 N.	2,000	," .....	D. Murray, A. Wilde, G. M'Kean, D. Mundie, Esqs. ...	12	4	.....	Work well ...	Daily, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Hill End School of Arts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hinton School of Arts .....	100 N.	300	Not rapidly ...	W. Christian, R. Stubbs, J. M. Smith, Esqs. ....	6	4	.....	Not printed ...	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Lambton Mechanics' and Miners' Institute.	75 N.	3,500	Rapidly .....	R. Morehead, W. Shannon, Esqs., Messrs. R. Cairns, W. Richardson, J. Elliot, operatives.	8	6	.....	Furnished.....	Daily, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Largs School of Arts.....	98 N.	300	Slowly .....	R. Graham and J. Pearse, graziers; J. Mitchell and C. Bowden, farmers; J. Bluford, L.V.	6	5	Ballot .....	Copy sent .....	Thurs. and Sat., 7 to 10 p.m.
Lismore School of Arts.....	357	Not answd.	Very rapidly	G. Larkin, storekeeper; J. Stocks, auctioneer .....	11	4	," .....	Not printed ...	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Merriwa School of Arts .....	200 N. W.	1,000	Slowly .....	A. B. Bettington, J. Cooper, J. White, J's.P., Esqs. ...	5	4	.....	Want revising	Sun., 9 a.m. to 2 p.m.; daily, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; 3 nights 7 to 10 p.m.

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COUNTRY SCHOOLS OF ARTS, &c.—continued.

Name.	Locality.			Trustees.	Management.			Rules furnished.	Days and hours Institution is open to the public (Sundays and public holidays excepted).
	Distance and direction from Sydney.	Available to Population of	Population increasing.		Administration.				
					Total Committee.	Officers (including President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary).	Appointment.		
Milton School of Arts	150 S.	580	Steady increase	Thos. Warden, J. Miller, J's.P., Esqs.	4	4	Ballot	Not furnished.	Daily, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Minmi School of Arts (closed)	100 N.	500	Increasing	No Trustees; no subscribers	...	...	...	...	Closed for some time.
Molong School of Arts	214 W.	1,000	Rapidly	W. Farmer, Jun., H. Parslow, J. M. Hughes, Esqs	8	4	...	...	Daily, 7 to 10 p.m.
Morpeth School of Arts	97 N.	1,200	"	Hon. R. Wisdom, M.L.A., D. Sims, of Iron Foundry	8	4	...	...	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Mudgee School of Arts	180 N.W.	2,000	Slowly	G. H. Cox, M.L.C., G. Rouse, D. Cassin, J'sP., Esqs	13	6	...	...	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Murrurundi Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts.	190 N.N.W.	350	Not increasing	G. Brodie, C.P.S. and J.P., Rev. J. Nash, A. Loder, J.P., Esqs.; all absentees from district.	8	4	Ballot	Not furnished.	Daily, 7 to 10 p.m.; Sat., also 3 to 6 p.m.
Muswellbrook School of Arts	150 N.	1,000	...	W. Bowman, J. H. Keys, Hon. Jas. White, Esqs.	10	4	"	Furnished	Daily, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Narrabri Mechanics' Institute	300 N.W.	1,000	Rapidly	C. M. de Lepe Wanche, C. Collins, Esqs.	12	4	"	Not furnished.	Daily, 7-30 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Newcastle School of Arts	68 N.	10,000	"	T. Hammel, deceased; C. Bolton, T. Ash, C. Ranchard, T. Greenway, Esqs.	12	4	"	...	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
North Willoughby School of Arts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Orange Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts.	192 W.	3,000	Steadily	Jas. Dalton, C. Mackay, J'sP., Esqs	6	5	...	Not furnished.	Daily, 3 to 5 and 7 to 10 p.m.
Parramatta School of Arts	15 W.	15,000	"	Land resumed by Government	6	3	Ballot	Work well	Daily, 7 to 10 p.m.
Paterson School of Arts	105 N.	500	Slowly	J. Luke, H. Brown, W. C. Rodgerson, J. Cann, W. Keppie, Esqs.	5	4	...	...	Wed. and Sat., 8 to 10 p.m.
Petersham Working Men's Institute.	3 W.	2,500	Rapidly	F. Parsons, H. Taylor, J. Wheeler, — Good, Esqs.	6	4	Half-yearly.	...	Daily, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Plattsburg Working Men's Institute.	75 N.W.	6,000	Very rapidly..	Major J. Richardson, J. Fletcher, Geo. Harris, T. Abel, D. Fuller, Esqs.	9	4	...	Not printed; work well.	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Queanbeyan Library and Institute.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raymond Terrace School of Arts	90 N.	800	Rapidly	J. Richardson, merchant; W. E. Shaw, P.O.; J. Hart, merchant; J. Garrett, and J. Michael.	5	...	Half-yearly.	...	Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 8 to 11 p.m.
Richmond School of Arts	37½ W.	1,000	Slowly	Rev. J. Cameron, A. Town, W. Newcomen, J'sP., Esqs.	5	4	Ballot	...	Daily, 7 to 9 p.m.
Rocky Mouth Mechanics' Institute.	325 N.	600	Rapidly	A. Cameron, S. M'Naughton, J. Weekes, Esqs.	7	4	...	Not printed	Daily, 9 to 9.
St. Leonards School of Arts	2 N.	6,000	Very rapidly..	W. Tunks, Mayor, R. Ward, M.D., C. Woolcott, J'sP., Esqs.	7	5	...	Not sent	} Daily, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Scone School of Arts	200 N.	500	Not rapidly	Thos. Cook, Alex. Johnstone, Esqs.	9	4	...	Furnished	
Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.	...	...	Rapidly	Act of Incorporation vested in Committee	12	4	...	Not furnished.	Daily, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Singleton School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute.	123 N.W.	1,000	Slowly	Alexr. Munro, grazier, J. Moore, merchant	9	4	Half-yearly.	Furnished	Daily.
								"	Daily, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.

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COUNTRY SCHOOLS OF ARTS, &c.—continued.

Name	Locality			Trustees	Management.				
	Distances and direction from Sydney	Available to Population of	Population increasing		Administration.			Rules furnished	Days and hours Institution is open to the public (Sundays and public holidays excepted).
					Total Committee	Officers (including President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Secretary)	Appointment.		
South Grafton School of Arts	350 N.	500	Rapidly	Duncan Beatson, W. J. Hawthorne, H. Morrow, Esqs	12	3	Ballot . . .	.. . . .	Daily, 10 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Stroud School of Arts	121 N.	350	Slowly .	T. Laman, C.P.S., P. W. Mallon, M.D., E. C. Nicholls, grazier.	12	4	.... .	.. . . .	Daily, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Tamworth Mechanics' Institute	248 N.W.	1,000	Rapidly	J. Garland, J. McDonald, D. Regan, Esqs. . . . .	13	4	Ballot	.	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Tumut School of Arts	262 S.	800	Gradually ..	R. B. Eynch, M.D., H. Marks, W. Bridle, J.P., Esqs	5	3	Half-yearly.	.	Daily, 9 a. m. to 10 p.m.
Tenterfield School of Arts	421 N.	1,000	Steadily	C. A. Lee, E. Irby, E. R. Whereat, T. Peberdy, C. I. Cavanagh, Esqs.	10	5	Ballot .	.. .	Daily, 10 a. m. to 10 p.m.
Uralla Literary Institute	315 N.	600	Moderately	Question not answered . . . . .	6	4	" "	.	Daily, 10 a. m. to 10 p.m.
Walcha School of Arts	303 N.	400	"	R. O. Hardaker, G. R. Gill, M. A. Mitchell, Esqs.. .	10	4	" "	.	Daily, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m.
Wallsend School of Arts	75 N.	5,000	Increasing	J. Y. Neilson, J.P., Dr. Nash, J. Fryar, L. J. Grierson, storekeepers; S. A. Snadden.	11	4	" "	Not sent .	Daily, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute.	309 S.W.	4,000	Rapidly	H. B. Fitzhardinge, solicitor . . . . .	12	5	" "	Sent .. .	Daily, 9 a. m. to 10 p. m.; Sun., 2 to 6 p. m.
Waiatah School of Arts	72 N.	1,700	Moderately	David Watson, storekeeper, W. Harris, J. Anderson, Esqs.	9	4	Half-yearly.	.. . . .	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Warialda Mechanics' Institute	.	.	.	None. An attempt to open a School of Arts was made in the year 1879, but failed. The money collected remains at interest.	...	...	.. . . .	.. . . .	
West Matland School of Arts..	115 N.	7,000	Slowly	Michl. and R. Scobie, farmers, Rd. Jones, Esq., J. Lee, and J. J. Riley, merchants.	15	5	Ballot .	.	Daily, 9 a. m. to 4 p. m., 7 to 10 p.m.
Wickham School of Arts	78 N.	1,000	Rapidly	T. Cox, merchant, A. M. Frewin, J.P., Esqs.	12	5	.... .	.	Daily, 6 to 10 p.m.
Windsor School of Arts	34 N.W.	2,000	Steadily	J. Tebbutt, F.R.A.S., J. Cunneen, M.L.A., W. Walker, Esq.	12	4	.....	Work well .	Daily, 7 to 10 p.m.; Wed., 4 to 5 p.m.; Sat., 3 to 4 p.m.
Wyrallah School of Arts	500 N.	250	Slowly	No freehold . . . . .	3	4	.	" "	Daily, 9 a. m. to 6 p.m.
Wollongong School of Arts	50 S.	2,500	Rapidly .	.	.	.	.	.	.
Woodville School of Arts	96	200	Slowly	Messrs. Croaker & Skinner, farmers, and Wigull, store-keeper.	.	.....	.. . . .	.. . . .	On Thursdays, 8 to 10 p.m.
Woodford School of Arts	.	.	.	.	..	..	..	..	.
Wingham School of Arts	195 N.	250	Rapidly ..	J. A. Creagh, C.P.S., J. Andrews, M.L.A., J. Hall, surveyor.	8	4	Ballot . . .	.. . . .	Friday for 3 hours; other days at call.
Wentworth Mechanics' Institute	.	.	.	None yet elected . . . . .	12	5	" "	Not furnished.	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Ulmaira School of Arts	.	.	.	.	..	.....	..	..	.
Yass Mechanics' Institute	200 S.W.	700	Steadily	No returns . . . . .	..	.....	..	..	.
Young Mechanics' Institute	...	.	.. . . .	No returns . . . . .	..	.....	..	..	.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &C., 1882—HEADS OF INQUIRY RESPECTING.

Name.	Results.											Miscellaneous.	
	No. of Subscribers.	Membership.		Library			Classes held during 1881.			Lectures delivered during 1881.			The Hall—how used.
		Annual Subscription.	Charge for Attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of; Books chiefly read.	Number.	Subjects.	Attendance.	Number.	Subjects.	Audiences.	
Adelong Literary Institute	90	£ 0 12 0	...	350	Chiefly fiction..	Fiction chiefly read	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	No hall.
Albury School of Arts	97	1 0 0	.....	574	Miscellaneous..	History & fiction	None	.....	.....	1	Robert Burns	Fair	Concerts, soirees, public meetings.
Anvil Creek School of Arts	20	0 10 0	.....	280	General.....	General subjects..	None	.....	.....	None	None	.....	Public and religious meetings.
Armidale Literary Institute	100	0 16 0	.....	1,020	Miscellaneous..	Well—general subjects	None	.....	.....	None	None	.....	Balls and dramatic entertainments.
Ashfield School of Arts...	300	0 10 0	.....	1,200	Fiction, travels, history	.....	None	.....	.....	None	Not stated	.....	Concerts, lectures, &c.
Ballina School of Arts	...	...	.....	550	Miscellaneous..	Well—all subjects	None	None	.....	None	.....	.....	Not let.
Balmain Working Men's Institute	50	{ 1 5 0 0 10 0 }	.....	550	Miscellaneous..	History & science	None	.....	.....	None	None	.....	No hall.
Bathurst School of Arts	514	{ 1 0 0 0 10 0 }	.....	7,287	Works of reference, history, science, miscellaneous	Much used; general selection of books taken.	None	.....	.....	2	Human Physiology, and Difs. of Vision	not numerous.	Public entertainments, or lectures.
Bega School of Arts	44	.....	.....	1,940	Miscellaneous..	Well—general ...	None	.....	.....	None	Poetry	.....	Local meetings, or entertainments.
Braidwood Literary Institute	100	1 0 0	.....	3,000	Largely fiction	.....	None	.....	.....	2	Dickens, & Readings	.....	Drama, concerts, social meetings.
Branxton Mechanics' Institute	20	2 qrlly.	.....	400	Miscellaneous..	Chiefly fiction read	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	General entertainments.
Brewarrina School of Arts	54	5	.....	400	Chiefly fiction..	Much used	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	No hall.
Bombala School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute.	76	0 10 0	.....	1,000	Travels, poetry, fiction.	Fairly—standard works.	None	.....	.....	1	Land We Live in...	.....	Drama, concerts, lectures, balls.
Botany School of Arts	32	0 2 6	.....	500	Miscellaneous..	Fairly, on general subjects	None	.....	.....	1	Temperance	.....	Concerts, tea meetings, temperance lodges.
Bourke Mechanics' Institute	75	1 0 0	.....	860	Miscellaneous..	Fiction most read	None	.....	.....	1	Readings, recitations, and debates	Small...	General high-class entertainments—Choral Society.
Burwood School of Arts	47	0 10 0	.....	1,838	Miscellaneous..	Novels, history, &c.	None	.....	.....	2 or 3	Not stated	.....	Lectures, concerts, drama.
Cambewarra School of Arts	12	0 10 0	.....	105	Science, history, biography.	Not much used.	1	Young men's mutual improvement.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Literary purposes, and music.
Camden School of Arts	62	0 10 0	.....	806	General character.	Fairly availed of	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Concerts, balls, theatricals, public meetings, dinners, &c.
Casino School of Arts	79	1 0 0	.....	800	Chiefly light reading.	Well used	1	None	.....	1	Temperance	150	Vocal, instrumental, and dramatic entertainments.
Charleston Literary Institute	12	0 12 0	.....	150	Not much used	.....	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	.....
Clarence Town School of Arts	30	0 10 0	.....	413	General.....	Novels most read	None	Mutual improvement class.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Balls and concerts.
Cudal School of Arts	30	0 10 0	.....	120	General	.....	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Concerts and balls.
Clifton School of Arts	70	0 12 0	.....	42	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	.....	None	.....	Reading-room meetings.
Cooma School of Arts	40	1 0 0	.....	600	Miscellaneous..	Historical works and fiction chiefly read	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Bellringers, and drama.
Coonabarabran School of Arts	45	1 0 0	.....	700	Miscellaneous..	Chiefly fiction	None	Mutual improvement class.	Not stated.	1	Astronomy	Full house.	Lectures, drama, concerts, public meetings.
Corowa School of Arts	67	1 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not stated.
Cowra School of Arts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deniliquin School of Arts	31	1 0 0	10s per quarter for mathematical classes	318	Miscellaneous, but chiefly light literature.	Light literature most used.	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Destroyed by fire.
Denman School of Arts	55	0 10 0	.....	1,000	Miscellaneous.	Well availed of	None	.....	.....	2	Days of Creation	Good	Concerts, tea meetings, general entertainments.
Dubbo Mechanics' Institute	100	0 10 0	0 4 0	1,300	Miscellaneous..	Well availed of—fiction chiefly	1	Debating class	30	None	None	.....	Now seldom let.

COUNTRY SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1882—continued.

Name.	Results.												Miscellaneous.  The Hall—how used.
	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1881.			Lectures delivered during 1881.			
	No. of Subscribers.	Annual Subscription.	Charge for Attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of; Books chiefly read.	Number.	Subjects.	Attendance.	Number.	Subjects.	Audiences.	
Dungog School of Arts	50	£ 0 10 0	.....	550	Larger portion consists of fiction.	History, travels, fiction.	.....	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Concerts, and public entertainments.
East Maitland Mechanics' Institute.	50	0 12 0	.....	2,050	Chiefly fiction..	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	Science, Colour Blindness, Seashore, London, Samoa.	.....	Concerts, lectures, bazaars, and meetings.
Forbes School of Arts	100	1 0 0	.....	900	Miscellaneous..	All kinds read ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fredrickton School of Arts	26	1 0 0 0 10 0 1 0 0	.....	224	Miscellaneous..	.....	1	Mutual instruction	25	.....	.....	.....	Public meetings, and the drama.
Goulburn School of Arts	343	0 10 6 0 5 6	.....	4,830	General literature	Well .....	.....	None	.....	.....	None	.....	Concerts, balls, theatrical entertainments.
Grenfell	35	1 0 0	.....	400	Miscellaneous..	Well .....	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No hall.
Grafton School of Arts	118	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	2,800	General literature	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	Life in India: J. Bright; Land Tenure.	Very fair	Concerts, theatricals, and readings.
Gundagai Literary Institute	25	1 0 0	.....	750	Chiefly fiction..	Not much, except light literature.	.....	None	.....	None	.....	.....	Is in the Court-house <i>pro tem</i> . No hall.
Guntawang School of Arts	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Used solely by employes of Mr. Rouse. Opened on application.
Hamilton School of Arts	74	0 12 0	.....	704	Miscellaneous..	Novels chiefly taken out.	.....	None	.....	1	Robert Burns	.....	Concerts, and tea meetings.
Hay Athenæum	68	1 0 0	.....	273	Science & fiction..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Concerts, balls, &c.
Hinton School of Arts	18	0 12 0	.....	400	Miscellaneous..	Fairly .....	None	None	.....	1	Fall of Roman Empire	Good	Concerts, tea meetings, &c.
Lambton Mechanics' and Miners' Institute.	119	0 12 0	.....	1,900	Miscellaneous..	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	House of Commons: Charles Dickens.	.....	Not let to general public.
Largs School of Arts	55	0 6 0	.....	281	Miscellaneous..	Much used .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None	.....	Public meetings, &c.
Lismore School of Arts	49	1 0 0	.....	96	Fiction & travels..	.....	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	No hall.
Merriwa School of Arts	29	0 16 0	.....	388	Miscellaneous..	Fiction chiefly read..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Musical and literary meetings.
Milton School of Arts	74	0 10 0	.....	700	Miscellaneous..	Novels, science, travels.	.....	.....	Fairly	.....	.....	80	Principally for concerts and travelling troupes of players.
Minmi School of Arts	.....	.....	.....	.....	Chiefly fiction..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	For entertainments.
Molong School of Arts	55	1 0 0	.....	567	Miscellaneous..	Books in demand	1	Debating only	.....	None	.....	.....	Concerts, & travelling companies.
Morpeth School of Arts	57	1 0 0 0 12 0	.....	597	Miscellaneous..	Chiefly fiction ...	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No reply.
Mudgee School of Arts	130	1 0 0	.....	2,192	.....	Chiefly fiction ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Theatricals, concerts, tea meetings, &c.
Murrurundi Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts.	61	0 10 6	.....	1,090	Miscellaneous..	Fiction, history, science.	1	Debating	20	2	Egypt, Electricity	Fair	Musical, dramatic, and other entertainments, &c.
Musclebrook School of Arts	80	0 16 0	None	1,009	Miscellaneous..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Readings and public entertainments.
Narrabri Mechanics' Institute	57	1 0 0	.....	500	Miscellaneous..	Chiefly fiction ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	Life of Macaulay	Small	Concerts, lectures, bazaars, drama.
Newcastle School of Arts	400	0 12 0	By arrangement.	3,919	Miscellaneous..	Chief issues are fiction, voyages, travels, history, and science.	1	Drawing class	.....	.....	Physical Science	Fair	Accumulating a fund for erecting a hall. £390 14s., less £100.
Orange Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts.	190	1 0 0	.....	3,000	.....	All kinds called for, but fiction preferred.	.....	.....	.....	2	America: George Washington.	.....	Theatricals, concerts, public meetings, and lectures.
Parramatta School of Arts	160	0 10 0	.....	2,500	Chiefly educational.	Well used .....	None	Latin and drawing classes forming.	.....	.....	.....	.....	Hall resumed by Government for Public School.

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COUNTRY SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1882—continued.

Name.	Results.												Miscellaneous.	
	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1881.			Lectures delivered during 1881.			The Hall—how used.	
	No. of Subscribers.	Annual Subscription.	Charge for Attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of; Books chiefly read.	Number.	Subjects.	Attendance.	Number.	Subjects.	Audiences.		
Paterson School of Arts	46	£ 0 10 0	.....	450	Miscellaneous	Fiction chiefly ...	None	.....	.....	1	Dickens' Sketches...	Small ...	Panorama, temperance soirees. Let for a variety of purposes. Let to Department of Public Instruction as a Public School. Concerts, &c.  Concerts and drama, &c.  Concerts, drama, and balls.  Principally for music and drama. Concerts, lectures, and public entertainments. Concerts, drama, and opera.  Tea and musical meetings, &c. Public entertainments. Musical and dramatic entertainments. No hall.  Theatricals, lectures, &c.  Concerts occasionally, lectures, and drama. Drama and music. Let to Municipal Council.  Balls and concerts.  Entertainments. Chiefly concerts.  Sacred concerts, and temperance meetings. Meetings, social, musical, and dramatic. No hall. Various meetings.	
Petersham Working Men's Institute	73	1 0 0	.....	448	History and fiction	Not stated	91	Primary Education	15 each	.....	.....	.....		
Plattsburg Working Men's Institute.	110	0 12 0	.....	565	Miscellaneous	Much used on all subjects.	1	Mathematical	25	1	Land Laws	.....		
Raymond Terrace School of Arts	50	0 8 0	.....	560	Miscellaneous	All kinds read freely.	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....		
Richmond School of Arts.....	52	0 10 0	.....	900	Miscellaneous	Principally fiction	1	Music	.....	Good	1	The Long Parliament.		.....
Rocky Mouth Mechanics' Institute	42	1 0 0	.....	229	Largest part fiction.	Notwell,—science and travel chiefly used.	None	None	.....	.....	None	.....		.....
Sydney Mechanics' Institute	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	See separate Report.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
St. Leonards School of Arts.....	83	0 10 0	.....	1,873	.....	Well,—fiction	.....	.....	.....	Several	No record	.....		.....
Scone School of Arts.....	99	0 10 0	.....	1,385	General literature.	Largely availed of	.....	.....	.....	Several	Not stated	Fair		.....
Singleton School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute.	17	1 0 0	None	4,000	General literature.	All kinds used	.....	None	.....	6	Temperance, Comets, Flame, Tom Hood, India.	.....		.....
South Grafton School of Arts	60	1 0 0	None	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	None	.....	.....		.....
Stroud School of Arts	65	0 5 0	.....	1,630	Miscellaneous	Misc. and fiction	1	Debating	.....	Good	None	.....		.....
Tamworth Mechanics' Institute	50	0 12 0	.....	940	General literature	.....	None	.....	.....	4	All scientific	.....		.....
Tenterfield Mechanics' Institute	77	0 5 0	None	784	Miscellaneous	Well, general subjects.	.....	Mutual improvement and debating.	.....	.....	On Music, Astronomy, Tom Moore, Socrates.	Good		.....
Tumut	.....	0 12 0	.....	380	Chiefly novels	.....	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....		No hall.
Uralla Literary Institute	27	0 14 0	.....	300	Miscellaneous	Fiction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
Walcha School of Arts	60	0 12 0	.....	800	Mixed	.....	None	.....	.....	3	Free Trade, Anglo Israelism, Flame, Tom Hood.	.....		.....
Wallsend School of Arts	150	{ 1 0 0 } 0 12 0	No reply	.....	Miscellaneous	Chiefly fiction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute	96	5/3qr.	.....	1,250	Miscellaneous	Chiefly travels & fiction	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
Waratah School of Arts	60	0 12 0	.....	950	Miscellaneous	Fiction, biography, history.	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		.....
West Maitland School of Arts.....	300	0 12 0	Free to Members.	5,528	Miscellaneous	Well availed of...	1	Singing	.....	Large	8	Literary & scientific	Good	Balls and concerts.
Wickham School of Arts	73	0 12 0	.....	300	Miscellaneous	All varieties	None	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Windsor School of Arts	75	0 10 0	.....	867	Miscellaneous	Well used	1	Mutual improvement.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Wyrallah School of Arts	55	0 10 0	.....	450	Miscellaneous	History and fiction.	None	.....	.....	.....	4	Stanley's Africa, Dickens, Somerville, A. Lincoln.	.....	
Wingham School of Arts	61	0 10 0	.....	350	Miscellaneous	Well,—history, fiction, science.	.....	None	.....	.....	4	History, English Literature, Fermentation.	250	
Wentworth Mechanics' Institute...	70	1 0 0	None	442	Miscellaneous	.....	.....	General literature...	.....	.....	.....	No hall	No hall.	
Woodville	21	0 18 0	.....	.....	.....	Fiction, history...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	

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## COUNTRY SCHOOLS OF ARTS, AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY

Name.	Year Institution was founded	Position and Accessibility.	Area of Land held.	How obtained.			If by Purchase.		Condition of Title.	Reversionary Interests thereon if Institution be closed.
				Grant from Crown.	Gift.	Purchase.	Proportion of Government Subsidy.	Amount received by Public Subscription.		
Adelong Literary Institute	1877	Good	A. R. P. None			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Rented	
Albury School of Arts	1862	"	1 0 0	Grant					Not issued	Unknown
Anvil Creek School of Arts	1874	"	0 1 0			10 0 0		10 0 0	Conveyed	None
Armidale Literary Institute	1867	"	0 2 0	Grant					Conveyed to Municipal Council	Not stated
Ashfield School of Arts	1880	"	Not answered							
Balmain Working Men's Institute	1865	No-not occupied	0 1 0			210 0 0		210 0 0	Conveyed	None
Bathurst School of Arts	1859	Good & convenient	0 2 0	Grant					Not yet issued	Unknown
Braidwood Literary Institute	1858	Good	1 0 0	"					Conveyed	None
Branxton Mechanics' Institute	1876	"	0 1 0	"	Gift				"	Unknown
Brewarrina School of Arts	1873	"								
Bombala School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute.	1872	Good & convenient	0 3 0			12 0 0	Not known	Not known	Conveyed	None
Botany School of Arts	1867	Very good	1 0 0		Gift of late G W Lord, Esq				"	"
Bourke Mechanics' Institute	1871	Good	0 2 0	Grant						
Burwood School of Arts	1879	"	0 1 20			298 0 0				
Cambewarra School of Arts	1879	"	0 2 0			25 0 0	12 10 0	12 10 0	Conveyed	None
Camden School of Arts	1858	"	0 1 0			80 0 0		80 0 0		
Casino School of Arts	1875	"	0 2 0	Grant					Grant not issued	Usual
Clarence Town School of Arts		"	0 1 0			20 0 0		20 0 0	Conveyed	None
Clifton School of Arts	1881	Good								
Cooma School of Arts	1866	Convenient			Site the property of colliery proprietors.				Conveyed	In trust for the public.
Coonabarabran School of Arts	1875	Excellent	1 0 0		Half gift	Half purchase			Conveyed, but not in possession	Not stated
Corowa School of Arts	1872	Centre of town	0 1 0			70 0 0				
Cowra School of Arts	1878	Good	1 0 0	Grant					Not yet issued	Unknown
Cudal School of Arts	1880	"	0 2 0							
Deniliquin School of Arts	1864	Convenient	0 2 0						Issued	Would revert to Crown.
Denman School of Arts	1870	Good	0 2 0		Gift					
Dubbo Mechanics' Institute	1868	"	0 2 0			Not given			Conveyed	Not known
Dungog School of Arts	1872	"	0 0 33			33 3 4	8 5 0	24 18 0	"	"
East Maitland School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute.	1857	"	0 2 0			120 0 0		120 0 0	"	None
Frederickton School of Arts	1871	"	0 2 0			15 0 0			"	"
Forbes School of Arts	1862	"	0 2 0							
Goulburn School of Arts	1856	"	1 0 0 1/2	Grant	Gift				Not issued	Usual for public buildings.
Grafton School of Arts	1858	Very central	0 1 0						Conveyed	Not stated
Gundagai Literary Institute	1873	Good	No land.		The Library, by permission of Police Magistrate, is kept in the Court-house.					
Guntawang School of Arts	1872	"	0 2 0		Gift				Not conveyed	
Hay Athenaeum	1875	Fair	2 0 0	Grant						
Hamilton School of Arts	1872	Good & convenient	0 0 20			25 0 0		25 0 0	Conveyed	Not known
Hinton School of Arts	1869	Good	0 1 0			100 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	"	Committee not aware.
Lambton Mechanics' and Miners' Institute.	1868	"	0 0 37 1/2			26 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	Not stated	Not stated
Largs School of Arts	1875	"	0 1 0			40 0 0	Nil.	40 0 0	Conveyed	
Lismore School of Arts	1881	"	0 2 0	Grant not yet built on or occupied.					Trustees gazetted.	Building rented
Merriwa School of Arts	1869	"	0 2 0			21 0 0	Not stated	Not stated	Conveyed	No provision
Milton School of Arts	1871	Excellently central	0 2 0		Gift				"	"
Minmi School of Arts	1878	Central	0 1 0						"	"
Molong School of Arts	1878	"	0 2 0			65 0 0		65 0 0	Conveyed	Not answered
Morpeth School of Arts	1863	Good	0 2 0		Gift					
Mudgee School of Arts	1855	"	1 0 0	Grant					Conveyed	Not answered
Murrurundi Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts.	1860	Convenient	0 2 0	"					"	None
Musclebrook School of Arts	1872	"	0 1 0	"						Trustees
Narrabri Mechanics' Institute	1870	"	0 2 0	"						
Newcastle School of Arts	1860	Good	0 0 32 1/2	"					Conveyed	Usual
Orange Mechanics' Institute and School of Arts.	1856	"	0 1 0			250 0 0	125 0 0	125 0 0	"	Not stated
Parramatta School of Arts	1850	"	0 2 0							
Paterson School of Arts	1867	"	Building rented.			Leasehold				
Petersham Working Men's Institute	1871	"	0 2 0			"				
Plattsburg Working Men's Institute	1878	Very convenient	0 1 0			1737 0 0	Not stated	Not stated		None stated
Raymond Terrace School of Arts	1871	Convenient	0 2 0			50 0 0			Conveyed	
Richmond School of Arts.	1866	Good	0 1 0	Grant					Not stated	
Rocky Mouth or Maclean Mechanics' Institute.	1879	"	0 1 0	"					Not issued	Usual
St. Leonards School of Arts	1859	Not central	Not stated		Gift				Not conveyed	
Scone School of Arts	1868	Good	0 2 0	Grant sold, not being suitable		16 0 0		16 0 0	Conveyed	None
Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts				Part gift		Part purchase			"	Not stated
Singleton School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute.	1866	Very good	0 2 0			70 0 0				
South Grafton School of Arts	1877	Central	0 2 0	Grant not yet built on.					Not conveyed	
Stroud School of Arts	1856	Good	0 2 0		Gift A.A. Co.				Conveyed	None
Tamworth Mechanics' Institute	1866	Fair	0 1 0			20 0 0			"	May sell or mortgage.
Tenterfield School of Arts	1871	Good	0 2 0	Grant					Not conveyed	
Tumut Mechanics' Institute	1879	"	Rented			Leasehold				
Uralla Literary Institute	1874	Unanswered	0 1 0	Grant not yet built on.						
Walcha School of Arts	1875	Good	0 1 0		Gift				Conveyed	None
Wallsend School of Arts	1870	"	0 0 20			350 0 0	175 0 0	175 0 0	"	Usual
Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute	1863	"	0 1 2 1/2	Grant					Title not issued	
Waratah School of Arts	1864	New site asked for Government.								
West Maitland School of Arts	1856	Convenient	0 1 0		Part gift	Part purchase		Nil.	Not issued	Unknown
Windsor School of Arts	1861	Good	0 0 20	Grant						
Wingham School of Arts	1875	"	0 2 0			12 0 0	4 0 0	8 0 0	Conveyed	None
Wollongong School of Arts	1860	"	0 2 0			Not given			"	
Wyalah School of Arts	1873	"	0 1 0			Leasehold.			Leasehold	
Wentworth Mechanics' Institute	1880	Not satisfactory	0 1 0	Grant		1s. per ann			Not conveyed	

Ballina, Carcoar, and Grenfell Schools of Arts have been closed. Gulgong School of Arts has been merged in Municipal Free Library. No returns from Bega, Boat Harbour, and Warialda, Yass, and

## INSTITUTES, &amp;c., 1882.—HEADS OF INQUIRY RESPECTING.

Character (materials) of Buildings	Accommodation and Resources of the Institution as an Educational Medium					Cost of Buildings				Suitability of Buildings
	Hall	Library	Reading room	Class Rooms	Apparatus and Collections	Total Amount	Proportion of Government aid	Amount from Public	Remaining Debt	
Wood	None	Library	Reading room	None	None	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	Fair order Suitable and in good repair
Brick	Hall	"	"	2	"	1,160 0 0	Proportions not stated in returns			
Wood	"	"	"	None	"	200 0 0	65 15 9	134 4 3	Nil	
Brick	"	"	"	"	"	1,200 0 0	400 0 0	800 0 0	"	"
						4,630 0 0				
Stone	None	Library	Reading room	None	None	Leased premises				Not suitable, good repair Suitable, good repair
Brick	Hall	"	"	6	"	9,000 0 0	2,600 0 0	5,460 0 0	Nil	
"	"	"	"	1	"	2,000 0 0	400 0 0	1,600 0 0	920 0 0	
"	"	None	"	None	"	370 0 0			None	
Brick	Hall	Library	"	1	"	Room lent only				Good repair
Stone and brick	"	"	"	2	Blackboard	2,118 0 0	Proportions not stated		627 0 0	
Brick	"	"	"	None	None	500 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	Nil	Suitable, in good repair
"	"	"	"	2	"	1,100 0 0	280 0 0	560 0 0	388 18 5	"
Iron brick nogged and plastered	"	"	"	None	"	3,483 0 0	437 19 10	889 8 6	2,000 0 0	"
Brick	"	"	"	None	"	470 15 9	116 18 7	233 17 2	120 0 0	"
Brick	"	"	"	"	"	1,256 0 0	400 0 0	856 0 0	Nil	" "
Wood	"	"	"	1	"	700 0 0	248 12 8	248 12 8	202 14 8	
Wood	None	None	"	None	Maps	370 0 0	120 0 0	250 0 0	Nil	" "
Giantite	Hall	Library	"	"	None	1,300 0 0	660 0 0	660 0 0	"	" "
Wood	"	"	"	"	None	277 0 0	138 10 0	138 10 0	30 0 0	" "
Brick	None	"	"	1	"	1,200 0 0			300 0 0	Very good repair
No building Court house lent pro tem	None	"	"	None	"	No buildings				
Brick	Hall	"	"	1	"	388 6 0	86 4 11	171 12 2	230 0 0	In a state of thorough repair
"	"	"	"	1	Sciopticon and Microscope	420 0 0	Nil	420 0 0	Nil	
Wood	"	"	"	None	None	457 0 0	100 0 0	357 0 0	"	Suitable, in good repair
Brick	"	"	"	"	"	1,200 0 0	400 0 0	800 0 0	None	Suitable, in good condition
Weatherboard, brick front	"	"	"	"	Globes, works of reference	310 0 0	50 0 0	260 0 0	Nil	Good repair
Stone and brick	"	"	"	1	Maps	2,000 0 0	Not stated		None	Suitable, in good repair
Wood	"	"	"	None	None	370 0 0	100 0 0	270 0 0	Nil	In fair repair
Brick	"	"	"	1	"	2,750 0 0	370 0 0	Not answered	None	Good repair
Brick	"	"	"	2	"	5,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	4,000 0 0	Nil	Suitable, in good order
Stone and brick	None	"	"	7	Minerals	2,200 0 0	400 0 0	1,800 0 0	"	Suitable, in repair
Iron and wood	Hall only—for all purposes	"	None	None	None	100 0 0		100 0 0	Nil	Convenient
Brick	"	"	"	"	"	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	Not answered	Suitable, in good repair
Wood	"	"	"	"	None	300 0 0	Nil	300 0 0	Nil	Good repair
Brick	Hall	Library	Reading room	1	"	929 0 0	464 10 0	464 10 0	"	Suitable, in good repair Excellent
Wood	"	"	"	2 & detached house of 4 rooms	Maps and charts	696 4 3	320 0 0	368 0 0	8 4 3	Suitable, and good repair
Brick	"	"	None	None	None	595 0 0	245 17 2	491 14 4	60 8 4	In good repair
Wood	"	"	Reading room	1	"	Not yet built				
Wood	"	"	"	1	Mathematical Instruments	630 17 3	Not answered	Not answered	None	Suitable, and in good repair
Brick cemented	"	"	"	1	"					
Brick	"	"	"	None	None	1,296 0 0	300 0 0	600 0 0	744 0 0	Commodious, in good repair
"	"	"	"	1	"	700 0 0	190 0 0	380 0 0	190 0 0	
Brick and stone	Hall	Library	Reading room	2	Magic lanterns air pump, diagrams, &c	3,580 0 0	1,000 0 0	2,580 0 0	None	Suitable, in good repair
Brick	"	In one	"	None	None	1,720 0 0	No record	No record		Another room required
"	"	Library	Reading room	1	"					
"	Hall used for general purposes	"	"	"	"					Good repair
"	None	Library	Reading room	Large lecture room	Possesses both	2,500 0 0	Not stated	Not stated	None	
"	"	"	"	2	None	3,000 0 0	Half	Half	1,391 13 5	Suitable, in good repair
"	"	"	"	None	Books on Science	Not answered	Not answered	Not answered		
"	"	"	"	"	None					Not suitable, in bad repair
"	"	"	"	2, & manager's quarters	None					
"	"	"	"	3	None	5 900 0 0	1,700 0 0	3,980 0 0	Not answered	Quite new
Wood	None	Library	Reading room	None	"	Present buildings leased	300 0 0	Balance	201 3 8	
Brick	Hall used for all purposes	"	"	"	"	1,363 0 0	300 0 0		None	
Wood	"	"	"	"	"	Not stated	Not stated			
Stone	Hall	Library	Reading room	"	"	2,000 0 0				
Brick	"	"	"	4	Maps	800 0 0	200 0 0	600 0 0	No debt	Not large enough
"	"	"	"	"	Collections	2,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	Nil	Larger reading room required Very suitable, in good repair
Wood	"	Library	Reading room	None	None	Rented premises occupied				Fair repair, but unsuitable Suitable, in good repair
Brick	"	"	"	2	Maps	400 0 0	Nil	400 0 0	No debt	
"	"	"	"	"	"	1,094 0 0	481 0 0	619 0 0	"	
"	None	"	"	Yes	None	2,100 0 0	700 0 0	1,400 0 0	No debt	" "
"	None	"	"	None	"					
Wooden premises rented—one room only	None	Library	Reading room	None	None	750 0 0	Nil	750 0 0	No debt	Requires enlarging
Brick	Hall	"	"	2	Maps and works of reference	4,500 0 0	1,200 0 0	2,400 0 0	900 0 0	Library and reading room too small Suitable, in good repair
"	"	"	"	1	None	1,800 0 0	240 0 0	Not answered	168 0 0	
Brick	None	"	"	4	Maps, &c	3 000 0 0	Nil	All	No debt	
"	None	"	"	None	Both	1,000 0 0	500 0 0	500 0 0	No debt	
Wood	Hall	"	"	"	"	290 0 0	100 0 0	190 0 0	None	
Brick	"	"	"	2	"	1,328 0 0	664 0 0	664 0 0	No debt	
Wood	None	In one	"	None	"	150 0 0	Not answered	Not answered		Suitable, in indifferent repair Suitable, and in good repair

Government premises lent one room for all purposes Permanent structure not commenced

ANALYSIS of Income and Expenditure in Schools of Arts for the Year 1882.

Income.

	Balance 31st December, 1881.	From Government.		Subscriptions.	Hire of Hall.	Rentals.	Other Sources, Sales, &c.	Interest on Invested Funds.	Overdraft, 31st December, 1882.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1881.	Grand Total.
		Special Vote.	Annual Subsidy.									
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Adelong Literary Institute .....			24 13 0	87 19 0								
Albury School of Arts .....	89 14 1		48 6 6	73 2 0	59 2 6		6 14 5	0 18 0		15 9 7		128 1 7
Anvil Creek School of Arts .....	3 12 4		13 5 0	21 15 0	0 5 0		0 12 0					277 17 6
Armidale Literary Institute .....				41 11 0	126 3 0							39 9 4
Ashfield School of Arts .....		576 13 11		149 2 6	136 1 6		66 9 7	3,000 0 0 <sup>a</sup>				167 14 0
Balmain Working Men's Institute .....	195 16 1		34 5 11	44 1 7								4,832 2 11
Bathurst School of Arts .....	45 6 3		180 9 6	358 11 0	278 14 0	250 0 0			1,384 6 10			274 3 7
Braidwood Literary Institute .....			75 0 0	78 2 6	63 9 6	38 1 11	3 15 0		33 9 2			2,497 7 7
Branxton Mechanics' Institute .....	3 19 4		3 15 0	10 4 8	9 12 0		0 11 6					291 18 1
Brewarrina School of Arts .....	33 15 0		9 11 10	30 19 0							12 0 0	28 2 6
Bega .....	78 15 4		71 14 10	146 17 6	48 18 0							74 5 10
Bombala School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute .....												346 5 8
Botany School of Arts .....	24 12 11		67 8 0	145 15 0	8 16 0		0 9 0	1 7 1				248 8 0
Bourke Mechanics' Institute .....			74 19 10	179 8 9	160 0 6					516 11 3		931 0 4
Burwood School of Arts .....			44 14 8	62 12 6	65 1 6	177 12 3	3 15 6			205 16 8		559 13 1
Cambewarra School of Arts .....			27 9 5	12 4 6	3 12 6	1 1 0				100 0 0		144 7 5
Camden School of Arts .....	32 9 8		8 10 0	22 16 10	31 14 6		18 8 9					113 19 9
Casino School of Arts .....			21 7 10	56 0 0	31 2 6	10 10 0	32 2 0 <sup>b</sup>			122 10 2		273 12 6
Clarence Town School of Arts .....				30 12 9	6 10 0							37 2 9
Clifton School of Arts .....												
Cooma School of Arts .....			17 17 4	50 5 3	64 12 0							
Coonabarabran School of Arts .....	24 2 6		42 15 4	35 16 7	12 2 6	1 10 0				338 18 0		471 12 7
Corowa School of Arts .....			48 18 9	62 1 6	29 7 6							116 6 11
Cowra School of Arts .....							40 4 3 <sup>c</sup>					180 12 0
Cudal School of Arts .....			28 9 2	59 19 4	15 15 0							
Deniliquin School of Arts .....	3 5 0		28 9 11	61 1 10	2 0 0		50 0 0			244 0 5		348 3 11
Denman School of Arts .....	52 12 8		7 7 6	16 5 6	12 5 0	25 0 0	1 19 6					144 16 9
Dubbo Mechanics' Institute .....			21 12 4	56 10 0		23 15 0	117 9 6 <sup>d</sup>					115 10 2
Dungog School of Arts .....	25 18 4		17 18 1	140 8 2	12 1 0		2 2 2					219 6 10
East Maitland Mechanics' Institute .....	107 14 11		17 3 1	25 1 0	29 18 0	29 8 0	4 8 0	4 17 4				198 7 9
Frederickton School of Arts .....	2 3 7		8 15 0	6 17 0	10 10 0	1 19 0	11 16 1					218 10 4
Forbes School of Arts .....	23 7 10		45 18 1	117 8 1			5 13 6					42 0 8
Goulburn School of Arts .....			75 0 0	300 14 0	281 15 6	230 6 8	1 0 0			765 13 7		192 7 6
Grafton School of Arts .....	49 3 11		64 12 0	105 2 6	37 4 6	28 10 0	29 7 5					1,654 9 9
Gundagai Literary Institute .....	7 14 7		11 16 3	24 17 6								314 0 4
Guntawang School of Arts .....	1 0 0											44 8 4
Grenfell Literary Institute .....				42 2 6								1 0 0
Hay Athenaeum .....	26 11 10		70 18 2	109 9 9	54 3 0		22 3 0					42 2 6
Hamilton School of Arts .....	5 19 6		22 15 6	37 10 0	12 10 0		3 13 10					283 5 9
Hinton School of Arts .....	45 4 10		12 10 9	31 16 0	6 17 6		0 8 1					82 8 10
Lambton Mechanics and Miners' Institute .....	23 4 0		34 0 4	43 1 0			39 3 10 <sup>e</sup>					96 17 2
Largs School of Arts .....	18 0 0		27 6 0	75 15 0	6 0 0							139 9 2
Lismore School of Arts .....				53 18 2		10 8 0						127 1 0
Merriwa School of Arts .....	5 17 0		8 15 3	19 17 8	22 13 6		25 19 3			26 7 8		90 13 10
Milton School of Arts .....	38 18 1			11 5 0	61 14 0		0 2 6			7 6 1		90 8 9
												111 19 7

<sup>a</sup> Loan of £3,000.

<sup>b</sup> Proceeds of concert.

<sup>c</sup> From entertainments

<sup>d</sup> £114 12s. 0d. from donation.

<sup>e</sup> £39 3s. 10d. donations



ANALYSIS of Income and Expenditure—continued.

Income—continued.

	Balance 31st December, 1881.	From Government.		Subscriptions.	Hire of Hall.	Rentals.	Other Sources, Sales, &c.	Interest on Invested Funds.	Overdraft, 31st December, 1882.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1881.	Total.
		Special Vote.	Annual Subsidy									
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Minmi School of Arts.....												
Molong School of Arts.....			56 2 8	38 14 5	27 5 0	47 16 1	1 13 4		43 12 3	215 3 9		215 3 9
Morpeth School of Arts.....	33 14 4			18 0 0	18 19 0	8 0 0	0 10 0			79 3 4		79 3 4
Mudgee School of Arts.....	104 6 7		62 2 4	100 5 0	62 0 0		46 9 9 <sup>a</sup>			375 3 8		375 3 8
Murrurundi Mechanics' Institute.....	12 10 9		13 14 1	23 6 0	41 2 0		35 15 10 <sup>b</sup>			126 8 8		126 8 8
Musclebrook School of Arts.....	64 2 9		17 11 7	57 8 6			63 6 0 <sup>c</sup>			202 8 10		202 8 10
Narrabri Mechanics' Institute.....												
Newcastle School of Arts.....			72 4 4	148 17 6	1 10 0	384 12 0	12 16 2	12 18 3	243 13 9	876 12 0	353 15 0	1,230 7 0
Orange Mechanics' Institute.....			100 10 9	201 1 6	175 3 4		3 0 0		1,385 15 5	1,865 11 0		1,865 11 0
Farramatta School of Arts.....	39 6 8		32 14 11	46 15 0	55 13 0		37 0 9			211 10 4		211 10 4
Paterson School of Arts.....	8 2 8 <sup>d</sup>		10 10 10	16 5 0	0 5 0		3 11 6			38 15 0		38 15 0
Petersham School of Arts.....	2 0 5		30 6 0	21 11 0	1 10 0	61 10 0			10 9 1	127 6 6		127 6 6
Plattsburg Working Men's Institute.....		273 9 0	65 11 9	115 12 8	123 3 5 <sup>e</sup>		1 5 2		9 16 5	588 18 5		588 18 5
Raymond Terrace School of Arts.....	70 1 9		10 5 4	22 9 9				2 6 3		105 3 1		105 3 1
Richmond School of Arts.....			45 5 3	40 11 6	21 10 0	15 0 0			180 2 11	302 9 8		302 9 8
Rocky Mouth or Maclean Mechanics' Institute.....	22 4 11		2 17 4	12 5 0	25 11 6		15 18 10			78 17 7		78 17 7
St. Leonards School of Arts.....	23 5 2		26 17 9	58 14 4	57 7 0	22 10 0	1 10 0			190 4 3		190 4 3
Scone School of Arts.....	11 1 0		15 8 6	38 1 0	32 15 9			1 7 11		98 14 2		98 14 2
Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.....	64 0 5	634 2 6	855 5 10	1,809 10 9	900 0 0	500 0 0	69 14 9		4,298 16 9	9,131 11 0		9,131 11 0
Singleton Mechanics' Institute.....			114 1 1	64 6 6	50 17 6	3 18 0	20 14 11	331 8 5		585 6 5		585 6 5
South Grafton School of Arts.....												
Stroud School of Arts.....	36 8 10		23 14 7	21 10 6	14 16 0		17 17 2	1 7 0		115 14 1	45 0 0	160 14 1
Tamworth Mechanics' Institute.....	35 15 5		16 16 1	75 9 0	29 11 0	33 3 7	0 19 6	0 12 7		192 7 2	21 0 0	213 7 2
Tenterfield School of Arts.....												
Tumut Mechanics' Institute.....	19 18 5		12 0 3	50 15 6						82 14 2		82 14 2
Uralla Literary Institute.....	3 12 0		9 10 9	2 7 6			9 9 8			24 19 11	140 0 0	164 19 11
Walcha School of Arts.....	11 11 10 <sup>h</sup>		20 0 4	47 8 6	44 0 6		2 2 6			125 3 8		125 3 8
Wallsend School of Arts.....			150 0 0	303 1 0	10 0 0		0 11 6		1,400 0 0	1,863 12 6		1,863 12 6
Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute.....			46 3 5	95 7 0	25 13 0		8 1 6		146 17 7	322 2 6		322 2 6
Waratah School of Arts.....	58 7 8		254 5 8	559 18 1			0 1 9	2 12 4	1 13 9	876 19 3		876 19 3
West Maitland School of Arts.....	15 4 2		15 6 7	139 8 1	71 18 6		10 14 2		72 9 3 <sup>f</sup>	325 0 9		325 0 9
Windsor School of Arts.....	9 9 9 <sup>g</sup>		22 1 8	56 14 2	12 1 0		6 13 10			107 0 5		107 0 5
Wingham School of Arts.....	0 11 9		10 2 7	32 19 0	16 7 6					60 0 10		60 0 10
Warialda School of Arts.....												
Wollongong School of Arts.....	39 15 6		5 10 0	6 10 0	4 17 6					56 13 0		56 13 0
Wyrallah School of Arts.....	24 18 10		5 12 6	21 0 0	0 15 0	2 5 0				54 11 4		54 11 4
Wentworth Mechanics' Institute.....	9 13 5		30 11 1	47 5 0						87 9 6		87 9 6
Wickham.....	198 2 6		409 14 8	251 11 9					1,029 0 11	1,888 9 10		1,888 9 10
Woodville.....	20 0 0		5 0 0	30 0 0	5 0 0		10 11 0			70 11 0		70 11 0
Yass.....												
Young.....												
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>£ 1,907 7 1</b>	<b>1,484 5 5</b>	<b>3,886 10 8</b>	<b>7,613 19 11</b>	<b>3,530 4 6</b>	<b>1,906 16 6</b>	<b>868 18 3</b>	<b>3,359 15 2</b>	<b>13,486 12 11</b>	<b>38,044 10 5</b>	<b>571 15 0</b>	<b>38,616 5 5</b>

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Proceeds, concert. <sup>b</sup> £32 18s. 10d. from entertainments. <sup>c</sup> Part entertainments. <sup>d</sup> £1 18s. 6d. error in balance for 1881. <sup>e</sup> Part proceeds of rentals. <sup>f</sup> £9 5s. of overdraft due, Building Fund | <sup>g</sup> Balance given for 1881 was £30 18s., which was actually the balance on 22nd January, 1882. <sup>h</sup> £9 0d. 11d. omitted in balance given for 1881.

EXPENDITURE in Schools of Arts, Literary Institutes, &c, for the year 1882  
Expenditure.

	Overdraft, 31st December, 1881	Purchase of Books	Buildings and Repairs	Administrative Expenses	Sundries	Balance, 31st December, 1882	Total Current Account	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1882	Grand Total
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Adelong Literary Institute	53 19 7	9 8 3		39 0 0	25 13 9		128 1 7		128 1 7
Albury School of Arts		62 13 7	1 1 0	57 5 2		96 17 9		60 0 0	277 17 6
Anvil Creek School of Arts		12 19 6	12 12 0	8 8 0	3 0 0	2 9 10			39 9 4
Armidale Literary Institute		47 11 0		74 0 0	10 0 0	36 3 0			167 14 0
Ashfield School of Arts	4,015 11 7	39 3 2	445 3 7	269 16 1	62 8 6		4,832 2 11		4,832 2 11
Ballina School of Arts									
Balman Working Men's Institute				59 4 6	5 2 2	209 16 11			274 3 7
Bathurst School of Arts		253 7 6	1,689 17 11	225 12 6	328 9 8		2,497 7 7		2,497 7 7
Bega School of Arts		57 9 8	31 0 4	114 12 4		143 3 4			346 5 8
Boat Harbour School of Arts									
Braidwood Literary Institute	55 6 2	73 2 9	30 15 6	80 3 7	19 0 11	33 9 2	291 18 1		291 18 1
Branxton Mechanics' Institute		3 5 6	10 13 0	5 18 0	1 14 6	6 11 6	28 2 6	12 0 0	40 2 6
Brewarrina School of Arts		43 1 11	5 0 0	4 7 8	0 4 6	21 11 9	74 5 10		74 5 10
Bombala Mechanics' Institute									
Botany School of Arts		14 17 6	132 9 6	18 0 0	66 16 4	16 4 8	248 8 0		248 8 0
Bourke Mechanics' Institute	388 18 5	65 0 0	282 7 6	98 5 10	96 8 6		931 0 4		931 0 4
Burwood School of Arts	284 2 1		5 5 0	49 13 8	220 12 4		559 13 1		559 13 1
Cambewarra School of Arts	120 0 0			1 10 0	13 0 11	9 16 6	144 7 5		144 7 5
Camden School of Arts		29 8 0	1 1 6	39 11 6	1 17 9	42 1 0	113 19 9		113 19 9
Carcoar School of Arts									
Casino School of Arts	175 8 5	31 15 2	28 0 1	19 10 0	18 18 10		273 12 6		273 12 6
Charleston Literary Institute									
Clarence Town School of Arts	13 19 2		0 8 0	5 9 0	1 11 9	15 14 10	37 2 9		37 2 9
Chifton School of Arts									
Cooma School of Arts	358 7 1	8 2 3	8 0 0	56 6 7	40 16 8		471 12 7		471 12 7
Coonabarabran School of Arts		35 5 1	31 9 2	20 15 4		28 17 4	116 6 11		116 6 11
Corowa School of Arts	2 5 10	28 2 4	2 3 0	79 10 9	41 17 0	26 13 1	180 12 0		180 12 0
Cowra School of Arts									
Cudal School of Arts	234 6 5	3 17 4		Not stated	110 0 2		348 3 11		348 3 11
Deniliquin School of Arts		40 3 8		17 5 0	16 11 0	70 14 1	144 16 9		144 16 9
Denman School of Arts		46 7 0	5 5 0	19 12 0	4 2 0	40 4 2	115 10 2		115 10 2
Dubbo Mechanics' Institute	65 1 3	42 11 5	26 7 9	40 5 10	11 12 9	33 7 10	219 6 10		219 6 10
Dungog School of Arts		4 12 0	110 10 0	19 2 7	3 14 5	60 8 9	198 7 9		198 7 9
East Maitland School of Arts		34 6 3	11 11 0	30 19 8	7 14 0	133 19 5	218 10 4		218 10 4
Frederickton School of Arts		4 17 6	21 10 0	1 6 0	10 1 1	4 6 1	42 0 8		42 0 8
Forbes School of Arts		61 4 4	19 10 0	60 0 0	29 7 2	22 6 0	192 7 6		192 7 6
Gladstone School of Arts									
Gosford Literary Institute									
Goulburn School of Arts	785 5 4	127 5 5	420 16 6	184 6 1	136 16 5		1,654 9 9		1,654 9 9
Grafton School of Arts		49 11 8	100 0 0	84 2 3	70 14 8	9 11 9	314 0 4		314 0 4
Grenfell School of Arts		14 16 5	6 7 0	1 14 0	8 2 8	11 2 5	42 2 6		42 2 6
Grreta School of Arts									
Gulgong School of Arts									
Gundagai Literary Institute		12 2 0		10 10 0	1 14 0	20 2 4	44 8 4		44 8 4
Guntawang School of Arts									
Hay Athenæum		37 18 6	37 19 6	77 2 8	92 16 8	37 8 5	283 5 9		283 5 9
Hamilton School of Arts		26 5 9	12 3 3	12 0 0	2 8 0	29 11 10	82 8 10		82 8 10
Hill End School of Arts									
Hinton School of Arts		6 4 0	5 12 0	10 17 0	13 7 9	60 16 5	96 17 2		96 17 2

NOTES —<sup>a</sup> Merged into Municipal Free Library, and not entitled to annual subsidy <sup>b</sup> Fittings and furniture <sup>c</sup> £60 paid for piano <sup>d</sup> Balance, 1881, was £178 4s 9d, therefore £2 16s 4d not accounted for <sup>e</sup> Interest on overdraft <sup>f</sup> No mention of administrative expenses, unsatisfactory return <sup>g</sup> In return, 1881, given as £60 16s 3d <sup>h</sup> £86 12s 3d of above was for fuel and lighting <sup>i</sup> £6 for rent <sup>j</sup> £33 3s 6d spent in prizes at carnival

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EXPENDITURE in Schools of Arts, &c —continued

	Overdraft, 31st December, 1881	Purchase of Books	Buildings and Repairs	Administrative Expenses	Sundries	Balance, 31st December, 1882	Total Current Account	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1882	Grand Total
	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d	£ s d.	£ s d
Lambton School of Arts		32 7 10	19 8 11	77 6 10	4 3 7	6 2 0	139 9 2		139 9 2
Largs School of Arts			61 13 6		30 5 6	35 2 0	127 1 0		127 1 0
Lismore School of Arts	0 12 2	69 19 0		18 2 6	2 0 2		90 13 10		90 13 10
Merrilwa School of Arts		11 10 10	52 15 6	25 14 10	0 7 7		90 8 9		90 8 9
Milton School of Arts		7 11 3	10 0 0	31 0 0	45 5 10	18 2 6	111 19 7		111 19 7
Minmi School of Arts									
Molong School of Arts	44 8 5	12 10 11	53 15 9	22 1 4	82 7 6		215 3 9		215 3 9
Morpeth School of Arts		27 3 3		33 3 6	6 8 2	12 8 5	79 3 4		79 3 4
Mudgee School of Arts		80 0 6	145 11 0	50 0 0	94 2 3	5 9 11	375 3 8		375 3 8
Murrurundi Mechanics' Institute		25 2 5		41 1 0	15 17 5	44 7 10	126 8 8		126 8 8
Musclebrook School of Arts			42 5 0	20 9 0	87 12 0	52 2 10	202 8 10		202 8 10
Narrabri School of Arts									
Newcastle School of Arts	168 3 7	234 9 10	18 15 6	179 19 8	14 5 2		615 13 9	614 13 3	1,230 7 0
North Willoughby School of Arts									
Orange Mechanics' Institute	1,366 1 1	90 17 2	26 15 0	272 14 8	109 3 1		1,865 11 0		1,165 11 0
Parramatta School of Arts		45 0 0		49 16 4	73 9 4	43 4 8	211 10 4		211 10 4
Paterson School of Arts		9 0 2	0 15 0	17 2 7	2 19 0	8 18 3	38 15 0		38 15 0
Petersham Working Men's Institute				114 9 6	12 17 0		127 6 6		127 6 6
Plattsburg Working Men's Institute	276 0 0	117 1 9	144 8 5	26 16 0	24 12 3		588 18 5		588 18 5
Queanbeyan Literary Institute	Closed.								
Raymond Terrace School of Arts		11 15 0	13 0 0	16 2 6	1 10 7		42 8 1	62 15 0	105 3 1
Richmond School of Arts	201 3 8	2 8 0	36 5 0	45 13 4	16 19 8		302 9 1		302 9 8
Rocky Mouth (or Maclean) School of Arts		42 17 3	2 6 6	22 10 9	3 17 5	7 5 8	78 17 7		78 17 7
South Grafton School of Arts									
St Leonards School of Arts		58 13 8	7 11 11	86 0 0	30 4 10	7 13 0	190 4 3		190 4 3
Scone School of Arts		54 4 6	8 17 9	22 5 6	8 18 2	4 8 3	98 14 2		98 14 2
Sydney Mechanics' Institute	5,069 19 1	813 17 1	118 11 1	1,201 9 8	886 11 10	1,041 2 3	9,131 11 0		9,131 11 0
Singleton Mechanics' Institute	252 0 0	59 6 4	30 6 0	240 9 8	3 4 5		585 6 5		585 6 5
Stroud School of Arts		14 10 10	30 10 0	27 4 5	2 6 0	21 2 10	95 14 1	65 0 0	160 14 1
Tamworth School of Arts		28 15 9	59 14 3	71 8 11	22 18 6	8 17 2	191 14 7	21 12 7	213 7 2
Tenterfield School of Arts									
Tumut School of Arts		29 2 9	10 0 0	11 12 8	6 10 0	25 8 9	52 14 2		82 14 2
Uralla Literary Institute		8 2 6			2 5 8	10 7 9	20 15 11	144 4 0	164 19 11
Walcha School of Arts		32 9 10	9 1 5	32 11 8	11 11 3	39 9 5	125 3 8		125 3 8
Wallsend School of Arts	1,500 0 0	60 0 0	158 18 8	135 18 10	8 15 0		1,863 12 6		1,863 12 6
Wagga Wagga Mechanics' Institute	164 9 8	71 6 8	3 1 10	57 11 5	25 12 11		322 2 6		322 2 6
Waratah School of Arts		29 4 8	735 15 0	54 6 0	57 13 7		876 19 3		876 19 3
Warialda Mechanics' Institute									
West Maitland School of Arts		86 0 6	17 2 2	109 18 4	111 19 9		325 9 9		
Windsor School of Arts		31 0 10	0 15 0	38 15 0	33 19 9	2 9 8	107 0 5		
Wingham School of Arts		5 4 0	21 3 0	28 9 6		5 4 4	60 0 10		60 0 10
Wickham School of Arts		54 12 2	1,561 15 0		272 2 8		1,888 9 10		1,888 9 10
Wollongong School of Arts			18 1 8	1 0 0	2 17 3	34 14 1	56 13 0		56 13 0
Woodville School of Arts		5 18 9		3 0 0	24 16 10	36 15 5	70 11 0		70 11 0
Woodford School of Arts									
Wyrallah School of Arts	14 13 0				4 0 0	35 18 4	54 11 4		54 11 4
Yass School of Arts									
Young Mechanics' Institute									
Wentworth Mechanics' Institute		38 0 8			23 8 0	28 0 10	87 9 6		87 9 6
Ulmarra School of Arts									
	15,610 2 0	3,627 3 1	6,913 18 9	4,912 12 7	3,744 16 10	2,759 7 2	37,636 0 7	980 4 10	38,616 5 5

\* In 1881, balance £33 7s 7d, belonging to Building Fund, was included £12 19s 11d account interest    <sup>b</sup> Balance, 31/12/82, was £1,041 2s 3d in hand, and owing by sundry debtors    <sup>c</sup> Given in 1881 return as £169 10s 8d    <sup>d</sup> Paid for lectures, £14 12s

[1s. 9d.]

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1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**PUBLIC CHARITIES.**

(REPORT OF INSPECTOR OF.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 30 Vic. No. 19, sec. 4.

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The Inspector of Public Charities to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

1 July, 1884.

I have the honor to lay before you my Annual Report on the Public Charities and Schools of Art for the year 1883.

The expenditure from the Public Revenue on the above Institutions amounted during the year and may be classified as under :—

*Department of the Colonial Secretary.*

Maintenance—	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Wholly borne by Public Treasury ... ..	48,744	10	4			
Subsidy, £ to £ on subscriptions ... ..	24,722	19	1			
				73,467	9	10
<b>Buildings, &amp;c.—</b>						
Wholly borne by Public Treasury ... ..	40,840	7	10			
Subsidy, £ to £ on subscriptions ... ..	868	2	1			
				41,708	9	11
<b>Furnishing and outfits to Hospitals—</b>						
Wholly borne by Public Treasury ... ..	350	0	0			
Subsidy, £ to £ on subscriptions ... ..	300	0	0			
				650	0	0
<b>Medical instruments, &amp;c.—</b>						
Wholly at public cost (Government) ... ..				325	0	0
Purchase of land and buildings, Parramatta—For Asylum, Infirm and Destitute ...				7,000	0	0

*Department of Public Instruction.*

<b>Maintenance—</b>						
Wholly borne by Public Treasury ... ..	13,512	0	9			
Subsidy, £ to £ raised by subscriptions ... ..	4,980	14	8			
				18,492	15	5
<b>Buildings—</b>						
Department, Colonial Architect ... ..	964	10	1			
Subsidy, £1 to £2 erecting of School of Arts ... ..	666	15	11			
				1,631	6	0
<b>Technical Education—</b>						
Wholly borne by Public Treasury ... ..				5,176	17	10
Salaries of Inspector, Public Charities, and Inquiry Officer, and travelling expenses ...				740	19	0
				£149,192 18 0		

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The absence of a sound principle in the distribution of such large sums of public money is worthy of more consideration than heretofore has been accorded to it, but I bring the matter to your notice the more hopefully from the fact that the past year has been made memorable in the history of the Public Charities of the Colony, by the expressions of interest on the part of your Government to learn clearly the actual condition of the several Public Charities, the relations they bear to the Government and to one another, the economy of their management, the degree in which each is supplying public requirements, and to what extent their present status is in harmony with the progress of modern ideas.

Coincident with this expression there is evidence of a consensus of public opinion to the effect that some thorough change is desirable in the administration of the votes for charitable purposes, and that the present system of subsidising a large number of separate Institutions, all dependent on the State, yet few of them acknowledging to it any allegiance, and which place their private interests before those of the State should be superseded by a well considered plan able to compel homogeneous action and having a single eye to providing for public wants rather than the aggrandizing of Institutions at the public cost.

The best means for obtaining such results in each of the several sections of charity will probably be differently considered as persons are more or less influenced by their connection with existing vested interests.

It may be permitted to me, however, to express entire sympathy with the idea underlying your minute of 2nd August last, when the Metropolitan Hospital question came before you; and also to suggest that with necessary modifications the same principle might, with advantage, be made applicable in the case of other forms of public charity, and in the dispensing of the Government subsidies.

The above remark has special reference to Institutions which have the care of state children, and to the Schools of Arts throughout the Colony.

In the case of Hospitals, the advantages of a proper distribution of work under the guidance of a central direction are too evident to require advocacy on my part, while a cursory investigation will suffice to exhibit the necessity for better control over the Institutions, an influence, willing and able to cope with the mass of imposition constantly brought to bear on the State funds, and a more rigid and wise economy in the manner of their expenditure.

In the event of such Boards being created, past experience goes to indicate that in their formation special attention is required in two respects:—

First.—To the necessity of restricting the numbers on each Board so as not to weaken individual responsibility.

Second.—The need of providing against possible future embarrassment to the Government through the influence of their members.

Under the present system it must be acknowledged such influences have been introduced and have not always been to the public advantage.

Following usual custom, I beg to offer in this letter a few prefatory remarks on each of the Charitable Institutions, while in the body of the report will be found full details of their operations and financial position.

*Abstract Statement—Government Asylums, Infirm and Destitute.*

	Hyde Park.	Liverpool.	George-st., Parramatta.	Erysipelas Hospital and Macquarie-st. Asylum.
Daily average number throughout the year ...	298	724	289	296
Deaths ... ..	63	206	72	79
Average ages of deceased inmates ... ..	62·80	64·76	69·33	62·58
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Average cost per head—maintenance, &c., only	14 14 2	13 16 0	18 0 10	16 16 9
Gross cost per head, including expenses on buildings ... ..	15 7 10	13 19 4	18 2 1	16 16 9
Total expenses for maintenance on all four Asylums	...	...	...	£24,066 6 5
Travelling expenses incurred in bringing paupers to Asylums, in account with Railway Department ... ..	...	...	...	660 5 11

*The Government Asylums for Infirm and Destitute.*

Only in regard to the Asylums, which are already under direct State control, I do not recommend any change being made.

It will be remembered that when taken over from the Benevolent Society they were placed under a Board, but it was found that intimate acquaintance with individual applicants for admission was so essential, that practically the Board had to place itself entirely in the hands of its Manager, and came at length to efface itself.

The work at present is carried on in a most satisfactory manner both as regards economy and administration.

In the Report furnished to you by the Medical Adviser to the Government the number of Hospital beds in the Government Asylums is set down at 600.

My former Reports have explained the important assistance the Asylums have been in the habit of rendering to the General Hospitals; but many of the cases admitted are quite outside the proper functions which they ought fairly to be called upon to perform, and means for relieving them might be devised.

It is probable that ere long the inmates of the Macquarie-street Asylum, Parramatta, will be accommodated in the buildings lately added to the George-street Asylum, when, if not required for some other purpose, the first-named premises might be handed over as a Convalescent or Consumption Hospital to the future Controlling Hospital Board.

A much needed ward was last year added to the Asylum in George-street, into which admission is given to destitute boys and youths suffering from chronic forms of disease, and who hitherto have been inadmissible into any of the Public Charitable Institutions.

Full details of the working and cost of the our Asylums for Infirm and Destitute are given on pages 7 to 9.

*Destitute*

*Destitute Females' Asylum, Hyde Park.*

Notwithstanding that the rooms formerly occupied by the Matron Superintendent and her family were added to the ward accommodation of the Asylum, it continued throughout the year in a dangerously overcrowded condition; even now the tension from insufficient and improper accommodation is so great that further interim measures will have to be adopted before the new Asylum in course of erection at Newington can be ready.

*George-street Asylum, Infirm and Destitute Males, Parramatta.*

At the Asylum for males, George-street, Parramatta, the purchase of the large buildings and the land adjacent has served to meet a very pressing want. So soon as the building is ready for occupation a second Asylum, in extent of accommodation nearly equal to the one at Liverpool, will be in the possession of the Government.

*Asylum for Infirm and Destitute Males, Liverpool.*

It may be mentioned, as an evidence of appreciation of the management of the Government Asylums, that the Liverpool Asylum was last year visited by the Hon. Rufus Woods, a prominent and active member of the State Charities Board of Massachusetts.

Institutions of a similar character in America have frequently been found very troublesome to manage.

In making commendatory observations on the order, cleanliness, excellent relief, absence of coercion, and smoothness of administration exhibited, he stated that the difficulties which his own Board had encountered seemed in this Colony to have been satisfactorily provided for or were conspicuous by their absence.

He visited the Liverpool Asylum more than once, declaring his intention to make a very full report with recommendations resulting from the information he had gained to his own Board.

*The Macquarie-street Asylum and Erysipelas Hospital, Parramatta—Males.*

The work at this Asylum continued to be of a very important character, patients discharged from the Metropolitan Hospitals being admitted, many of whom required a continuance of active medical treatment, and some of the cases being of a serious character.

In regard to cases of erysipelas and infectious diseases, the admissions were not nearly so numerous as in any previous year since the establishment of the Hospital.

In former reports I have alluded to the inadvisability of sending infectious diseases from Sydney to Parramatta for treatment.

## HOSPITALS.

The reports on Hospital accommodation for the City of Sydney, made to you by several of the principal members of the medical profession in response to your inquiries, consequent on the applications by the directors of the Sydney and Prince Alfred Hospitals for further large grants of public money, stated with considerable unanimity the probable requirements for the sick poor of the metropolitan district and for general information is here again broadly stated.

## Estimate of Hospital Accommodation.

Fifty-three Country Hospitals possess	...	...	...	...	900 beds.
Required for Metropolitan District	...	...	...	...	1,500 "
					2,400 "
					2,400 "
In the several Government Asylums and Hospitals are	...	...	...	...	500 "
St. Vincent's Hospital	...	...	...	...	100 "
Prince Alfred Hospital, if completed on original plan	...	...	...	...	450 "
Sick Children's Hospital	...	...	...	...	40 "
Proposed Accident and Emergency Hospital	...	...	...	...	100 "
" Lying-in	...	...	...	...	90 "
" Female Lock	...	...	...	...	40 "
" Fever	...	...	...	...	80 "
" Convalescent	...	...	...	...	100 "

Had these reports been furnished at a subsequent date it is probable they would have advised larger provision being made for fever cases.

In 1883 there were treated in the Prince Alfred and Sydney Hospitals alone 467 cases of typhoid fever and allied diseases, including pneumonia; but during the first six months of the current year the typhoid cases only in and around Sydney, treated in the above hospitals, and in the Government Coast Hospital at Little Bay, have numbered nearly 600.

In connection with this subject the following tables may possess interest:—

Number of cases of, and deaths from, Typhoid Fever, Pneumonia, Gastritis, Diarrhoea, and Dysentery, treated in the under-mentioned subsidised Institutions during the year 1883:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Sydney Hospital	309	54
Prince Alfred Hospital	158	36
Sick Children's	32	3
Infants' Home, Ashfield	59	10
Country Hospitals, furnishing reports	485	66
	1,043	169
Total	1,043	169

*Prince Alfred Hospital.*

The desirability of completing this Hospital according to the original plan of six pavilions seems generally recognized, indeed, such a step could alone warrant the carrying to completion the buildings constituting its administrative department, which goes far beyond present requirements, but is suitable to a hospital of 450 beds.

The nearness of the Prince Alfred Hospital to the University and its affiliated Colleges warrants the probability that it will be the future medical School of the Colony.

In making additions it might be worthy of consideration whether one of the pavilions could not be so placed as to adapt it for receiving fever cases.

The working of the Institution and its financial position in 1883 are given on page 11.

*The Sydney Hospital.*

I venture to hope that a determination at no distant date will be arrived at as to whether the new buildings partially erected for this Institution are to be proceeded with or whether provision for the sick on another site will be made.

The original intention of building three tiers of wards over one another is certainly not in accordance with the opinions of the best judges in the matter of Hospital construction.

If, as has been suggested, the accommodation be reduced to about 150 beds by abolishing the top story in the design, the question that naturally suggests itself is should so valuable and prominent a site be sacrificed for this object, while it is quite possible to make suitable provision for a small hospital on an equally convenient and less valuable position. Statistics for the year are given on pages 9 and 10.

*Coast Hospital, Little Bay.*

For a portion of the year as a temporary measure convalescent cases were sent from the Sydney and Prince Alfred Hospitals to this Institution, but late in November active operations under the supervision of the Medical Adviser to the Government were resumed, and henceforth it will take a place among the most active of our public charities.

Anticipating somewhat the remarks to be made in a future report I may state that fever cases, certified as allowing of removal, have within the current year been admitted in considerable numbers into the Little Bay Hospital, and also that it is doing a large amount of work as a Convalescent Hospital.

It is my duty to point out that under present conditions of transit the journey from Sydney to Little Bay has been found prejudicial to many fever patients, also that sometimes they have been unfavourably affected by the climatic changes due to the proximity of the Hospital to the sea.

As a convalescent Hospital, Little Bay offers many advantages, excepting in cases of pulmonary disease and rheumatic affections.

*Lying-in Hospital.*

To present time the management of the Lying-in Hospital has been the principal care of the Benevolent Society, but a change both of building and management appears now to be desirable.

On the formation of the contemplated Central Hospital Board the direction of this Institution will probably fall within their influence, and a new site be chosen, probably near Camperdown, in order that obstetric instruction may be included in the medical course of the University.

The major part of the large funds in the hands of the Benevolent Society chiefly derived (directly or indirectly) from the Government, might be availed of in the erection of the future Lying-in Hospital.

Full details of the operations during 1883 are given on page 23, under the heading "Benevolent Society."

*Sick Children's Hospital, Glebe.*

Some discussion has of late been going on as to whether this Institution ought to be continued in its present form.

Had sufficient provision been made in the general Hospitals for Children there is no question but that the greater number of patients now sent to the Glebe would have gravitated towards the larger Institutions, but under existing circumstances it seems to be desirable to continue the Sick Children's Hospital pending better arrangements being made.

Full particulars of the operations of the year and financial position of the Institution are given on page 12 in the body of this report.

*The Country Hospitals.*

PARTICULARS of accommodation, receipts, expenditure, and diseases treated within the Country Hospitals are given on pages 13 to 19, and, excepting the last, are exhibited in a condensed form in the following table:—

Total number of cases received into wards	...	...	...	4,570
Do out-door patients	...	...	...	865
Total deaths in Hospital	...	...	...	475
Do number of contributing patients	...	...	...	548
Totals of sources of Income—				£ s. d.
Subscriptions from public	...	...	...	18,215 6 8
Contributions by patients	...	...	...	2,239 16 8
From Government—				
By unconditional votes	...	...	...	4,612 12 8
„ annual subsidy, £1 to £1 on subscriptions	...	...	...	16,947 11 6
„ unclaimed poundages and police fines	...	...	...	1,223 19 6
Interest	...	...	...	1,505 9 11

Total



## Total Expenditure—

Hospital maintenance ... ..	14,363	10	4
Stimulants and medical comforts ... ..	685	1	11
Out-door relief ... ..	192	17	10
Medical officers' salaries and instruments ... ..	8,176	10	2
Nursing and superintendence ... ..	6,153	2	4
Buildings and repairs ... ..	10,977	2	10
Sundries ... ..	3,019	0	9
Total current accounts expenditure ... ..	*55,323	4	4
Reserve funds on 31st December, 1883 ... ..	20,999	9	11

As in Sydney, so throughout the Colony generally, typhoid fever occupied a very conspicuous position among the cases treated last year in the various Hospitals.

The number of such cases reported in the returns to this office by Country Hospitals was 485.

From many quarters a strong desire was expressed for special provision to be made for treating the above class of disease in isolating wards.

I have frequently drawn attention to the vexatious delays and difficulties I experience in compiling this report, owing to the irregularity with which returns are made to me by many of the country Institutions; and I beg again to express the opinion that in no part of any Government charity scheme is there more necessity for reform than in the conditions of distribution of subsidies to the country Institutions.

The fact that they are managed by Honorary Committees composed of members frequently changed, and but few of whom are acquainted with Hospital requirements and administration, renders it advisable that they should be brought under more skilled influence and a strong general control; also, that they be made to recognize the fact that they may fairly be required by the Government to furnish promptly the information it asks for, to keep their records and accounts in the form it suggests, and to assist it in building up statistical information.

## INSTITUTIONS FOR THE CARE OF STATE CHILDREN.

Table showing comparative cost of State children in the four principal Institutions:—

	Dec., 1882.	Dec., 1883.
State Children's Relief Department, average No. ... ..	249	494
Cost per head ... ..	£18 0 0	£16 7 0
Asylum for Destitute Children, Randwick, average No... ..	490	407
Cost per head ... ..	£18 15 9	†£20 0 3½
Protestant Orphan School, average No. ... ..	186	146
Cost per head ... ..	£17 19 8	£22 14 10
Roman Catholic Orphanage, average No... ..	256	193
Cost per head ... ..	£14 13 4	*£16 9 4

(Exclusive of repairs to buildings, etc.)

\*NOTE:—I am unable to show the fair proportion which should be debited from the Colonial Architect's vote for ordinary repairs and improvements, as those items are included in the large expenditure made upon new buildings.

The success of the efforts of the State Children's Relief Board to present time has exceeded the most sanguine anticipations of the advocates for boarding-out State children, many of the difficulties anticipated having been found to have no real existence.

The average of ages of the children hitherto boarded out is 6½ years, showing that the foster parents have not been influenced by the sole desire to obtain State children with a view to profit by their services, as has been so often stated.

It is also satisfactory to observe that the applications for boys have largely increased, and that the fear expressed in my last report that an Institution might possibly be still required for boys for whom homes could not be found was groundless.

It was thought at one time that suitable homes could not be procured in the Colony for any large number of children, but as a matter of fact the Board has always been able to command a selection both as regards the homes and the foster parents, into whose charge the children have been entrusted.

Many of the latter are of a class far superior to what had been expected, and the affectionate relations springing up in very numerous instances between the children and their foster parents give promise of permanency and are the more valuable in that they supply a counterpoise to the possible after-influences, which the children's natural parents might desire to exercise on their having attained a wage-earning age.

The absence of such home attraction and influence has always been a weak point when apprenticing children from Asylums, and possibly has led to numerous evil consequences, more especially in the case of female children.

I venture to point out what appears a defect in the State Children's Relief Act.

It allows of no special provision being made for children who suffer from hereditary physical taint, and who therefore are objected to by healthy families.

This class of unfortunates is sufficiently numerous to warrant attention to their provision.

They would be most suitably placed in numbers of about twenty in cottage homes, where, under kindly supervision, they might be afforded the advantages of medical observation, country air, and abundant milk diet.

Orphan

\* Includes balances, charges on funerals, secretariat, insurance, and miscellaneous expenses.

*Orphan Schools.*

The Government Orphan Schools at Parramatta have reached a most critical period in their history; in both, the number of children is so reduced that economy of administration, with satisfactory results, has become well nigh impossible.

In the second part of this report will be found full particulars of these two Institutions, pages 31 and 32.

*Randwick Asylum.*

For some years past the Randwick Society has made comparatively few direct admissions, and notwithstanding its professions to the public and the heavy subsidy it annually receives from the Government, it has cast upon the State the relief of destitute children who came to it through the Benevolent Asylum, and were maintained after admission into Randwick entirely at the Government expense.

The supply from this source however has failed since the operations of the State Children's Relief Board became active, and recently the Board has been withdrawing Government children from the Asylum for the purpose of placing them in homes.

From the above causes the children at Randwick are greatly reduced in numbers, the Government State Children's Relief Board now doing the work heretofore entrusted to the Society at much reduced cost. Statistics are given on page 21.

*Industrial Schools—S.S. "Vernon."*

Provision, by a more perfect machinery for the control and education of children of vicious parentage, and the reclamation of young persons whose criminal tendencies have made them dangerous to the community, has long been acknowledged as a pressing necessity in the Colony. The public therefore have learnt with satisfaction that this subject is engaging your attention.

By your remarks from time to time it is satisfactory to know that you are prepared to recognize the sentiment becoming more and more pronounced, that in dealing with the irregularities and crimes of youthful persons reform is to be the one idea to be kept prominently before the State, or to use a current expression that the errors of the young shall be considered in the majority of instances to have been committed "without discernment."

This idea has already actuated the management, carried on for some time on board the "Schoolship 'Vernon,'" where are collected children and youths both of loose and criminal habits, both classes being placed together within the Department for Public Instruction.

Notwithstanding the want of means for better classification, the success following on the training given by the "Vernon" has been so encouraging as to justify an extension of the experiment in the proposed new Institution near Bankstown.

Statistics of the "Vernon" are given on page 28.

*Female Industrial School, Biloela.*

In regard to healthiness and general discipline there is little but what is favourable to report.

Attention has, however, been frequently directed to the unfortunate form and surroundings of this Institution, and to the evils likely to follow on the association of the younger portion of the children with the older girls, contaminated by vicious experiences.

Whenever possible I venture to recommend that the younger children—those committed only to protect them from evil parents—might with advantage be placed in the charge of the State Children's Relief Board.

In regard to the young women a better developed plan of practical instruction than heretofore has been attempted appears to be very desirable.

Many of the above have never had opportunities afforded them of learning useful female duties by approved methods.

To present time it does not appear to me that sufficient effort has been made to supply these young women with the information they so much need, or to inculcate habits and methods of housewifery which on their discharge from Biloela would enable them to occupy positions of respectability.

For Statistics, see page 30.

*Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind.*

This Institution continued to carry on its interesting work throughout the year in an efficient manner.

The health of the children was good, and the teaching maintained its excellent character.

In regard to the articulation class for deaf mutes progress was reported; but the teaching must still be considered as of an experimental character.

To give it proper effect I fear it will be found necessary to isolate the pupils from mutes accustomed to use signs in communicating with each other.

The large additions to the building advanced steadily during the year, and when completed will increase the dormitory accommodation and also provide workshops, which hereafter are to be used in teaching handicrafts.

Statistics of this Institution will be found at page 25 in the body of the report.

*The Industrial Blind Workers' Institution, Boomerang Road.*

The operatives, now about ten in number, were in constant employment throughout the year; and there is much improvement in the quality of the work performed.

Owing to scanty funds and the exceptional difficulties of such an undertaking the Committee have scarcely advanced the Institution beyond its initiatory stage.

They complain that, seeing the excellent quality of the articles offered for sale and their very moderate price, there has scarcely been so generous a response to their efforts on the part of the public, by a readiness to purchase, as they had been led to expect.

From the fact that the Institution is likely to be in large measure dependent on State aid, I am still hopeful a way will be found for centralizing public interest in behalf of the blind by bringing this charity into co-operation with the Institution on the Newtown Road, and thus economising supervision and industrial instruction in both.

Within

Within the present year the Industrial Blind Workers' Institution experienced a heavy loss through a fire, which destroyed uninsured material to the value of £280.

The Treasurer's balance-sheet is given on page 26 in the body of the report.

#### THE SCHOOLS OF ARTS, LITERARY INSTITUTES, &C.

In former reports, when alluding to the failure in a large majority of instances of these Institutions to provide a system of supplementary education as was originally expected by the Government, I was careful to point out what appeared to be the chief obstacles to their better development, and to state an impression that it would be needful to introduce influences which would act upon them continuously, and by a power outside themselves.

Attention was drawn to their isolation from one another—to their generally impecunious condition, obliging resort to illegitimate means for support, and the neglect of their true duties—also to the necessity for a central controlling intelligence, possessing authority to mould them into better form, and able to confine their action within proper bounds.

The Government, by its creation of a Technical Board, and the promise of liberal grants, has gone a long way towards rendering the vivifying these Institutions possible; but there is something required from the Institutions themselves, namely, a surrender to the Board of the appliances they possess in the shape of accommodation, &c., together with thorough willingness in carrying out its suggestions. In few words, they should keep prominently before themselves the fact that they are expected to be a constituent part of the educational system of the country.

After determining on a course of action, circulars of inquiry were addressed to the several Schools of Art, teachers of Public Schools, and large employers of labour by the Government Technical Board, with a view to ascertain what field existed for its operations in the several districts of the Colony, the extent of local teaching power, and the subjects likely to prove interesting and beneficial to each.

By the end of the year a large number of replies were received, and arrangements matured for sending itinerant lecturers to most of the Schools of Art in the centres of population.

A most valuable work lies before the Board in the future, but to conduct it with advantage and success extreme caution as well as zeal is now necessary lest by attempting too much at the outset disappointment may result.

In arranging for the delivery of lectures difficulty was now and then experienced from the fact that letting their halls and class-rooms formed a principal source of revenue, and to place them whenever called upon at the disposal of the Technical Board would involve serious pecuniary loss.

In the heretofore neglected condition of the Institutions such objection might carry weight, but it will now have to be made plain that Schools of Arts possess a quasi-public character—that the State holds large share in them, and that no individual interests can be allowed to stand in the way of giving best effect to the intentions of the Government in offering opportunities for the acquirement of knowledge in applied science to every active member of the community.

I have, &c.,

HUGH ROBISON,

Inspector of Public Charities.

#### THE GOVERNMENT ASYLUMS FOR INFIRM AND DESTITUTE.

It affords me much pleasure again to draw your attention to the excellent management and economical administration of these Asylums.

For a considerable part of the year they were all very full, but since the purchase of the mill in George-street, Parramatta adjoining the Asylum, pressure so far as to accommodation for male paupers is concerned has been removed.

Only a portion of the new premises have yet been able to be utilized; the work of cleaning, fitting-up, and adaptation is however proceeding steadily, and when completed the George-street Asylum will rank next after Liverpool, and be able to accommodate about 600 inmates. The Macquarie-street Asylum may then if required be devoted to some other purpose.

In my preliminary letter reference has been made to a large work of somewhat exceptional character, which for the last few years the hospitals within the Asylums have been required to perform, duties belonging properly to convalescent hospitals and not to Destitute Asylums.

So soon as means and opportunity permit, I would suggest that admissions be properly divided, and that pauper, chronic, and convalescent hospitals be brought within the control of the Central Hospital Board.

Among the advantages gained by the recent Government purchase are four cottages which provide accommodation for imbecile cases arising from senile decay, and for poor boys who suffer from hereditary or permanent disease, and are not admissible into any ordinary hospital. These unfortunates are now most amply provided for, and are entirely apart from the adult paupers.

Within the maintenance charge (£24,066 6s. 5d.), set against these Institutions for 1883, is an item of £660 5s. 11d., included only because it could not conveniently be embraced within any other heading of Government expenditure. It represents the cost of carriage to Sydney of paupers sent from inland districts to the Asylums, incurred prior to their admission.

Reasonable allowance being made for the exceptionable season the contracts for supplies were fairly carried out.

#### *The Destitute Females' Asylum, Hyde Park.*

...Excepting in matters pertaining to care and attention, good order, and cleanliness, there is little to convey satisfaction in respect of this Institution, which remained dangerously overcrowded during the whole year, notwithstanding that the Matron-Superintendent's quarters were given up for additional ward-accommodation.

Many

Many urgent applicants (sometimes in bad weather) were obliged to be refused, it being found impossible to receive them.

I would earnestly solicit that the Colonial Architect be invited to push forward the erection of the new Asylum at Newington with the utmost possible expedition, in order that an end be put to a condition of matters in respect of provision for aged and infirm destitute females, which has long been far from creditable to the Colony.

Notwithstanding all the disadvantages under which the management laboured, it is satisfactory to find that the health of the inmates throughout the past year was fairly good.

As usual the drainage was a source of frequent trouble and anxiety, furnishing an additional and important reason for changing the site of the Institution.

For statistics of cost, admissions, &c., see general table, pages 8 and 9.

#### *The Liverpool Asylum (Males).*

The management during 1883 has again performed a work alike important and satisfactory. Full particulars of its operations are given in attached general table, pages 8 and 9.

The health of the inmates, all things considered, was equal to the average of years, but great anxiety and possibly some bad consequences resulted from the very offensive effluvia constantly rising from the river immediately opposite to the Asylum. For the greater part of the year the weather was dry, and the river in consequence was so low that a large accumulation of rotting filth was left in the water and on the banks; it is wonderful a pestilence was not occasioned, not only within the Asylum but throughout the town.

About the close of the year arrangements were made for reroofing the central buildings.

In reshingling the kitchen a defect has, I am informed, appeared. During heavy rain a great deal of the water passes over the spouting and is lost; this matter might be inquired into.

The large underground tank, built in 1882, proved invaluable during the recent drought, and afforded a supply of wholesome drinking water to the large numbers in the Asylum, at a time when it would have been difficult to procure water of equal quality elsewhere.

#### *The George-street Asylum.*

By the purchase of the land and buildings formerly in the occupation of the Messrs. Byrnes as a tweed factory, and their annexation to the old George-street Asylum adjoining, a new character has been given to this Institution.

When the alterations and additions contemplated are completed the accommodation in the new premises will it is expected be equal to the requirements of nearly 400 inmates.

By the junction of the old and new Asylum by means of a bridge, all the buildings will be brought under one management, and form an institution of the first class.

Considerable progress has already been made in repairs and fitting up.

The detached building, formerly used as a cloth-room, and the cottage adjoining, now make an admirable hospital and hospital kitchen.

Two of the four cottages on the ground are occupied by imbecile cases, arising from senile decay, the other two as a hospital and refuge for destitute boys and youths suffering from severe forms of chronic disease.

In the general table, pages 8 and 9, will be found details of the operations and cost of this Asylum in 1883.

During the same period the health of the inmates was considered as having been fair.

#### *The Macquarie-street Asylum and Erysipelas Hospital.*

In former reports I have more than once made mention of the large number of hospital cases passing through this Institution.

As has already been said, the character of some of the above cases warranted treatment rather in a Hospital than in an Asylum.

As soon as the George-street Asylum extensions are completed I venture to suggest that the inmates from the Macquarie-street Asylum be transferred thither, and if not otherwise required that the Macquarie-street Asylum be used as a Convalescent Hospital for such cases as cannot be advantageously treated at Little Bay.

Statistics for the past year will be found on pages 8 and 9.

A remarkable diminution is apparent in the number of cases of erysipelas treated last year, only twenty having been sent to the Hospital. Of these nineteen recovered.

The cases of infectious diseases admitted were also inconsiderable in number.

I have already in previous reports pointed to the inadvisability of transmitting patients suffering from such diseases as scarlet fever, measles and scabies, from Sydney to Parramatta for treatment.

#### *Statistics—Government Asylums for Infirm and Destitute:—*

	Hyde Park.	Liverpool.	George-street, Parramatta.	Erysipelas Hospital and Macquarie-st. Hospital.	
	Females.	Males.	Males.	Males.	Females.
In House, 31st December, 1882 ... ..	284	733	219	339	1
” ” ” 1883 ... ..	292	724	267	268	...
Daily average numbers throughout year ...	298	724	289	296	...
Average ages of deceased inmates... ..	62·80	64·76	69·33	62·58	...
Percentage of deaths ... ..	21·14	28·45	24·91	26·35	...
Admitted 1st January to 31st December... ..	316	969	757	718	8
Discharged ... ..	245	772	637	690	9
Died ... ..	63	206	72	79	...

*Analysis*

*Analysis of numbers and cost of Maintenance :—*

Exclusive of cost of repairs and improvements by Department of Colonial Architect :—

		£	s.	d.
Hyde Park (females) Asylum ... ..	298	14	3	11
Liverpool (males) " " " " " "	724	13	16	0
George-street Asylum, Parramatta ... ..	280	17	6	7
Macquarie-street Asylum, and Erysipelas Hos- pital, Parramatta, gross cost... ..	296	16	16	9
Total expenditure for maintenance, *£24,066 6s. 5d., or £15 10s. 9½d. per head.				

*Analysis of Expenditure.*

	Hyde Park.	Liverpool.	George-street, Parramatta.	Macquarie-street Asylum and Erysipelas Hospital.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Food and medical comforts ... ..	6 8 5	7 7 1	8 6 7	8 3 6
Clothing and boots ... ..	2 19 2	1 12 0	2 13 8	1 10 8
Salaries ... ..	2 11 1	2 8 9	2 15 0	3 4 11
Contingencies ... ..	2 5 3	3 8 2	3 11 4	3 17 8
Average net cost for maintenance ...	14 3 11	13 16 0	17 6 7	16 16 9
Add for medical attendance paid for out of medical vote (£350); £150 for Hyde Park; £200 for George-street, Parramatta ... ..	0 10 3	Included in Salaries.	0 14 3	Included in Salaries.

Also add expenditure by Colonial Architect, under his vote totals :—

Ordinary repairs ... ..	201 0 0	108 4 3	18 12 6	.....
Furniture ... ..	3 0 0	13 18 0	.....	.....
Total ... ..	204 0 0	122 2 3	18 12 6	.....
Per head ... ..	0 13 8	0 3 4	0 1 3	.....
Gross cost per head ... ..	15 7 10	13 19 4	18 2 1	16 16 9

## THE SYDNEY HOSPITAL.

THE working of this Institution during the year under review is presented in the tables hereunder :—

*Diseases treated in Sydney Hospital, 1 January to 31 December.*

	Cases.	Deaths
General diseases ... ..	506	34
Respiratory organs ... ..	317	102
Circulatory organs and blood ... ..	120	40
Alimentary canal and abdominal organs ... ..	223	29
Diseases of nervous system ... ..	277	22
Diseases of the skin ... ..	36	1
Diseases of genito-urinary organs... ..	223	16
Diseases of osseous system ... ..	26	...
Diseases of joints and bursæ ... ..	34	...
Diseases of mouth, nose, &c. ... ..	16	...
Tumours ... ..	48	3
Diseases peculiar to women ... ..	58	...
Diseases of the eye and ear ... ..	192	...
Fractures ... ..	321	17
Dislocations, &c. ... ..	370	12
Unclassified ... ..	351	5
Total ... ..	3,118	288

*General Statistics.*

Admissions—January to December,—	1883.	1882.	
Medical cases ... ..	1,472	1,341	
Surgical " " " " " "	1,646	1,553	
	3,118	2,894.	
The largest number of admissions—October ...	294	November ... 258.	
The smallest " " February ...	227	June ... 222.	
	Year	1883.	1882.
The number of accidents and urgent cases attended to but not admitted into the wards ... ..	2,817	2,945	
Ophthalmic branch (indoor) included in above, 3,118 ... ..	192	131	
Do (out-patients) ... ..	499	476	
Deaths in wards ... ..	309	381	
Number of patients in Hospital, 31st December, 1883 ... ..	221	208	
Do cases treated by District Surgeons in connection with Dispensary ... ..	8,901	8,431	
Of whom were visited at own homes ... ..	775	880	

## FINANCIAL

\* NOTE.—The above amount includes £660 5s. 11d., charged to the Asylums for cost of carriage of inmates sent from country districts, &amp;c.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1883.

<i>Income—</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Subscription from general public (including patients) ... ..	...	...	...	...	4,163	15	6	
Government subsidy £ to £ on subscriptions ... ..	...	...	...	...	4,000	0	0	
"December," for maintainance of paupers—quarter ending 31st	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
December, 1882 ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,581	17	3	
Quarter ending 31 March, 1883 ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,786	6	9	
"    "    30 June, 1883 ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,758	10	9	
						5,126	14	9
Amount received from resident officers' fees ... ..	...	...	...	...	111	15	6	
Paying patients, Mercantile Marine... ..	...	...	...	263	19	0		
"    "    Police ... ..	...	...	...	14	0	0		
					227	19	0	
Pupils' fees .. ..	...	...	...	...	22	1	0	
						411	15	6
From Government on account of new Hospital ... ..	...	...	...	...	20,000	0	0	
Nursing Staff subsidy... ..	...	...	...	...	1,250	0	0	
						21,250	0	0
Overdraft at Bank of New South Wales ... ..	...	...	...	...		2,819	5	7
						£37,771	11	4
Invested Funds, 31 December, 1883 ... ..	...	...	...	...		6,300	0	0
<i>Expenditure—</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	
Overdraft, 31 December, 1882 ... ..	...	...	...	...	3,134	2	10	
Salaries and wages—								
General Staff ... ..	...	...	...	...	4,463	16	8	
Nursing Staff ... ..	...	...	...	...	370	0	0	
District Surgeons ... ..	...	...	...	...	450	0	0	
						5,283	16	8
Hospital maintenance—								
Provisions ... ..	...	...	...	...	5,038	17	5	
Ice ... ..	...	...	...	...	67	0	7	
Gas ... ..	...	...	...	...	402	16	2	
Washing ... ..	...	...	...	...	789	16	6	
Fuel ... ..	...	...	...	...	265	18	3	
Areated waters ... ..	...	...	...	...	73	6	0	
Wines, beer, spirits ... ..	...	...	...	...	296	16	9	
Furniture ... ..	...	...	...	...	534	18	7	
Drapery ... ..	...	...	...	...	967	13	3	
						8,437	3	6
Drugs ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,149	6	6	
Surgical instruments ... ..	...	...	...	...	263	9	6	
"    appliances ... ..	...	...	...	...	186	19	4	
"    dressing ... ..	...	...	...	...	213	18	4	
						1,813	13	8
Funerals and coffins ... ..	...	...	...	...	196	10	0	
Branch Dispensary ... ..	...	...	...	...	148	9	0	
Printing and stationery ... ..	...	...	...	...	370	16	6	
Commission ... ..	...	...	...	...	91	14	5	
Petty expenses ... ..	...	...	...	...	169	7	4	
Interest ... ..	...	...	...	...	17	6	11	
Fire Insurance ... ..	...	...	...	...	51	14	9	
Buildings and repairs ... ..	...	...	...	...	1,102	11	2	
Permanent new structure ... ..	...	...	...	...	16,954	4	7	
						19,102	14	8
						£37,771	11	4

The above statistics are at this time of special interest, as showing not only the pauperising tendencies of the relations long existent between the subsidised public charities and the Government, but also because the large amount of Government assistance already given to this Institution furnishes its Board with an argument for making further claims on the Public Treasury.

The design of the new Hospital as originally approved is not in conformity with modern Hospital rule, and if altered will so reduce the accommodation that commercially speaking the cost per bed will be enormous. Objection has also been made to the soft nature of the stone used as being unfit for hospital buildings.

Your determination on the Board's last application will probably be made on purely financial grounds, for although the Macquarie-street site possesses certain advantages of accessibility and surroundings, it cannot be denied but that there are weighty objections to so prominent and valuable a position being occupied otherwise than by a public building of the first class, calculated to embellish the city.

'Inquiry has shown that another site sufficient for requirements, and almost equally convenient, may be secured at a moderate price, and therefore that there is no absolute necessity for maintaining a Hospital in Macquarie-street.

In all matters of internal management I desire to report favourably of the Institution.

The training staff sent out seven nurses during last year, and has been maintained in a state of efficiency.

The

The Eye Branch at Moore Cliff was actively employed, but almost entirely in the treatment of patients admitted under Colonial Secretary's recommendation. Since the appointment of a specialist for eye diseases at the Government Asylums the above circumstance appears somewhat anomalous.

### THE PRINCE ALFRED HOSPITAL.

The following tables represent the operations of this Hospital during last year:—

Patients remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1882...	...	...	79
"    received during the year	...	...	990
			<u>1,069</u>
Patients discharged, cured, or relieved ...	...	...	773
"    "    incurable, or at their own request	...	...	50
Deaths ...	...	...	127
			<u>950</u>

Patients remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1883... 124  
Discrepancy of 5—probably in number of discharges.

Returns of number of persons under treatment during the year 1883, the order of disease for which they were treated, and the number of deaths in each order:—

<i>Diseases—</i>	Cases.	Deaths.
*General ...	307	49
Of respiratory organs ...	58	14
Circulatory organs and blood ...	34	7
Alimentary canal and abdominal organs ...	80	18
Nervous system ...	44	8
Cellular tissues and skin ...	62	2
Genito-urinary organs ...	47	5
Osseous system, joints and bursæ ...	76	3
†Tumours...	20	3
Peculiar to women ...	52	5
Eye, ear, and nose ...	44	...
Fractures, dislocations, and local injuries ...	106	10
Unclassified ...	15	3
Totals ...	<u>945</u>	<u>127</u>

### HONORARY TREASURER'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT from 1st January to 31st December, 1883:—

<i>Income—</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance, 31 December, 1882 ...	654	0	9			
Received from public by subscriptions and donations ...	3,581	5	0			
Contributed by patients...	1,322	16	0			
Received from Government—Special Vote ...	12,500	0	0			
"    "    Maintenance of pauper patients ...	2,087	5	7			
"    "    Annual subsidy... ...	4,000	0	0			
Interest on invested funds ...	135	5	10			
Overdraft, 31 December, 1883 ...	1,177	6	4			
Total current account...				25,457	19	6
Amount at fixed deposit, 31 December, 1882				7,500	0	0
Grand total ...				<u>£32,957</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>6</u>

<i>Expenditure—</i>	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Hospital maintenance (including wages other than for nursing staff)	5,537	10	6			
Out patients ...	620	0	0			
Medical Superintendent's salary ...	450	0	0			
Resident Medical Officer's salary ...	250	0	0			
Drugs and instruments ...	679	12	0			
Medical comforts and stimulants ...	303	11	10			
Nursing staff ...	1,277	0	0			
Secretary's salary ...	250	0	0			
Funerals ...	81	16	0			
Buildings and repairs ...	14,160	0	10			
Printing, stationery, and postage ...	216	5	6			
Sundries—Insurance commission extras ...	432	2	10			
Total current account...				24,257	19	6
Amount at fixed deposit, 31 December, 1883				8,700	0	0
Grand total ...				<u>£32,957</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>6</u>

As

\* Phthisis, 115 cases—25 deaths.

† Mammary, 7 cases—1 death. Malignant, 13 cases—2 deaths.

As regards appliances, cleanliness, and order, this Institution presents a model of what all our hospitals should offer; but in certain directions even the Prince Alfred Hospital would benefit by being included within the influences of the proposed Central Controlling Hospital Board.

I have pleasure in drawing attention to the comparatively large amount paid by contributing patients, an earnest of still better results obtainable in the future when the present pauperising system, common to all our charities, shall have been abandoned.

The large central administrative block having been completed the consideration immediately follows whether the erection of the remaining pavilions contemplated in the plan of the Hospital should not be proceeded with, in order to render the working of the Hospital economical.

In my preliminary letter I have endeavoured to show that such a course is advisable, and that the suggestion is in consonance with the opinions of our medical authorities.

One of the proposed pavilions might be so placed as to adapt it for use for typhoid and allied diseases, a provision necessary in the western part of the city whence come a large number of such cases. It is extremely desirable that the lock and ophthalmic wards be fitted up as quickly as possible.

### THE SICK CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL, GLEBE.

In the tables below are given particulars of the working and financial position of this Institution during the year under review.

#### Statistics, 1883.

##### Numbers—

Cases in Hospital, 31st December, 1882	...	...	...	...	...	38
Admissions during 1883	...	...	...	...	...	115
						<u>153</u>
Discharged, cured, or relieved	...	...	...	...	110	
Incurable or removed	...	...	...	...	7	
Deaths	...	...	...	...	16	
Remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1883	...	...	...	...	21	
						<u>154*</u>

#### Diseases treated, 1 January to 31 December 1883.

	Number of Cases.	Deaths.
General diseases	28	1
Diseases of respiratory organs	14	2
" Alimentary, canal, and abdominal organs	6	2
" Nervous system	8	1
" Skin	7	...
" Genito-urinary organs	4	1
" Osseous system	43	2
" Of the eye	4	...
Accidents, injuries, &c.	9	2
Unclassified	10	4
	<u>133</u>	<u>15</u>

#### HONORARY TREASURER'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT from 1st January to 31st December, 1883.

##### Income—

	£	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Balance, 31/12/82	124	12	7			
Received from public by subscriptions	317	5	6			
" donations	171	14	0			
Contributed by patients	290	11	9			
Received from Government—Annual subsidy	864	9	6			

Total current account	...	...	...	1,768	13	4
Amount at fixed deposit, 31/12/83	...	...	...	1,118	3	2

Grand total ... 2,886 16 6

##### Expenditure—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Overdraft, 31/12/82	1,111	14	0			
Dispenser's salary	65	0	0			
Drugs and instruments	160	1	11			
Medical comforts and stimulants	41	4	11			
Nursing staff and Superintendent's salaries	460	0	3			
Funerals...	5	7	7			
Buildings and repairs	345	17	4			
Secretary's salary, printing, &c.	70	10	10			
Sundries...	50	3	5			
Balance, 31/12/83	576	16	3			

Total current account ... 2,886 16 6

Grand total ... 2,886 16 6

Order,

\*Discrepancy of 1 here.



Order, cleanliness, and careful administration, have proved the management both active and efficient, but frequent misunderstandings between the Committee and their honorary Medical Staff point to the want of an outside controlling power, in whom would vest the responsibility of guarding the interests of the public.

A doubt has been expressed, not without reason, as to the sanitary fitness of the premises for Hospital purposes, and further, whether the neighbourhood is one wherein diseases of an enteric form should be treated if provision can be made elsewhere.

The General Hospitals do not possess at present requisite accommodation for children, but the question of continuing this Hospital where it is now situated is worthy of your attention, more especially when regarded in the light of the following facts:—

During last year 154 children were treated, or a daily average of 14 males and 19 females. The net expenditure amounted to £2,310 Os. 3d., of which £864 9s. 6d. was paid by the State—a rate per head of £70 for maintenance.

### COUNTRY HOSPITALS.

STATISTICS of accommodation, diseases treated, and sources of income and expenditure of Country Hospitals during the year 1883.

Hospitals against which an asterisk is placed were not sufficiently advanced to admit patients during 1883.

#### COUNTRY HOSPITALS—General Returns.

Hospital.	Male Wards.	Female Wards.	Beds.		Cubic air-space per bed.	Average number of Patients.		Number of Paying Patients.	Number of Patients admitted who were more fitted for Benevolent Asylum.	Total numbers treated within year.	Discharged cured or relieved.	Discharged at own request.	Deaths.	Number remaining in Hospital, 31st December, 1883.	Outpatients.
			For Males.	For Females.		Male.	Female.								
Albury.....	3	1	25	5	910	19	...	...	12	224	199	...	8	17	226
Armidale.....	2	1	19	3	1,287	16·5	2·5	...	10	183	152	...	13	18	...
Balranald.....	3	...	17	...	480	4	...	1	...	44	31	1	6	6	34
Bathurst.....	3	1	35	10	1,819	...	...	2	80	286	238	...	26	22	...
Fraidwood.....	3	2	16	4	500	2	...	...	...	32	27	...	2	3	...
Pourke.....	3	...	16	...	719	13·5	...	11	11	145	119	1	12	13	...
Brewarrina.....	1	1	4	4	1,657	4	·3	...	3	50	23	...	2	5	...
Carcoar.....	3	1	13	3	1,035	3	·3	2	2	53	44	2	5	2	...
Cobar.....	2	1	7	2	780	...	2·5	...	2	32	21	2	5	4	...
Cooma.....	2	2	8	3	1,046	·04	·08	1	1	17	11	...	4	2	...
Coonamble.....	1	1	4	1	515	2	1	11	3	48	31	4	9	4	...
Copeland North.....	2	1	3	2	1,800	...	1	...	1	6	6	...	...	...	5
Cowra.....	1	1	2	2	691	2	·5	14	1	38	28	...	8	2	†
Deniliquin.....	3	1	23	3	708	10	10·75	...	5	119	91	...	16	12	116
Dubbo.....	2	1	16	9	800	10	1·5	32	16	133	109	...	18	6	82
Forbes.....	3	1	12	3	960	10	...	33	12	101	81	...	13	7	30
Goulburn.....	3	2	18	7	1,100	...	11	...	20	248	223	...	16	9	62
Glen Innes.....	1	...	6	...	400	1·5	...	39	2	75	63	...	8	4	1
Grafton.....	6	2	17	5	1,780	4·5	·9	...	9	80	72	1	7	...	11
Grenfell.....	1	1	5	5	1,092	...	...	6	1	19	15	...	3	1	4
Gulgong.....	2	1	15	3	820	...	6·5	11	2	65	43	2	20	...	14
Gundagai.....	1	1	12	...	...	3·	...	11	3	32	21	1	7	3	...
Gunnedah.....	1	1	4	3	864	2·5	·7	4	7	50	28	13	8	1	...
Hay.....	2	1	20	2	600	...	...	...	...	207	...	...	23	...	...
Hill End.....	3	1	14	4	1,200	1·5	·5	4	4	26	22	...	3	1	5
Inverell.....	4	3	9	4	1,200	7·7	2·	14	5	101	88	...	5	8	...
Kempsey.....	2	2	7	4	1,235	3·4	·7	...	4	60	48	3	3	6	14
Lismore.....	1	1	4	1	900	2	...	...	3	29	26	...	3	...	...
Maitland.....	7	2	35	15	844	7·4	2·9	6	60	189	141	15	17	16	160
Mudgee.....	2	2	12	12	1,400	...	...	...	...	119	102	...	10	7	...
Murrurundi.....	2	1	8	4	550	3	·75	...	9	60	51	1	6	2	...
Muswellbrook.....	2	1	9	6	729	...	...	10	...	36	27	...	3	6	...
Narrabri.....	3	1	14	2	814	...	...	...	...	110	...	...	8	9	...
Newcastle.....	5	3	24	10	1,152	17·22	3·2	79	13	292	233	14	23	22	12
Orange.....	2	2	16	4	934	13	2	10	A great proportion	160	127	...	14	19	...
Parkes.....	1	1	4	4	972	3	·9	13	...	43	29	1	8	5	...
Parramatta.....	2	2	16	8	1,219	...	...	...	...	...	249	...	19	...	...
Queanbeyan.....	2	1	5	2	616	1	...	10	1	16	13	1	1	1	...
Scone.....	2	2	8	4	1,780 & 1,512	6·3	2·5	8	7	56	40	6	4	6	6
Singleton.....	5	5	27	13	1,411	12·7	4·3	...	25	65	...	...	8	16	...
Sofala.....	2	...	8	...	558	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Tamworth.....	2	1	12	...	585	7·1	·7	3	21	105	88	...	8	9	...
Temora.....	1	1	6	3	1,250	1·6	·36	10	8	36	30	...	4	2	...
Ternterfield.....	3	1	8	2	765	2	·2	5	...	35	29	1	4	1	1
Urana.....	1	1	4	3	780	2·7	·3	1	1	44	39	1	2	2	...
Vegetable Creek.....	1	1	6	2	1,600	Hospital not opened.		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wagga Wagga.....	3	1	24	5	849	15	2	19	6	184	135	4	31	14	66
Walgett.....	2	1	8	2	1,248	6	·5	8	2	69	51	1	14	3	...
Warialda.....	3	2	7	2	900	3	1	7	7	45	33	5	5	2	...
Wellington.....	3	1	10	2	464	1·3	·4	10	2	27	18	3	4	2	...
Wilcannia.....	2	1	18	...	804	15	...	Many.	3	171	140	...	16	15	...
Windsor.....	5	3	52	...	900	31	9	51	26	154	105	...	16	33	16
Wollongong.....	1	1	5	5	878	...	...	Several.	...	61	51	...	3	7	...
Yass.....	3	1	11	2	173·6	·08	·02	30	2	34	28	...	5	1	...
Young.....	4	1	15	4	811	...	...	82	10	135	107	...	22	6	...

† Considerable number.

COUNTRY HOSPITALS—MEDICAL RETURNS.

Name.	Diseases of																				Tumours.	Diseases peculiar to Women.	Diseases of the Eye.	Fractures.	Dislocation, &c.	Un-classified.	Totals.					
	General Diseases.		Respiratory Organs.		Circulating Organs and Blood.		Alimentary Canal and Abdominal Organs.		Nervous System.		Skin.		Genito-Urinary Organs.		Osseous System.		Joints and Bursæ.		Mouth, Nose, &c.								Diseases.	Deaths.				
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.												
Adelong	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Albury	43	1	32	1	11	...	18	...	11	...	8	...	4	...	6	1	...	...	4	...	6	2	3	6	36	2	...	...	36	...	224	7
Araluen	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armidale	30	...	18	4	4	...	18	4	9	1	...	...	7	2	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	11	...	26	1	...	...	44	...	172	12	
Ashfield (Infants' Home)	5	2	22	4	...	...	57	11	3	2	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3	...	20	...	...	...	...	61	15	191	39		
Balranald	4	...	4	1	2	2	...	...	4	...	1	1	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	1	...	...	7	...	44	6		
Burrangong (See Young)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Brewarrina	7	...	5	...	...	...	4	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	6	...	30	2		
Bombala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Bathurst	52	1	24	3	15	1	13	4	9	1	...	...	12	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	3	...	23	...	21	3	...	...	14	...	188	15
Bega	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Braidwood	4	...	6	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	2	...	26	2		
Bourke	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Carcoar	11	2	5	1	1	...	3	2	6	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	9	...	...	2	...	45	5		
Copeland North	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	
Cobar	2	1	4	...	1	1	3	...	7	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	1	...	5	...	32	7		
Condobolin (not ready for patients)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Cowra	4	...	11	5	3	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	4	1	...	4	...	36	8	
Cooma	4	...	4	1	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	3	1	17	4	
Coonamble	3	1	6	2	1	...	5	3	6	1	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	...	11	2	...	4	...	48	9	
Deniliquin	17	2	14	3	10	4	9	4	18	2	...	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	24	1	...	8	...	119	16
Dubbo	26	2	34	9	6	1	6	...	8	1	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	8	...	15	1	...	15	2	125	16	
Forbes	9	...	17	5	8	2	16	5	13	...	3	...	6	...	4	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	5	...	...	15	1	101	13	
Glen Innes	19	...	9	2	...	...	6	1	4	2	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	24	...	4	...	4	1	74	8	
Gunnedah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Goulburn	68	2	21	6	11	1	24	1	11	1	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	49	1	...	13	...	248	16		
Grafton	21	2	4	...	1	...	10	2	9	2	1	...	7	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	15	...	80	7		
Grenfell	7	1	...	...	1	1	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	19	3		
Gulgong	9	...	12	3	9	3	10	5	8	3	4	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	10	...	10	2	...	5	2	80	20	
Gundagai	5	...	7	1	3	1	6	3	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	1	...	1	...	32	7		
Hay	45	2	32	9	8	3	28	7	19	1	8	...	10	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	29	1	...	19	...	207	23		
Hill End	10	3	6	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	2	...	26	3		
Hillston	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Inverell	21	1	20	...	4	3	2	...	10	...	1	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	1	7	...	10	...	...	10	...	101	5*	
Kiandra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

\* Births, 2.

COUNTRY HOSPITALS—Medical Returns.

Name.	Diseases of																				Tumours,		Diseases peculiar to Women.		Diseases of the Eye.		Fractures.		Dislocation, &c.		Un-classified.		Total.	
	General Diseases.		Respiratory Organs.		Circulating Organs and Blood.		Alimentary Canal and Abdominal Organs.		Nervous System.		Skin.		Genito-Urinary Organs.		Osseous System.		Joints and Bursæ.		Mouth, Nose, &c.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.													Diseases.	Deaths.
Kempsey	11	2	3	1	...	10	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	2	...	11	...	...	...	8	...	60	3	
Lismore	3	1	1	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	7	...	28	3		
Maitland*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Menindie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Moruya Cottage Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Mudgee	36	5	15	2	8	11	2	10	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	5	...	24	...	...	...	...	120	10		
Murrurundi	17	...	8	3	2	4	1	3	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	16	...	...	...	60	6			
Muswellbrook	6	...	4	...	3	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	5	...	8	...	...	...	38	3			
Narrabri	25	...	21	...	6	1	5	...	5	1	1	...	10	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	14	3	...	...	8	1	110	8	
Newcastle	68	1	39	5	10	3	27	3	20	2	7	...	15	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	5	1	5	...	45	6	...	...	48	...	292	3	
Orange	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Parkes	9	1	10	3	3	2	4	1	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	8	1	43	8	
Parramatta	62	4	37	8	5	1	27	3	17	...	...	...	7	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	21	1	8	1	54	...	249	19
Port Stephens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Queanbeyan	4	1	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16	1	
Scone	18	3	6	1	4	...	8	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	5	...	2	...	...	4	...	56	4		
Sick Children's Hospital	28	1	14	2	6	2	8	1	...	7	...	4	1	43	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	9	2	10	4	133	15			
Singleton	6	3	5	3	1	...	5	...	7	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...	10	...	...	36†	...	80	8		
Sofala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	
Tamworth	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Temora	13	1	3	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	...	2	...	34	4		
Tenterfield	7	...	7	1	1	1	2	...	5	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	5	1	35	4		
Urana	8	...	5	1	2	1	4	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	6	...	44	2			
Vegetable Creek	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Warialda	5	1	6	1	...	5	1	3	1	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	...	8	1	...	5	...	45	5		
Wagga Wagga	36	...	37	...	6	...	15	...	12	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	43	...	...	...	22	...	184	31			
Walgett	20	2	7	1	2	...	10	4	6	3	1	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	10	2	...	6	1	69	14			
Wellington	4	...	3	2	5	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	27	5			
West Maitland Benevolent Society	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wilcannia	40	1	18	9	4	1	12	2	7	1	5	...	11	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	19	2	...	31	...	171	16		
Windsor	63	2	14	6	2	1	12	3	10	1	...	9	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	...	6	...	16	...	13	...	154†	16			
Wollongong	9	1	9	...	2	1	10	1	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	15	...	...	5	...	61	3			
Yass	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Young	24	6	25	6	5	2	11	5	7	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	24	3	...	24	...	136	22		
Total.....																											4,517	486	...					

\* Maitland Hospital omitted to send medical return. † Senile decay. ‡ 41 Senile decay.

ANALYSIS of Income and Expenditure in Country Hospitals for the Year 1883.

Income.

Town.	Balance, 31st December, 1882.	From the Public.			From Government.				Interest on Invested Funds.	Overdraft, 31st December, 1883.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1882.	Grand Total.
		Subscriptions.	Donations.	Contributed by Patients.	Special Vote.	Annual Subsidy.	Unclaimed Poundages.	Police Fines.					
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Albury .....		1,356 10 2			1,637 19 10	470 0 4	29 17 7	12 7 2			3,506 15 1		3,506 15 1
Armidale .....		701 9 6		23 1 8	299 5 0	600 0 0	40 5 2	24 7 3			1,688 8 7		1,688 8 7
Balranald .....	433 5 6	338 3 1		11 12 0		558 19 8		3 0 0			1,345 0 3		1,345 0 3
Bathurst .....	282 12 1	696 4 1		39 6 0		1,006 10 4		25 10 4	100 10 0		2,150 12 10	2,100 0 0	4,250 12 10
Bega .....	No return—outdoor relief only.												
Braidwood .....		51 2 0	52 14 0	48 17 0		100 0 0	6 12 6	7 14 10	18 0 0	6 19 11	292 0 3	400 0 0	692 0 3
Bourke .....	281 5 1	644 17 2	72 9 0	55 14 3		412 19 10	32 10 1	18 10 0	24 0 0		1,542 5 5	600 0 0	2,142 5 5
Brewarrina .....	53 12 11	623 12 7				299 8 2	6 4 5		10 19 0		993 17 1	730 0 0	1,723 17 1
Carcoar .....	90 9 5	115 18 0	39 16 11	63 2 0		200 0 0	37 5 8	5 0 0	27 10 7		579 2 7	288 2 4	867 4 11
Condobolin .....													
Copeland North .....	97 13 2	44 16 0				117 16 2		1 0 0			261 5 4		261 5 4
Cobar .....	722 19 5	298 2 7		19 6 0		418 5 0		8 19 0	12 9 10		1,480 1 10		1,480 1 10
Cooma .....	26 5 7	17 17 0	123 9 10			170 10 7	63 5 11	4 12 0	5 10 0	50 6 10	461 17 9	100 0 0	561 17 9
Coonamble .....	72 0 2	91 5 0	158 19 1	39 0 0		425 8 5	42 3 1	3 10 0			832 5 9		832 5 9
Cowra .....		99 6 0	266 13 2	40 12 6		113 6 8	3 9 7	13 2 0	4 11 6		541 1 5	500 0 0	1,041 1 5
Deniliquin .....	210 10 7	496 16 0				531 9 5	9 9 2	10 10 0	5 0 0		1,263 15 2		1,263 15 2
Dubbo .....		324 12 6		124 0 0		457 14 3	43 1 3	7 16 0		251 2 0	1,208 6 0		1,208 6 0
Forbes .....	336 7 10	171 1 6	70 9 6	136 8 6		497 6 5	26 2 7	0 15 0	10 0 0		1,248 11 4		1,248 11 4
Glen Innes .....		382 2 8		154 5 4	500 0 0	359 4 4		5 10 0			1,401 2 4		1,401 2 4
Goulburn .....	540 11 9	354 14 2		179 13 3		300 0 0	18 8 3	19 11 6			1,412 18 11		1,412 18 11
Grafton .....	329 4 2	170 13 1				499 19 8	9 11 7	8 1 0		81 13 7	1,099 3 1		1,099 3 1
Grenfell .....	121 12 5	117 4 9		17 5 10	150 8 8		32 3 1		15 0 0		453 14 9	300 0 0	753 14 9
Gulgong .....	128 11 6	88 10 0	115 19 11	59 17 7		205 17 2	23 17 5				622 13 7		622 13 7
Gundagai .....													
Gunnedah .....	272 17 10	234 11 5		23 10 0	275 0 0	354 15 1	29 10 9	6 6 0	13 10 0	0 1 10	1,210 2 11		1,210 2 11
Hay .....	316 14 2	430 13 4	2 15 4	63 1 4		531 11 3		3 15 6			1,348 10 11		1,348 10 11
Hill End .....		112 9 2		22 1 0		129 15 10		0 2 6	40 0 0		304 8 6	800 0 0	1,104 8 6
Hillston .....													
Inverell .....		302 12 4	213 11 3	67 17 6		325 10 3		10 3 6		54 19 3	974 14 1	250 0 0	1,224 14 1
Kempsey .....		935 7 8	5 0 0	9 6 0		227 13 6		12 1 0			1,189 8 2		1,189 8 2
Lismore .....	33 14 3	152 1 6				155 2 0		15 12 0		57 1 3	413 11 0		413 11 0
Maitland .....	127 3 5	399 14 3	108 5 0		100 0 0	600 0 0		2 0 0	320 0 0		1,657 2 8	5,000 0 0	6,657 2 8

ANALYSIS of Income and Expenditure—continued.

Income—continued.

Town.	Balance, 31st December, 1882.	From the Public.			From Government.				Interest on Invested Funds.	Overdraft, 31st December, 1883.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1882.	Grand Total.	
		Subscriptions.	Donations.	Contributed by Patients.	Special Vote.	Annual Subsidy.	Unclaimed Poundages.	Police Fines.						
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Maclean .....														
Moruya .....														
Mudgee .....	135 10 5	457 13 6		40 2 9		300 0 0	13 8 3	4 5 0			950 19 11		950 19 11	
Murrurundi .....	729 1 0	168 8 7	15 15 0	9 0 0		294 1 1		0 5 0	25 10 0		1,242 0 8		1,242 0 8	
Muswellbrook .....	140 2 6	81 19 6	32 14 6	37 15 0	250 0 0	165 17 0	1 7 6		20 0 0		729 16 0	500 0 0	1,229 16 0	
Narrabri .....	170 3 10	439 13 9				399 19 10		2 0 0	25 0 0		1,036 17 5	500 0 0	1,536 17 5	
Newcastle .....	67 0 3	750 0 0		299 17 10	149 19 10	750 0 0		39 4 6	67 5 6		2,123 7 11	1,360 15 0	3,484 2 11	
Orange .....	236 6 10	163 16 7	38 14 9			630 8 2					1,069 6 4		1,069 6 4	
Parkes .....	89 9 9	74 11 0	141 7 6	45 3 0	150 0 0	156 5 6	24 7 11	1 0 0	5 10 0		687 14 8		687 14 8	
Parramatta .....	248 7 7	251 5 8		63 12 1		249 19 10			107 18 0	346 11 8	1,267 14 10	2,000 0 0	3,267 14 10	
Queanbeyan .....	1 6 3	59 4 1		38 15 0		89 2 0	18 14 8	36 15 0			243 11 0		243 11 0	
Scone .....	367 2 5	117 14 4	156 19 9	38 5 5		154 11 9	19 6 4	2 3 4	11 11 0		867 14 4		867 14 4	
Singleton .....	2 17 0	226 9 4	8 8 0	1 1 6		178 2 4		0 11 0		14 18 1	432 7 3	221 8 3	653 15 6	
Sofala .....	90 2 8	29 15 10				21 1 0		5 0 0	3 12 7		149 12 1		149 12 1	
Tamworth .....	163 2 2	118 14 0		2 5 0		186 11 10	46 19 1	3 19 5	10 10 0	98 15 6	630 17 0		630 17 0	
Temora .....	114 16 5	73 17 5	105 17 6	25 15 0		299 19 8		0 1 0			620 7 0		620 7 0	
Tenterfield .....	7 13 4	187 3 0	19 5 0	15 5 0		113 5 8		3 10 0	21 14 9		367 16 9	456 0 0	823 16 9	
Urana .....	242 4 1	391 15 2		13 19 0		197 5 5					845 3 8		845 3 8	
Vegetable Creek .....	362 6 10		207 14 4		150 0 0			6 15 0	42 10 0		769 6 2	130 0 0	2,069 6 2	
Warialda .....	289 13 8	192 19 8		43 18 0		169 18 2		5 1 0			701 10 6		701 10 6	
Wagga Wagga .....	374 0 0	1,001 10 10			749 19 8	676 2 3	80 4 1	13 12 7	70 0 0	246 15 8	3,212 5 1	500 0 0	3,712 5 1	
Walgett .....		444 11 10	12 5 10	19 17 3	99 19 8	300 0 0		25 17 0		267 16 7	1,170 8 2		1,170 8 2	
Wellington .....	232 15 11	76 4 1	9 8 6	32 0 0		30 10 1	22 4 11	1 12 0			404 15 6		404 15 6	
Wilcannia .....		618 6 6	116 8 7	40 10 6		994 0 8	121 18 0	3 15 0	32 0 0	219 4 9	2,146 4 0	1,400 0 0	3,546 4 0	
Windsor .....	103 0 9	298 8 6		185 15 0		400 0 0		9 10 0	386 10 8		1,383 4 11	1,526 11 9	2,909 16 8	
Wollongong .....	93 11 2	151 12 0	89 2 11	2 18 6		198 9 11	6 6 5	4 9 0		35 17 2	581 18 1		581 18 1	
Yass .....	38 13 10	78 0 1	10 0 0	76 6 6		42 10 10	26 6 7	25 11 6	53 16 6		351 5 10	200 0 0	551 5 10	
Young .....	276 13 9	169 12 11		189 9 10	100 0 0	180 3 2		2 13 6	15 0 0		933 13 2	300 0 0	1,233 13 2	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>£ 9,053 7 8</b>	<b>16,375 15 8</b>	<b>2,194 5 2</b>	<b>2,419 9 11</b>	<b>4,612 12 8</b>	<b>17,247 11 6</b>	<b>835 1 10</b>	<b>426 17 5</b>	<b>1,505 9 11</b>	<b>1,732 4 1</b>	<b>56,402 15 10</b>	<b>21,332 17 4</b>	<b>77,735 13 2</b>	
<b>Infants' Home, Ashfield..</b>	<b>271 2 10</b>	<b>379 4 3</b>	<b>400 0 0</b>	<b>184 3 0</b>	<b>872 11 6</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>Boxes.</b>	<b>80 17 0</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>60 0 0</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>2,247 18 7</b>	<b>1,000 0 0</b>	<b>3,247 18 7</b>

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ANALYSIS of Income and Expenditure—continued.

Expenditure.

Town	Overdraft, 31st December, 1882.	Hospital Maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Medical Officer.			Wardsmen's and Matron's Salary.	Funerals.	Buildings, Repairs, and New Furniture.	Secretary's Department, Printing and Insurance.	Sundries.	Balance, 31st December, 1883.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1883.	Grand Total.
				Salary.	Drugs and Instruments.	Medical Comforts, Stimulants.									
Albury .....	£ s. d. 25 1 11	£ s. d. 555 0 0	£ s. d. .....	£ s. d. 100 0 0	£ s. d. 83 4 0	£ s. d. 58 16 5	£ s. d. 250 0 0	£ s. d. 8 12 6	£ s. d. 1,162 2 9	£ s. d. 47 14 6	£ s. d. 57 7 5	£ s. d. 358 16 5	£ s. d. 2,706 15 1	£ s. d. 800 0 0	£ s. d. 3,506 15 1
Armidale .....	108 2 11	531 14 8	.....	80 0 0	74 17 4	.....	198 15 9	13 6 0	440 16 3	64 5 6	3 5 2	173 5 0	1,688 8 7	.....	1,688 8 7
Balranald .....	.....	165 4 2	.....	233 6 8	90 16 6	11 7 8	132 0 0	7 0 0	22 1 2	81 13 4	30 17 3	520 13 6	1,345 0 3	.....	1,345 0 3
Bathurst .....	.....	1,170 9 7	.....	150 0 0	127 19 4	39 6 6	454 0 4	26 5 0	53 19 0	85 1 0	.....	43 12 1	2,150 12 10	2,100 0 0	4,250 12 10
Bega .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Braidwood .....	31 9 10	116 15 10	.....	75 0 0	22 18 9	9 15 0	No Return.	Out-door Relief only.	.....	35 7 0	6 9 4	.....	392 0 3	300 0 0	692 0 3
Bourke .....	.....	473 19 4	.....	250 0 0	59 15 6	28 15 6	157 14 7	42 16 0	132 14 0	37 9 6	31 14 3	27 6 9	1,242 5 5	900 0 0	2,142 5 5
Brewarrina .....	.....	178 17 9	.....	141 2 6	70 0 0	.....	41 13 4	.....	1,225 10 1	11 6 9	.....	55 6 8	1,723 17 1	.....	1,723 17 1
Carcuar .....	.....	161 13 10	0 10 0	75 0 0	15 7 0	5 3 0	75 0 0	9 10 0	16 14 3	6 7 6	9 6 10	76 19 7	451 12 0	415 12 11	857 4 11
Condobolin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Copeland N. ....	.....	46 13 3	.....	37 10 0	4 17 6	2 17 0	46 14 2	.....	.....	16 4 0	10 1 8	96 7 9	261 5 4	.....	261 5 4
Cobar .....	.....	215 11 2	.....	152 18 7	71 5 0	24 7 6	129 18 6	37 0 0	103 19 0	71 8 1	2 2 0	671 12 0	1,480 11 10	.....	1,480 11 10
Cooma .....	.....	69 1 9	.....	150 0 0	36 9 6	4 14 0	50 0 0	10 17 6	1 1 0	30 0 0	9 13 10	.....	361 17 7	200 0 2	561 17 9
Coonamble .....	.....	145 9 0	2 0 0	150 0 0	.....	11 17 0	55 0 0	38 7 6	40 9 6	10 8 4	34 14 4	344 0 1	832 5 9	.....	832 5 9
Cowra .....	27 3 8	218 10 0	.....	125 0 0	.....	6 10 0	41 17 0	8 0 0	14 11 6	16 19 11	45 15 6	34 3 10	538 11 5	502 10 0	1,041 1 5
Deniliquin .....	.....	341 16 5	.....	200 0 0	60 15 6	10 11 0	120 0 0	29 17 6	96 12 1	64 3 1	28 0 1	311 19 6	1,263 15 2	.....	1,263 15 2
Dubbo .....	117 0 5	.....	.....	151 14 0	34 4 11	22 1 0	108 0 0	36 15 0	350 4 0	56 12 10	331 13 10	.....	1,208 6 0	.....	1,208 6 0
Forbes .....	.....	292 19 3	.....	125 0 0	25 0 0	.....	84 0 0	45 0 0	293 11 11	29 10 5	200 9 5	153 0 4	1,248 11 4	.....	1,248 11 4
Glen Innes .....	97 16 1	295 11 4	.....	100 0 0	52 3 3	24 16 2	120 0 0	20 0 0	359 9 0	24 11 0	157 18 10	148 16 8	1,401 2 4	.....	1,401 2 4
Goulburn .....	.....	269 7 6	3 4 4	48 18 4	41 19 9	.....	145 0 0	9 0 0	10 19 0	40 17 4	24 4 6	68 18 8	662 18 11	750 0 0	1,412 18 11
Grafton .....	.....	165 8 6	.....	100 0 0	7 10 5	.....	108 2 6	12 0 0	170 8 6	18 7 1	17 6 1	.....	599 3 1	500 0 0	1,099 3 1
Grenfell .....	.....	73 18 0	.....	100 0 0	23 2 3	7 19 3	65 6 0	3 0 0	1 7 0	3 12 6	18 13 10	156 15 11	453 14 9	300 0 0	753 14 9
Gulgong .....	.....	291 9 11	.....	72 18 4	54 13 9	17 5 6	.....	21 0 0	8 6 0	36 4 2	59 8 2	61 7 9	622 13 7	.....	622 13 7
Gundagai .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gunnedah .....	.....	129 0 1	.....	60 0 0	42 4 11	5 8 2	85 3 8	21 0 0	129 10 7	11 8 8	26 6 10	.....	510 2 11	700 0 0	1,210 2 11
Hay .....	.....	372 9 4	.....	150 0 0	62 11 0	6 0 0	183 15 6	45 0 0	12 19 0	54 3 4	23 1 4	438 11 5	1,348 10 11	.....	1,348 10 11
Hill End .....	41 14 0	106 15 0	.....	75 0 0	24 12 6	6 14 0	58 10 0	4 11 0	2 12 0	.....	3 0 7	30 19 5	354 8 6	750 0 0	1,104 8 6
Hillston .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inverell .....	53 15 9	352 0 11	.....	100 0 0	50 2 9	33 6 0	114 17 0	23 5 0	38 0 3	83 9 6	125 16 11	.....	974 14 1	250 0 0	1,224 14 1
Kempsey .....	12 2 8	140 15 6	.....	89 5 0	20 19 9	2 2 0	78 0 0	7 15 0	14 2 0	38 8 6	3 17 7	182 0 2	589 8 2	600 0 0	1,189 8 2
Lismore .....	.....	56 2 11	.....	.....	24 15 3	.....	48 15 0	.....	177 10 0	9 9 0	96 18 10	.....	413 11 0	.....	413 11 0
Maitland .....	.....	528 6 6	50 0 0	133 6 8	59 18 2	40 0 0	180 0 0	27 8 0	62 8 9	46 16 4	40 13 10	188 4 5	1,357 2 8	5,300 0 0	6,657 2 8
Maclean (Rocky Mouth) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

ANALYSIS of Income and Expenditure—continued.

Expenditure—continued.

Town.	Overdraft, 31st December, 1882.	Hospital Maintenance.	Out-door Relief.	Medical Officer.			Wardsman's and Matron's Salary.	Funerals.	Buildings, Repairs, and New Furniture.	Secretary's Department, Printing and Insurance.	Sundries.	Balance, 31st December, 1883.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1883.	Grand Total.	
				Salary.	Drugs and Instruments.	Medical Comforts, Stimulants.										
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Moruya.....																
Mudgee.....		367 12 11		50 0 0	40 0 0	19 19 6	78 0 0	17 17 0	180 15 4	47 13 2	7 0 1	142 1 11	950 19 11		950 19 11	
Murrurundi.....		201 6 5	0 5 0	105 0 0		6 3 6	104 15 0	21 0 0		28 9 6	8 2 6	766 18 9	1,242 0 8		1,242 0 8	
Muswellbrook.....		100 10 5	12 0 0	40 0 0	57 8 8	8 17 6	80 10 0	4 0 0	213 19 5	5 13 4	6 7 6	200 9 2	729 16 0	500 0 0	1,229 16 0	
Narrabri.....		308 6 4		160 0 0		10 4 0	106 6 1	36 12 0		12 6 0	30 3 9	106 5 8	266 13 7	500 0 0	1,536 17 5	
Newcastle.....		713 19 11		150 0 0	239 7 11	5 4 0	203 12 3	16 5 0	594 7 7	76 9 2	14 12 6	46 13 1	2,060 11 5	1,423 11 6	3,484 2 11	
Orange.....	229 16 7	269 18 11		60 0 0	127 1 6		146 17 10	32 7 6	78 14 7	74 0 6	44 6 0	6 2 11	1,069 6 4		1,069 6 4	
Parkes.....		92 7 10		172 10 6	33 0 1	7 13 9	81 5 0	28 10 0	145 10 0	19 11 1	31 15 10	75 10 7	687 14 8		687 14 8	
Parramatta.....		633 8 11			216 1 8		340 1 4	8 15 6	108 16 8	22 5 1	114 12 7	23 13 1	1,467 14 10	1,800 0 0	3,267 14 10	
Queanbeyan.....		141 16 8		50 0 0	1 4 0	2 17 0				5 6 6	3 0 0	39 6 10	243 11 0		243 11 0	
Scone.....		214 17 2	72 0 0	80 16 0	4 2 10	10 4 0	82 10 0	6 10 0	18 14 3	8 5 6	6 14 3	208 18 1	713 12 1	154 2 3	867 14 4	
Singleton.....		185 2 7	35 2 10	70 0 0	2 4 9		146 0 0	11 0 0	13 13 11	9 0 6	74 9 7		546 14 2	107 1 4	653 15 6	
Sofala.....		12 11 6			0 17 6		29 5 0			3 4 0	2 16 0	30 18 1	79 12 1	70 0 0	149 12 1	
Tamworth.....		169 17 10		67 10 0	78 10 1	62 19 0	94 5 0	12 10 0	48 15 6	70 1 9	26 7 10		630 17 0		630 17 0	
Temora.....		131 5 3		50 0 0	47 17 0	6 11 6	91 0 0	11 7 6	82 16 4	41 17 11	37 0 8	120 10 10	620 7 0		620 7 0	
Tenterfield.....		126 19 10		100 0 0	33 8 6	12 16 0	76 0 0	9 0 0	81 18 8	10 16 6	15 4 3	57 13 0	523 16 9	300 0 0	823 16 9	
Urana.....		210 17 9		100 0 0	40 14 10	10 4 0	116 16 0	9 0 0	14 9 6	64 14 8	16 3 9	262 3 2	845 3 8		845 3 8	
Vegetable Creek.....									1,130 12 1		648 10 2	290 3 11	2,069 6 2		2,069 6 2	
Warialda.....		152 10 1		147 10 0	38 16 3	10 17 6	62 10 0	11 5 0	21 12 6	19 1 6	18 16 7	218 11 1	701 10 6		701 10 6	
Wagga Wagga.....		595 14 9			135 16 5		276 8 8	47 16 6	1,921 10 4	60 16 0	174 2 5		3,212 5 1	500 0 0	3,712 5 1	
Walgett.....	258 16 11	361 18 4	2 0 0	177 10 0	100 8 3		95 16 8	45 0 0	19 5 0	15 15 5	93 17 7		1,170 8 2		1,170 8 2	
Wellington.....		70 0 5		100 0 0		3 5 0	85 0 0	20 10 0	15 19 6	22 9 6	73 18 9	13 12 4	404 15 6		404 15 6	
Wilcannia.....	83 17 1	698 5 7		250 0 0	87 17 7	75 17 8	296 14 2	70 0 0	1,014 2 3	131 4 3	38 5 5	800 0 0	3,546 4 0		3,546 4 0	
Windsor.....		641 3 2		40 0 0	137 18 8	30 9 10	259 17 0	9 4 0	52 3 0	15 0 7	55 17 1	141 11 7	1,383 4 11	1,526 11 9	2,909 16 8	
Wollongong.....		238 7 7	19 0 0	20 0 0	39 16 1	13 13 0	60 0 0	6 0 0	14 7 0	16 12 3	4 2 2		431 18 1	150 0 0	581 18 1	
Yass.....		79 6 6		78 0 0	11 11 2	7 12 6	50 3 0		9 16 10	20 8 8	3 3 6	91 3 8	351 5 10	200 0 0	551 5 10	
Young.....		449 9 8		100 0 0	106 3 4		126 16 0	27 19 6	237 7 6	15 16 0	18 14 4	1 6 10	1,083 13 2	150 0 0	1,233 13 2	
Total.....	£ 1,086 17 0	14,632 17 10	196 2 2	5,444 16 7	2,822 11 8	685 1 11	6,298 2 4	974 10 0	10,988 1 10	1,866 16 3	3,043 5 3	7,947 0 5	55,986 3 3	21,749 9 11	77,735 13 2	
Infants' Home, Ashfield.....		570 18 7	Clothing. 41 12 2	Fodder. 120 13 2		23 4 7	Interest. 100 0 0	Nursing Staff and Superintendents Salaries. 437 17 10	68 10 0	34 14 10	33 18 6	178 11 1	637 17 10	2,247 18 7	1,000 0 0	3,247 18 7

## THE STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF DEPARTMENT

Has very largely increased its operations since my previous report.

The number of children boarded out on December 31, 1882, was 249; 302 have since been placed in homes.

During the past year 54 children were discharged to friends, 2 died, and 1 was sent to Biloela, leaving 494 under control on December 31, 1883. Of these, 17 are adopted without payment, 8 are apprenticed, 43 are paid for at special rates (7s. a week) by reason of their chronic infirmities or temporary ailments, and 426 are placed out under the usual subsidy of 5s. a week. The gross expenditure of the department during 1883 was £7,694 18s. 10d., and the average cost per child to the Government, £16 7s. (after making due allowance for collections from parents), or £1 13s. less than last year, including maintenance charges, outfits, management expenses, and rent. Dealing with the corresponding items in connection with the public Asylums, it is seen that boarding-out is the most economical method of dealing with State children.

Further summarising the statistics of the Department, I find that the total number of children boarded out up to December 31, 1883, was 577, of whom 426 were Protestants and 151 Roman Catholics.

## ASYLUMS from which Children have hitherto been selected.

Benevolent Asylum.	Randwick Asylum.	Protestant Orphan School.	Roman Catholic Orphan School.	Ashfield Home.	Biloela.	Children's Hospital.	Total.
383	28	71	53	35	5	2	577

The Asylum for Destitute Children at Randwick was not operated upon until September last.

## AGES at which Children have been boarded out

Under 1.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 to 11.	11 to 12.	Total.
5	21	54	67	62	55	47	43	65	53	51	54	577

Average of ages, 6 years and 1 month.

A marked feature in the boarding-out system is the close supervision established over the children by means of local lady visitors and Government officials, which tends to keep the guardians mindful of their duties, while it does not disturb friendly relations between foster-parents and their wards in good homes.

The report of the President of the Board for the past year contains suggestions in reference to future methods for dealing with the dependent and delinquent children of the State, and treats of other matters, to which I have before drawn attention. It proposes to concentrate the general control of all institutions for the young under one direction, to remodel on the family system those of the existing asylums which cannot be dispensed with, to establish cottage homes, to give industrial training to inmates of reformatories and industrial schools, and to bring defaulting parents so directly within the grasp of the law that they shall be less able to evade their responsibilities. These are subjects worthy of consideration and might be made the motives of Parliamentary and departmental action.

## THE State Children's Relief Department in account with Colonial Treasurer during year ended 31 December, 1883.

PAYMENTS.		RECEIPTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To Board of children from 1 Jan., 1883, to 31 December, 1883 .....	5,512 0 6	By Balance in Bank, 31 December, 1882 .....	339 18 10
„ Clothing from 1 January, 1883, to 31 December, 1883 .....	843 12 4	„ Deposit from Treasury, January, 1883 .....	500 0 0
„ Boxes for children's outfits .....	83 6 8	„ Refund, F. Skidmore, Feby .....	2 0 0
„ Boarding-out officers salary from 1 January, 1883, to 31 December, 1883 .....	400 0 0	„ „ Chas. Guest, March .....	1 15 0
„ Secretary's salary from 1 Jan., 1883, to 31 December, 1883 .....	200 0 0	„ Deposit from Treasury, March .....	500 0 0
„ Rent from 1 January, 1883, to 31 December, 1883 .....	218 0 0	„ „ „ April .....	500 0 0
„ Incidental expenses* .....	98 8 11	„ „ „ May .....	500 0 0
„ Advertising .....	33 17 0	„ „ „ July .....	1,000 0 0
„ Conveyance of children to destinations .....	140 13 2	„ „ „ Aug .....	500 0 0
„ Medical attendance and medicines .....	40 4 4	„ „ „ Oct .....	1,500 0 0
„ Travelling expenses (officer) .....	105 14 11	„ Refund, D. Robinson, October .....	1 5 0
„ Balance in Bank after paying accounts .....	19 1 0	„ Deposit from Treasury, Jan., 1884 .....	1,750 0 0
	£7,694 18 10	„ Treasury for Boarding-out Officer's salary, from 1 January, 1883, to 31 December, 1883 .....	400 0 0
		„ Treasury for Secretary's salary from 1 January, 1883, to 31 December, 1883 .....	200 0 0
			£7,694 18 10

Received from contributing parents during the year..... £171 16 0

\* Clerical assistance, £57; money orders, £9 11s. 6d.; repairs, £3 17s.; Gas Company, £15 10s. 8d.; extra books and stationery, £2 12s. 3d. petty accounts, £9 17s. 6d.



### THE DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S RELIEF SOCIETY, RANDWICK.

THE statistics of this Society as given below show a marked diminution in the number of the children maintained in its Asylum, more especially of the Government children.

In previous reports I have drawn attention to the comparatively few admissions each year into Randwick other than of the children sent there through the Benevolent Asylum at the entire charge of the Government.

Since the operations of the State Children's Relief Board, by frequent drafts it has removed nearly all the State children from the Benevolent Asylum; very few, therefore, went last year to Randwick.

In addition to cutting off its chief source of supply the boarding-out officer in October last received instructions to withdraw Government children from the Randwick Asylum.

Discharges to parents and apprenticing (97) further reduced the numbers in the Asylum, so that on 31st December they were less by a hundred than in January previous.

In consequence of the advice given to it by its medical staff the Randwick Board made several extensive improvements to their buildings. The ventilation of the dormitories and class-rooms was improved, the Hospital grounds fenced in, and the laundry arrangements perfected by the introduction of very complete machinery.

Carrying into effect another recommendation, the Board engaged a house at Campbelltown as a convalescent home, under the family system, for weakly or constitutionally tainted children likely to be benefited by change to an inland air. This experiment has already given promise of excellent results.

In all matters pertaining to good order, cleanliness, and attention to the requirements of the children in its care, the Management is deserving of high commendation; but the cost at which they are maintained contrasts very unfavourably with that in other Institutions.

The general health report for the year is favourable. No trouble was experienced from serious forms of epidemic disease, but eye affections were numerous. For many of the latter cases the Asylum is not responsible, the children having had weak eyes when sent there.

The number treated in the Hospital during 1883, was 336; of these 12 were transferred to the Sanatorium at Campbelltown, 2 died, and 47 remained in the wards on 31st December, 1883; most of the cases were of a simple character.

#### DESTITUTE CHILDREN'S ASYLUM, RANDWICK.

##### General Statistics, 1883.

	State Children.	Society's Children.	Total ...
Daily average number of children in the Asylum throughout the year...	471	159	612
Cost per head to Government charged, but reduction agreed on	£24	1s. 1½d.	
Numerical strength in Institution, 31st December, 1882...		Boys. 387	Girls. 256 — 643
Admission from parents ...	Boys. 23	Girls. 16 = 39	
By Colonial Secretary's order ...	54	20 = 74	
	77	36	113 756
Discharges to parents ...	43	41 = 84	
To Boarding-out Officer ...	1	27 = 28	
Apprenticed ...	61	36 = 97	
Deaths ...	1	1 = 2	
	106	105	211
Remaining in Institution, 31st December, 1883	...	...	545

NOTE.—The number of State children within the present year has been since greatly reduced.

#### CLASSIFICATION.

Children.	Under 7 years.		From 7 to 9 years.		From 9 to 11 years.		From 11 to 13 years.		Total.	
	P.	R.C.	P.	R.C.	P.	R.C.	P.	R.C.	Boys.	Girls.
Boys .....	49	15	76	28	73	28	66	23	358	.....
Girls .....	26	11	32	18	35	22	33	10	.....	187
	255				290				545	

#### REPORT OF INSPECTOR FROM DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

Boys—15 and 16 March, 1883 ... .. Very fair.  
 Girls—21 and 22 March, 1883 ... .. Good.  
 Infants—19 and 20 March, 1883 ... .. Very fair to good.

MEDICAL



<i>Expenditure—</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Overdraft A.J.S. Bank, 31/12/82 ... ..		784	6	3			
Cheques outstanding ... ..		232	10	1			
					1,016	16	4
Salaries and wages ... ..		3,051	8	4			
Maintenance, &c. ... ..		8,525	16	9			
Educational charges ... ..		386	12	4			
Printing, stationery, postage, &c. ... ..		271	13	9			
Sundries, interest, insurance, &c. ... ..		241	8	2			
Buildings and improvements ... ..		2,248	7	10			
					14,725	7	2
Purchase N.S.W. Government Debentures ... ..		1,000	0	0			
Premiums and accrued interest on above ... ..		107	8	6			
Payments account—erection of new drying-room ... ..		812	6	7			
“ “ “ “ farm cottages ... ..		1,165	8	10			
					3,085	3	11
					£18,827	7	5

## GENERAL ACCOUNT—LIABILITIES AND ASSETS ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1883.

<i>Liabilities—</i>		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To bequest fund ... ..		104	3	8			
“ perpetual subscribers' fund ... ..		13	12	3			
“ cheques outstanding 31 December, 1883 ... ..		20	17	1			
“ overdraft A.J.S. Bank, 31 December, 1883 ... ..		2,159	11	1			
					2,298	4	1
<i>Assets—</i>							
By Government subsidy for November and December, 1883 ... ..		333	6	8			
“ Government maintenance account for Nov. and Dec., 1883 ... ..		999	13	10			
“ Government supplementary acct. do. for maintenance ... ..	£4,743	9	8				
“ less paid by parents in 1883 ... ..		165	17	6			
		4,577	12	2			
“ fixed deposit account A.J.S. Bank ... ..		7,000	0	0			
					12,910	12	8
Add value of stock in hand at cost price, 31/12/83 ... ..					2,902	11	10
“ picnic fund at credit ... ..					66	7	6
					£15,879	12	0

## MEMO. OF TOTAL ASSETS OF SOCIETY, 31 DECEMBER, 1883.

	£	s.	d.	£	d.
Net assets ... ..	13,581	7	11		
Amount of perpetual subscribers' fund ... ..	16,213	12	3		
				29,795	0 2

Statistics of Orphan and Industrial Schools given in Part 2 of Report.

## THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE applications of the Board to the Government to be informed if the present Asylum site would be required for public purposes has been met by an intimation that it will be resumed for Railway extension.

A consideration of the entire question as to what is to be the future work of the Society appears to follow on your enunciation of a general Hospital scheme, in which it may be assumed a Lying-in Hospital will find place.

A further contraction of the operations heretofore carried on under the auspices of the Benevolent Society must result from the developed action of the State Children's Relief Board, and the removal of any necessity for keeping large numbers of children in a reception-house, where they are constantly liable to the evils of aggregated numbers and the danger of infection from imported diseases.

It appears probable, therefore, that the work of the Benevolent Society will undergo an entire change, and its Board be split up into committees distinct from each other, leaving to that which retains the Society's present name the distribution of out-door relief, and the providing a receiving-house for destitute women and children picked up by the police until suitable provision can be made for them.

The advantages of such plan is obvious. No large institution will be requisite; the property of the Society, with exception of a few special bequests, can revert to the State, and the bulk of the large reserve funds in the Society's hands—chiefly the accumulation resulting from Government grants in the past, with interest thereon—may be utilized in providing for a commodious Lying-in Hospital or for a new Reception-house.

In regard to out-door relief, although to present time I believe the action of the Society has been both economical and judicious, I fear there is evidence of increased action demanding the jealous observation of the Government.

All writers on the Charities question bear concurrent testimony to the very stringent measures necessary in working out-door relief, and to its pernicious effect unless exercised along with extreme vigilance and a determination to make those assisted use effort to ameliorate their own condition.

In this respect more evidence is required from the Benevolent Society, particularly as it contemplates making larger calls for aid on the State.

THE

## THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY'S ASYLUM.

	Women.	Children.	Total.
Numbers remaining in Asylum, 31 December, 1882 ... ..	88	156	244
Admissions during 1883 ... ..	297	350	647
By births ... ..	...	203	203
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	385	709	1,094
Discharges—			
	Women.	Children.	
With permission ... ..	251	266	
To Randwick Asylum... ..	...	70	
Boarding-out Officer ... ..	...	130	
Aborigines Mission Station ... ..	2	5	
Hyde Park Asylum ... ..	1	...	
Mission Home ... ..	7	7	
Police ... ..	3	6	
Sydney Hospital ... ..	2	...	
Absconded ... ..	7	4	
Dead ... ..	5	60	
	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	278	548	826
Remaining in Asylum, 31 December, 1883 ... ..	107	161	268

*Classification of Religious Creed professed by Inmates or Parents of Children.*

	Women.	Children.
Belonging to Protestant Churches ... ..	198	99
Roman Catholics... ..	235	115

*Medical Report.*

There were 65 deaths, 31 of these males, and 34 females.

*Table showing ages at time of Death.*

Adults.	Under 6 months.	6 months to 3 years.
5	47	13

210 women were safely accouched during the year. Of that number 33 only were married.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, 1883.			£	s.	d.
Income—					
Balance in Bank, 31 December, 1882, and cash in hand ... ..			844	1	10
Received from public—					
By Subscriptions... ..	...	...	£474	1	3
Legacy ... ..	...	...	100	0	0
Payments by women... ..	...	...	33	0	0
Do for children ... ..	...	...	37	2	11
			<hr/>		
			644	4	2
Received from Government—					
For maintenance of women and children ... ..	...	...	3,647	10	0
Subsidy, as moiety out-door relief ... ..	...	...	500	0	0
From Police Courts, fines ... ..	...	...	350	10	8
For erection new ward ... ..	...	...	620	0	0
			<hr/>		
			5,118	0	8
Interest ... ..	...	...	150	0	0
Sundries ... ..	...	...	23	3	0
Overdraft, Bank of New South Wales, 31 December, 1883 ... ..	...	...	1,763	14	0
			<hr/>		
			£8,543	3	8

*Expenditure—*

Account Maintenance—					
Provisions ... ..	...	...	£3,208	5	3
Drapery and clothing ... ..	...	...	726	6	0
Fuel and lighting ... ..	...	...	237	15	9
Medicines ... ..	...	...	179	13	9
Medical comforts ... ..	...	...	21	8	9
			<hr/>		
			4,373	9	6
Furniture ... ..	...	...	143	18	2
			<hr/>		
			4,517	7	8
Salaries ... ..	...	...	1,344	16	9
Sundries ... ..	...	...	62	15	2
Gratuities ... ..	...	...	134	0	10
Commission ... ..	...	...	63	4	8
Insurance ... ..	...	...	15	2	0
Stationery, printing, advertising ... ..	...	...	77	0	5
Petties and petty cash ... ..	...	...	70	17	9
			<hr/>		
			423	0	10
Money disbursed to out-pensioners ... ..	...	...	851	2	0
Interments ... ..	...	...	132	7	0
Buildings and repairs ... ..	...	...	1,156	9	11
Interest on overdraft ... ..	...	...	2	15	6
Refund to Government, receipts account maintenance women and children ... ..	...	...	115	4	0
			<hr/>		
			£8,543	3	8

*Investment*

*Investment Account and Contra.*

<i>Dr.</i>	To Legacies and bequests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£	s.	d.
	Proceeds of sale house and land given by Government and resumed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,222	16	7
	Investment and interest on Bank deposits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,254	12	3
	Thomas Walker, donation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	0	0
	Land at Bankstown, original valuation, worth (say) £2,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	480	0	0
	Amounts from General Account	...	...	...	...	1,500	0	0			
	Do do	...	...	...	...	79	6	7			
									<u>1,579</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>
									£36,195	19	10
<i>Cr.</i>	By Land at Bankstown, probably worth £2,000	...	...	...	...	480	0	0			
	Thirty New South Wales Government Debentures	...	...	...	...	3,000	0	0			
									<u>3,480</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
	Fixed deposits—										
	Bank of New South Wales	...	...	...	...	24,996	11	1			
	City Bank	...	...	...	...	7,719	8	9			
									<u>32,715</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>10</u>
									£36,195	19	10

## THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

THE progress and condition of this Institution continues most satisfactory. The health of the children was good throughout the year, and the excellent care and training bestowed upon them, was evinced by their creditable appearance and intelligence as shown at the last public examination.

The articulation class for deaf mutes has been continued, but under somewhat difficult circumstances, owing to want of means for isolation.

It is said children taught by this system should be entirely separated from mutes, accustomed to express themselves by signs.

Heretofore it is to be feared that on the admission of deaf mutes into the Institution, as in a large majority of instances they had previously been medically examined, it was too readily assumed that their deafness was incurable. Henceforth it is arranged that when any child is found to possess the sense of hearing, even in a remote degree, he is to be kept under the observation of a specialist, and the case regularly reported upon.

There is little change in the numbers in the Institution; but the dormitories are full, and in order to anticipate sudden calls for extra accommodation, the Committee have been occupied in providing new dormitories and isolating wards.

On the ground floor of the new wing arrangements have been made for workshops, where a course of industrial training and handicraft may be given to the elder children.

*Numbers of Children.*

	New South Wales.		Queensland.		Tasmania.		Friendly Islands.	Totals.		Grand Totals.
	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	Deaf and Dumb.	Deaf and Dumb.	Blind.	
In the Institution, December 31st, 1882 .....	35	12	19	5	.....	2	1	55	19	74
Admitted during 1883 .....	7	3	1	...	2	1	.....	10	4	14
	42	15	20	5	2	3	1	65	23	88
Discharged during 1883.....	4	1	5	...	.....	1	1	10	2	12
Remaining in the Institution on December 31st, 1883 .....	38	14	15	5	2	2	.....	55	21	76

## STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1883.

<i>Dr.</i>					<i>Cr.</i>
<i>Receipts.</i>	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	<i>Expenditure.</i>
To Balance December 31st, 1882, as follows—					By Salaries and wages .....
Fixed deposits .....	8,100	0 0			Groceries and provisions .....
Debentures .....	510	0 0			Drapery and clothing .....
Bank balance, Building Fund account .....	106	3 8			Advertising, printing, postage, and stationery .....
	8,716	3 8			Furniture, ironmongery, and bedding .....
Less Overdraft, General Fund Account .....	311	16 6	8,404	7 2	Sundry expenses .....
Subscriptions and Donations, Sydney .....	1,001	11 3			Alterations and repairs .....
Subscriptions and Donations, Country .....	671	3 9			Fuel, gas, and medicine .....
Subscriptions and Donations, Queensland .....	251	7 9			Travelling and expenses .....
Special donations .....	530	0 0			Books and school requisites .....
Legacies .....	225	0 0			Purchase of two cows .....
Annual grant from N.S.W. Government .....	450	0 0			Interest on overdraft .....
School Fees, New South Wales .....	420	4 2			Premium on debentures .....
" Queensland .....	421	5 0			Insurance .....
" Tasmania .....	40	0 0			
" Friendly Islands .....	6	5 0			Payments to Contractor, Architects, and Clerk of Works, on account of new buildings .....
Clothing Repayments, New South Wales .....	49	13 4			Total expenditure during the year .....
Clothing Repayments, Queensland .....	14	6 6			Balance as follows— £ s. d.
Clothing Repayments, Friendly Islands .....	4	0 0			Fixed deposits 7,500 0 0
Interest on investment .....	544	14 8			Debentures ... 500 0 0
Proceeds of cows and calf sold .....	6	11 6			8,000 0 0
Total receipts during the year £ .....	4,636	2 11			Less Overdraft, General Fund Account .....
	£13,040	10 1			" Overdraft, Building Fund Account .....
					2,579 12 11
					2,808 18 11
					5,196 1 1
					£13,040 10 1

E. &amp; O. E.

The Perpetual Subscribers' Fund remains the same as in 1882.

## INDUSTRIAL BLIND WORKERS' INSTITUTION.

ATTENTION has already been drawn to the difficulty of carrying on this small Institution, and to the advantages likely to follow on centralizing public attention to a single Institution for the promotion of the interests of the blind.

The Directors of the Industrial Blind Asylum are of opinion that an amalgamation with the Institution in the Newtown Road is not possible, owing to differences of intention, and also from certain stipulations in connection with the bequest of £5,000 by the late Mr. Wood.

As, however, it seems probable that the Institution will be greatly dependent on the Government, it may have to be further considered whether such amalgamation cannot be effected.

It was intended last year to extend the too limited accommodation by erecting workshops at the rear of the main building, as was contemplated in the original design of the Institution.

Owing, however, to insufficient funds the proposal was found impracticable and an alternative suggestion was adopted, namely, to devote larger space in the present building to the purpose by curtailing the household accommodation.

In their report the Board express desire for a more practical sympathy on the part of the public by greater readiness to purchase the articles manufactured at the Institution. These productions are now of such substantial and excellent character as to be well worthy of patronage, and the prices asked are always extremely reasonable.

It must be remembered as an additional claim on the public that the blind workers are aided in proportion to their necessities while under tuition, and afterwards receive the whole value of the goods they manufacture, less the cost of materials. There is thus a constant drain on the resources of the Society, without place for any margin of profit.

The expenses of supervision and instruction are also ratably increased by the small number of workers in the Institution, who last year amounted to ten only.

Financial Statements are given below.

## BALANCE SHEET of Industrial Blind Institution, 31 December, 1883.

1882.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Dec. 31—To Balance ... ..	54	14 10	Donations and subscriptions ... ..	623 7 6
" Wages to workers ... ..	452	5 5	From Government... ..	313 7 0
" Salaries ... ..	423	11 8	Goods sold ... ..	684 15 3
" Materials purchased ... ..	436	6 1	Interest ... ..	53 14 10
" Sundry expenditure ... ..	125	11 7	Fixed deposit Investment Building Account... ..	1,624 9 0
" Outstanding accounts ... ..	194	3 7		
" Fixed deposits ... ..	1,265	13 0		
" Balance ... ..	347	7 5		
	£ 3,299	13 7		£ 3,299 13 7
			1883.	
			Dec. 31—By Balance ... ..	£ 347 7 5

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## PART 2.

INSTITUTIONS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE  
MINISTER FOR PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

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## NAUTICAL SCHOOL-SHIP "VERNON."

ANOTHER year's satisfactory work was performed at this Institution.

By the increased number of committals it is evident the management has gained for itself the attention of the country Benches, who now have become aware of the value of the school-ship as a means for the reclamation of neglected and criminal children. The Institution has also won favourable observation in the neighbouring Colonies.

The statistics show that the numbers have increased, and that many of the committals are youths of advanced age.

Records of conviction for stealing, &c., are entered at the Police Courts against nearly all the boys sent last year to the Vernon.

The discipline on board continues to exhibit most salutary effects.

Ten apprentices were returned to the Institution with cancelled indentures. Although misconduct is presumable, yet it does not necessarily follow in every instance, other circumstances sometimes causing indentures to be cancelled.

£185, the largest sum yet realized within a like period, was obtained for maintenance contributions, &c., in 1883, from parents, a fact the more noteworthy as the proportion of orphans, or boys on board whose fathers were serving sentences in gaol, was greater than is usual.

The general health of the boys was excellent, the total number treated in Hospital being only thirty-three.

One death took place—a lad suffering from heart disease when committed, and whose recovery from the first was regarded as hopeless.

I desire to call attention to the fact that purulent ophthalmia was introduced by six boys from the interior, causing for a time great fear lest the disease might spread.

The risk of bringing so dangerous a disease into a school-ship, where isolation is difficult, cannot be over-estimated. I venture therefore to recommend that the medical officer of the "Vernon" be instructed to examine and report on new arrivals, with a view to their immediate removal should they be affected by any contagious disease.

It is to be regretted that no boys left the "Vernon" last year to take up a seafaring life. Captain Neitenstein states that many would have been glad to have done so, but the difficulties surrounding their apprenticeship in vessels owned in this Colony greatly militates against giving effect to such desires.

## RETURN showing discharges and admissions on the "Vernon," during the year 1883:—

Number on board 31st December, 1882	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	186
Admitted—								
By committals, 1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
Returned, indentures cancelled	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
From Industrial School, Biloela	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
From Infirmary (returned incurable)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								— 136
Total number of boys in 1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	322
Discharged—								
Apprenticed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
To Girls' School as under 7 years	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
To relatives	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Lunatic Asylum	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
								— 109
Remaining on board, 31st December, 1883	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	213
Daily average number throughout year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206

## PARTICULARS as to parentage of committals:—

Both parents living	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
One or both dead	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Unknown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18

## RETURN showing visits made by religious instructors:—

Protestant.	Catholic.	Total.
47	70	117



## HEALTH during 1883 :—

Total number of boys on board during the year—322.

Gastric fever ... ..	1
Do irritation ... ..	3
Skin disease, chilblains, &c....	9
Mesenteric disease ... ..	1
Ophthalmia ... ..	11
Rupture ... ..	1
Cuts, bruises, &c. ... ..	4
Necrosis ... ..	1
Incontinence of urine ... ..	1
Heart disease... ..	1
Total cases treated ... ..	33

Of the ophthalmia cases six arrived suffering with that disease. One death occurred from heart disease.

## RETURN showing ages of committals in 1883 :—

Under 7.	7 to 10.	10 to 13.	Over 13.	Total.
4	24	40	51	119

## RETURN showing to what boys were apprenticed :—

General servants.	Station and farm.	Dairyman.	Sawyer.	Plasterer.	Shoemaker.
63	7	1	1	1	1

## RETURN showing professed religion of parents of those admitted :—

Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Total.
32	54	136

Copy of Inspector's Report on the regular inspection of the N.S.S. "Vernon" School, held May 11th, 1883 :—

*First Class.*

Reading ... ..	Fair	Attention ... ..	Fair
Writing ... ..	Fair	Mental effort ... ..	Fair
Dictation ... ..	Tolerable to fair	Mental culture ... ..	Tolerable
Arithmetic ... ..	Tolerable	General proficiency ... ..	Tolerable to fair
Object lesson ... ..			
Singing... ..	Tolerable		

*Second Class.*

Reading ... ..	Tolerable+	Attention ... ..	Fair
Writing ... ..	Fair	Mental effort ... ..	Fair
Dictation ... ..	Tolerable+	Mental culture ... ..	Tolerable
Grammar ... ..	Moderate to tolerable	General proficiency ... ..	Tolerable to fair
Geography ... ..	Tolerable to fair		
Object lesson ... ..	Very fair		
Singing... ..	Very fair		
Arithmetic ... ..	Tolerable to fair		

*Third Class.*

Reading ... ..	Fair —	Attention ... ..	Very fair
Writing ... ..	Fair	Mental effort ... ..	Fair
Dictation ... ..	Fair+	Mental culture ... ..	Tolerable
Arithmetic ... ..	Moderate+	General proficiency ... ..	Tolerable to fair
Grammar ... ..	Tolerable		
Geography ... ..	Tolerable		
Object lesson ... ..	Fair		
Singing... ..	Very fair		

J. McCREIDIE,  
District Inspector.

Return

## Return showing cost per head during 1883:—

	£	s.	d.
Salaries ... ..	1,794	11	8
Provisions, including medical comforts ... ..	2,026	14	6
Clothing, including bedding and tailors' wages ... ..	558	6	0
School articles, books and stationery ... ..	41	5	3
Ship stores, including new boat, spars, paint, crockery, rope, mess utensils	174	11	3
Fuel and light ... ..	61	4	3
Medicines ... ..	35	1	5
Sundries ... ..	65	15	3
Salary of Visiting Surgeon ... ..	50	0	0
Band—New instruments and repairs to old ... ..	26	1	0
Darlinghurst Gaol—Various expenses ... ..	117	14	6
Repairs to decks ... ..	26	1	6
Gratuities to good-conduct-boys and for providing recreation ... ..	50	7	2
<b>Total</b> ... ..	<b>£5,027</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>9</b>
Deduct amount contributed by parents ... ..	185	0	3
<b>Cost to Government...</b> ... ..	<b>£4,842</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>6</b>
Cost per head during 1883=£23 10s. 1d.			
Add from Colonial Architect's vote:—			
Repairs ... ..	£190	13	7
Furniture ... ..	68	0	7
	£258 14 2 or £1 5 1 per head		
Making gross cost per head ... ..	£24	15	2

## FEMALE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, BILOELA.

THE health of the children at the school was remarkably good throughout the year, and the general conduct is described as being satisfactory.

A considerable expenditure, amounting in all to £1,996 12s. 1d., was incurred in repairing and fitting up certain outbuildings to supply the place of accommodation, of which the institution was deprived by the requirements of the new graving dock in course of construction.

Seeing that a removal of the Institution to some other site is imminent, it might have been worthy of consideration whether the above outlay might not in large part have been avoided; or if such expenditure was a condition of the institution remaining at present *in situ*, whether such necessity did not of itself furnish argument for immediate removal.

An unusually large number of apprentices (44) were sent out. The re-admissions (6), were below the average, as compared with previous years.

Five children were removed to the care of the State Children's Relief Board. Such manner of disposing of the younger children, committed to the school solely as being neglected children, is a step in the right direction, and will be attended with beneficial results.

Attention has been directed to the advisability of a fuller training in household matters being given to the elder girls.

Complaints of the manner in which the contract for meat was carried out necessitated weekly reports being made to this office. These are transmitted to the Minister for Public Instruction. Improvement has followed on the above course having been adopted.

## Report of Inspector Public Schools in Department of Public Instruction:—

## Biloela Industrial School—Fair.

	Girls.	Boys.
Remaining in Institution, 31st December, 1882 ... ..	115	15
Admitted, 1883 ... ..	50	5
Re-admitted, 1883... ..	6	...
	171	20

Discharged, 1883—	Girls.	Boys.
Apprenticed ... ..	44	...
Re-apprenticed (doing well) ... ..	1	...
On attaining eighteen years of age ... ..	5	...
To parents, at request ... ..	8	1
To "Vernon," on attaining seven years ... ..	...	6
To boarding-out officer ... ..	5	...
To Benevolent Asylum ... ..	1	...
Absconded ... ..	1	...
	65	7

Remaining in Institution, 31st December, 1883 ... ..	106	13
--	-----	----

Table of respective ages—	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Total.
Under 4 years ... ..	3	}	106	13	119
4 to 8 ,, ... ..	24				
8 ,, 12 ,, ... ..	37				
12 ,, 16 ,, ... ..	37				
16 ,, 18 ,, ... ..	5				
Daily average number throughout the year ... ..	...	...	114	12	126

*Expenditure,*

								<i>Expenditure, 1883.</i>		£	s.	d.
Salaries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	720	0	0		
Good conduct gratuities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	16	0		
Rations	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,148	15	4		
Fuel and light	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117	14	6		
Forage for cows and horse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	9	1		
Medicines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	0	0		
Drapery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	221	14	0		
School books, stationery, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	5	5		
Ironmongery and crockery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	11	11		
Purchase of cows	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	0	0		
Sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	13	6		
Incidental	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79	0	0		
								<hr/>				
								2,588	19	9		
Less by payments from parents	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	17	0		
								<hr/>				
								2,561	2	9		
Add proportion, Medical Vote	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	0	0		
								<hr/>				
								2,611	2	9		
								<hr/>				
Average cost per head	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	10	4		

A sum of £1,996 12s. 1d., for repairs and fitting up outbuildings, consequent in major part on losing accommodation, is not included in the above.

#### THE ORPHAN SCHOOLS, PARRAMATTA.

In both Orphan Schools there has been a rapid diminution in numbers, owing to the discontinuance of admissions, apprenticing, discharges to parents, and withdrawals by the State Children's Relief Board.

So far as circumstances have permitted, taking into account the decrease in both Institutions, the managements have retained their high character for efficiency and economy, but it cannot fail to be observed that the cost per head in each has risen considerably, and that these establishments can only be carried on (in their present form) at a largely increased rate of expenditure; also, that the accommodation will be greatly in excess of requirements.

The health of the children was good, few cases of serious illness having occurred in either Institution.

ROMAN Catholic Orphanage, Parramatta—Average cost in detail for the year 1883.

Year.	Average Number of Children.	Salaries.		Maintenance (Provisions).		Clothing.		Crockery and Hardware.	
		Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.
1883 .....	242	£ s. d. 1,367 10 0	£ s. d. 5 13 0	£ s. d. 1,566 2 8½	£ s. d. 6 9 5	£ s. d. 470 14 3	£ s. d. 1 13 10½	£ s. d. 84 17 1	£ s. d. 0 7 0

Year.	Fuel.		Light.		Forage.		Incidental Expenses.		Allowances to Officers in lieu of Quarters and Rations.	
	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.
1883 .....	£ s. d. 175 17 6	£ s. d. 0 14 6½	£ s. d. 67 5 5	£ s. d. 0 5 6½	£ s. d. 66 19 2	£ s. d. 0 5 6	£ s. d. 26 10 0	£ s. d. 0 2 2½	£ s. d. 80 0 0	£ s. d. 0 6 7½

Year.	School Books and Stationery.		Medicine.		Total average cost per head, exclusive of repairs to buildings.		Colonial Architect's Dept. Additions, Repairs, and Furniture.		Gross cost.	Gross cost per head.
	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.		
1883 .....	£ s. d. 34 10 4	£ s. d. 0 2 10	£ s. d. 45 3 0	£ s. d. 0 3 8½	£ s. d. 3,985 9 5½	£ s. d. 16 9 4½	£ s. d. 1,284 4 2	£ s. d. 5 6 1	£ s. d. 5,269 13 7½	£ s. d. 21 15 5½

As per above return	...	...	...	...	...	Cost of maintenance.	Cost per head.
Deduct payments for children...	...	...	...	...	...	£3,985 9 5½	£16 9 4½
						20 16 0	0 1 8½
						<hr/>	<hr/>
						£3,964 13 5½	£16 7 8*

#### Statistics.

Numbers—		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining in Institution 31 December, 1882	...	156	100	256
Admitted during 1883	...	29	14	443
		<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		185	114	299
Discharged during 1883—		Boys.	Girls.	
Apprenticed	...	12	5	
Returned to friends	...	33	16	
To Boarding-out Officer	...	8	30	
Died	...	2	0	
		<hr/>	<hr/>	
		55	51	106
Remaining in Institution 31 December, 1883	...	130	63	193

Work

\* The above does not include a large expenditure under the Colonial Architect's vote,—£5,269 13s. 7½d.

Work done by the girls	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Number of articles made.
" attendants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	467
Report of school progress during the year 1883, as furnished by the Inspector of Department for Public Instruction:—								914
Boys' division progress	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Very fair
Girls' do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fair+
Infants' do	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fair
General health of children—	Excellent.							

*Analysis of Expenditure.*

PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL—Average cost in detail for 1883.

Year.	Average Number of Children.	Salaries.		Maintenance (Provisions).		Clothing		Furniture.	
		Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.
1883 .....	177·4	£ s. d. 1,933 4 8	£ s. d. 7 10 3½	£ s. d. 1,245 1 9	£ s. d. 7 0 4½	£ s. d. 299 4 7	£ s. d. 1 13 9	Nil.	Nil.

Year.	Crockery, hardware, &c.		Fuel.		Light.		Forage.		Incidental Expenses.	
	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.
1883 .....	£ s. d. 97 0 4	£ s. d. 0 10 11½	£ s. d. 139 10 7	£ s. d. 0 15 8½	£ s. d. 123 10 0	£ s. d. 0 13 11	£ s. d. 47 6 0	£ s. d. 0 5 4	£ s. d. 175 12 3	£ s. d. 0 19 9½

Year.	Allowances to Officers in lieu of Quarters and Rations.		School Books and Books for Library.		Medicines.		Total average cost, exclusive of repairs to buildings, &c.	Colonial Architect's Department—Repairs and Furniture.	
	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.	Total cost.	Rate per head.		Total cost.	Rate per head.
1883 .....	£ s. d. 165 3 4	£ s. d. 0 18 7½	£ s. d. 42 7 9	£ s. d. 0 4 9½	£ s. d. 14 13 0	£ s. d. 0 1 8	£ s. d. 20 15 2½	£ s. d. 425 4 7	£ s. d. 2 8 0½

Daily average number, 177·4.

As per above return	...	...	...	...	Cost of maintenance.	£3,682 14 3	Cost per head.	£20 15 2¼
Deduct payments by friends for children	...	...	...	£70 0 0				
Sales of pigs, &c.	...	...	...	3 15 0				
					73 15 0		0 8 4	
					£3,608 19 3		£20 6 10¼	
Add repairs and additions (Colonial Architect's Vote)	...	...	...	...	£425 4 7		£2 8 0½	
Gross cost	...	...	...	...	£4,034 3 10		£22 14 10¼	

PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL.

*Statistics, 1883.*

Numbers—				Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Remaining in Institution, 31st December, 1882	...	...	...	149	37	186
Admitted during the year 1883	...	...	...	25	22	47
Total for 1883	...	...	...	174	59	233
Discharged—				Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Apprenticed	...	...	...	12	2	14
Returned to relatives	...	...	...	24	14	38
To Boarding-out Officer, S.C.R. Board	...	...	...	14	21	35
				50	37	87
Remaining in Institution, 31st December, 1883	...	...	...	124	22	146

Daily average throughout the year 1883, 177·4.

Report of school progress (Inspector's Department, Public Instruction):—

Boys' division	...	...	...	...	Very fair
Girls' do	...	...	...	...	Fair
Infants' do	...	...	...	...	Tolerable

Clothing returns—

Work done by girls—Articles made	...	...	...	218
Do do repaired	...	...	...	6,772
Do attendants do made	...	...	...	1,344

## SCHOOLS OF ART.

IN former reports the Schools of Art throughout the Colony generally were referred to as having failed in their original intention, and as lapsing into vehicles for popular amusement rather than as supplying the means for supplementing education in the direction of applied science.

It has also been pointed out that their status is unsatisfactory, in that they appear unable to attract to themselves the public interest when endeavouring to work on legitimate lines.

Their reading-rooms and libraries, however, have been beneficial by encouraging a taste for reading, and although at times their Committees have adopted irregular methods for aiding their resources, it must be conceded that necessity rather than deliberate intention probably caused them to go astray.

A time seems to have arrived when a new departure in a better direction has become possible to them.

By the liberal public grants made during the last two years for the purpose of teaching elementary science, and by the formation of a Technical Board to supply the teaching power, the Government has furnished a very valuable incentive to the Committees to carry out the designs of the founders of such institutions.

I venture to point out there is yet a step wanting in order that the intention of the Government, and the means it has afforded, may be fully utilized.

A central directing administrative body is necessary to give coherence to the scheme. At present the Schools of Art suffer from isolation. Few of their Committees have any real idea of what the institutions in their charge should, and might, become—and any effort occasionally made in a right direction fails from want of continuity.

To overcome these weaknesses, to awaken the public mind, especially of the younger portion of the community, to the importance of availing themselves of the valuable means now placed within their reach, and to create an influence common to all these Institutions, I would suggest that the Technical Board be called upon to elaborate a scheme for the future control and guidance of all the Schools of Art throughout the Colony, that it be clearly intimated to the latter that in the future they will be required to carry out the purposes for which Government aid is accorded to them, as integral parts of the educational system of the Colony; and that only in so far as they fulfil those purposes they will be considered in the distribution of subsidies.

By some such plan only can we hope for the abolition of existing abuses and the establishment of desired reforms.

## SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES,

## Locality and

Name.	Distance and Direction from Sydney.	Available to Population of	Population increasing.	Year Institution was founded.	Is Site good and convenient.	Area of Land held.	How obtained.	If by Purchase.		Has the Title been conveyed to Trustees.
								Proportion of Government Subsidy.	Amount received by Public Subscription.	
Adamstown .....	Miles. 80 N.	1,000	Yes .....	1879	Yes .....	½ a.	Purchase .....	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Conveyed .....
Adelong .....	311 S.W.	600	No .....	1877	" .....	Institution does not hold any landed property.				
Anvil Creek .....	100 W.	250	Increasing .....	1877	" .....	½ a.	Purchase .....			Conveyed .....
Albury .....	390 S.W.	3,500	" .....	1859	" .....	1 r. 19 p.	Grant from Crown .....			Not conveyed .....
Ashfield .....	6 W.	6,000	" .....	1881	" .....	½ a.	Purchase .....	Nil.	627 10 0	Conveyed .....
Ballina .....	350 N.	1,000	Rapidly .....		" .....	½ a.	Grant from Crown .....			" .....
Balmain .....	3 W.	5,000	Yes .....	1865	No .....	17 p.	Purchase .....	210 0 0		" .....
Bathurst .....	145 W.	9,000	" .....	1843	Yes .....	½ a.	Grant from Crown .....			" .....
Bega .....										
Berrima .....	86	600	Yes .....	1883	Excellent .....	½ a.	Leased to Institution .....			Not conveyed .....
Blayney .....	172 W.	1,200	" .....	1880	Very good .....	½ a.	Purchase .....		200 0 0	" .....
Boat Harbour .....	No School of Arts.		An attempt was made to .....		establish one, but proved a failure .....					
Braidwood .....	185 S.	200	No .....	1858	Yes .....	½ a.	Grant from Crown .....			Conveyed .....
Branxton .....	110 N.	200	" .....	1866	" .....	½ a.	" .....			It is believed so .....
Brewarrina .....	525 N.W.	1,000	Fairly so .....	1873	" .....	½ a.	Purchase .....		150 0 0	Conveyed .....
Bombala .....	340 S.	2,000	Yes .....	1872	" .....	60 ft. x 100 ft.	" .....			" .....
Botany .....	6 S.	500	Yes, fairly .....	1867	Yes .....	1 a.	" .....			" .....
Bourke .....	600 N.W.	1,800	Yes .....	1871	" .....	½ a.	Grant from Crown .....			Yes—J. Beecher, M. Good, G. C. Thompson. Conveyed .....
Burwood .....	7 W.	5,600	Increasing .....	1879	Good and convenient .....	½ a.	Purchase .....		293 0 0	" .....
Cambewarra .....	106 S.	500	Yes .....	1879	Yes .....	½ a.	" .....	12 10 0	12 10 0	" .....
Camden .....	41 S.	1,200	No .....	1858	Good and convenient .....	1 r.	" .....		80 0 0	" .....
Candelo .....	258 S.	300	Yes .....	1879	Yes, central .....	½ a.	Grant from Crown .....			" .....
Casino .....	450 N.	1,050	Rapidly increasing .....	1875	Good and convenient .....	½ a.	" .....			" .....
Clifton .....	32 S.	300	Yes .....	1879	No .....	None.	Held on loan .....			Not conveyed .....
Cooma .....	260 S.S.W.	1,250	" .....	1865	Good and convenient .....	22 p.	Purchase .....	150 0		Conveyed .....
Coonabarabran .....	365 W.	450	Slowly .....	1877	Yes .....	1 a.	Half Crown grant, half gift.	6 0 0	6 0 0	" .....
Coonamble .....	375 N.W.	2,500	Moderately .....	1881	Yes, very central .....	1 r. 35 p.	Grant from Crown .....			" .....
Corowa .....	400 S.W.	1,000	Fairly .....	1873	Yes .....	¾ r.	Purchase .....	900 0 0		" .....
Cowra .....	210 W.	700	Fair rate .....	1876	Good .....	½ a.	Grant from Crown .....			Not yet conveyed Trustees will be appointed shortly. Conveyed .....
Cundletown .....	180 N.	500	Increasing rapidly .....	1879	Good and convenient .....	½ a.	Purchase .....		29 0 0	" .....
Cudal .....	221 W.	600	Yes .....	1881	Yes .....	½ a.	Grant from Crown .....			" .....
Deniliquin .....	481 S.W.	2,000	" .....	1864	No, wants extending for classes.	½ a.	" .....			" .....
Denman .....	172 N.	1,000	Gradually increasing .....	1872	Yes .....	½ a.	Gift .....			" .....
Dubbo .....	278 N.W.	5,000	Pretty rapidly .....	1868	Fairly .....	½ a.	Purchase .....			" .....
Dungog .....	130	800	Increasing rapidly .....	1872	Yes .....	13 p.	" .....		420 0 0	" .....
Frederickton .....	301	500	Increasing .....	1871	Good and convenient .....	½ a.	Purchase .....	Not stated		" .....
Forbes .....	240 W.	2,000	Declining .....	1862	Site convenient .....	½ a.	Grant from Crown .....			" .....
Glen Innes .....	392 N.	1,200	Yes .....	1881	Good and convenient .....	½ a.	" .....			" .....
Gosford .....	50 N.	Not stated	No .....	1878	No site available .....	Nil.	" .....			" .....
Goulburn .....	134 S.	600	Increasing rapidly .....	1854	Good and convenient .....	¾ a.	Grant from Crown .....			Conveyed .....
Grafton .....	350 N.	5,000	Population increasing .....	1358	Site convenient .....	½ a.	" .....			" .....
Gulgong .....	Merged into Municipal Free Library.									
Gundagai .....	300 S.W.	800	Population increasing slowly.	1853	Site inconvenient and unsuitable.		A room at the Court-house granted by courtesy of the Minister for Justice.			
Gunnedah .....	270 N.W.	2,000	Population not increasing .....	1880	Site convenient .....	½ a.	Grant from Crown .....			Conveyed .....
Hay .....	460	2,000	Population stationary .....	1878	" .....	1 a.	" .....			" .....
Hamilton .....	60 N.	2,000	Not increasing .....	1872	Good and convenient .....	½ a.	Gift .....			" .....
Hinton .....	100 N.	300	No .....	1869	Site convenient .....	½ a.	Purchase .....	100 0 0		" .....
Jerilderie .....	416 S.W.	500	Slowly—Railway expected to bring an influx.	1881	Good and convenient .....	None.	Private property rented .....			" .....
Lambton .....	75 N.	3,500	Population increasing .....	1868	Site convenient .....	37½ p.	Gift .....			Conveyed .....
Largs .....	98 N.	300	Slowly .....	1875	Good .....	1 r.	Purchase .....		40 0 0	" .....
Lismore .....	350 N.	500	Rapidly increasing .....	1879	" .....	2 r.	Grant from Crown .....	Not stated.		Trustees Gazetted .....
Merriwa .....	200 N.W.	1,000	Not increasing .....	1869	" .....	¾ a.	Purchase .....		21 0 0	Conveyed .....
Milton .....	150	2,000	Population increasing very rapidly.	1871	Site convenient .....	½ a.	" .....			" .....
Molong .....	214 W.	1,000	" .....	1878	Yes .....	½ a.	" .....		65 0 0	" .....
Morpeth .....	92	2,000	Population stationary .....	1860	Site convenient .....	Not answered	" .....			" .....

&c, 1883.—HEADS OF INQUIRY RESPECTING.

Establishment.

Reversionary Interests thereon if Institution be closed	Character (materials) of Buildings	Accommodation and Resources of the Institution as an Educational Medium					Cost of Buildings				Suitability of Buildings	
		Reading room	Library	Hall	Class rooms	Apparatus and Collections	Total Amount	Proportion of Government aid	Amount from Public	Remaining Debt		
	Wood	Reading room	Library	Hall		15 maps, countries of the world	£ 350	£ 238	£ 200	£ 85	In good repair	
	"	"	"	"			The building used is private property and is rented by the Institution				In fair order	
From Trustee to Trustee	Wood on stone blocks	"	Library	Hall	None	None	132	65		Nil	Neither suitable nor in good repair	
Not known	Brick	"	"	"			1,160	Not known			Buildings suitable and in good repair	
	Brick on stone	"	"	"			4,172			3,914		
Usual Govt conditions	Contemplated to be wood	Reading room	Library	Hall				50			Buildings not suitable, but in good repair	
Trust deed not yet delivered	Stone	"	"	"	Two	Geological specimens	13,000			205	Buildings suitable	
None (See Rules)	Brick	"	"	"	One		Ultimate cost not known				" "	
	Stone	Reading room	Library	Hall								
	Brick	"	"	"		Building in course of erection						
Three Trustees I am not aware of	Brick on stone	"	Library	Hall			2,094				Buildings suitable	
None	Brick, slated roof	"	Library	"							"	
On trust, no reversionary interest	Brick	"	"	"	One						Buildings suitable and in good repair	
Trustees elected by the members	"	"	"	"							" "	
	Brick and stone	"	"	"							" "	
	Brick	"	"	"	One	Maps, &c					" "	
The ultimate trust is "purchase of land or buildings for similar purposes"	Brick on stone	"	"	"		None	3,483	437	859	2,000	"	
	Iron, brick, stone foundation	"	"	"			390			70	Building suitable	
Property held by 3 Trustees elected by subscribers	Brick on stone	"	"	"	None	None	1,256	400	856	No debt	Suitable and in fair repair	
Not answered	Wood	"	"	"	One	Maps and charts	539	213	325		Building suitable	
	Brick and stone	"	"	"	None	Yes euphaneion light	540	180	360		Suitable, but not in good repair	
No provision, and no prospect of its closing	Wood	"	"	"							Building not suitable	
Deeds not available for information	Stone cemented	"	Library	Hall	None	Not at present	1,300	675	625	300	Suitable, and in good repair	
Not answered	Wood	"	"	"			300	150	150	21	Building suitable	
Should mortgage on School of Arts be not cleared off the mortgagee may close the Institution	Brick	"	"	"						300	" "	
	Brick, iron roof	"	"	"			1,200				" "	
	Tenders called for brick building	A room lent for the purpose present as a library used at						Not stated			Suitable, and in good repair	
	Wood	Reading room	Library	Hall	None	None						
	Brick, stone foundation	"	"	"		Blackboard	388	101	250	220	Building suitable	
No provision made in rules for closing	Brick, wood, and iron	"	"	"	One	Microscope	600			100	Building suitable and in good repair, but more accommodation required	
None	Brick, stone foundation	"	"	"			506	128	378		Building suitable	
Cannot say deeds in possession of Trustees	Brick and wood	"	"	"	None	None	1,200	600	600		Building fairly suitable and in fair repair	
Not answered	Wood	"	"	"			420		420	No debt	Suitable, and in good repair	
Ought not to be closed	"	"	"	"	None	"	388	Not stated			Buildings suitable	
Not answered	Not answered						Building is the old Court house given by Government					
							No building erected—carried on in Council Chambers					
The usual Trusts	Brick on stone	Reading room	Library	Hall	Two	Collection of shells &c, &c			5,000	400	Suitable, and in good repair	
	Stone and brick	"	"	"	Four	Binomial lantern complete Worked by hydrogen light	2,000	700	1,300	None	Buildings suitable	
		None	Library	None	None	None						
Not fully understood vide Gt. nt. Vol. 28, 1 of 19 No 80/5-11		Reading room	"	Hall	"	"	1,198	381	763	205	"	
Not known	Brick	"	"	"	"	"	927	500	427	None	"	
Not answered	Wood	Reading room	Library	"	None	"	250	Nil	250	Nil	Wholly unsuitable	
Reverts to Trustees	Brick on concrete formation	"	"	"	One	"		464	464			
		All in one					None					Suitable
See Rule 21	Wood	"	Library	None	One	Charts and maps	726	320	406	None	Buildings in good repair	
Building rented	"	Hall only for all purposes	Library	None	None	None					Convenient	
No provision	Wood	Reading room	"	Hall		Piano and mathematical instruments	One room 683	Nil	683	Nil	In good repair and suitable	
Full control in hands of Committee	Brick and stone	"	"	"		None	1,000					
Not answered	Brick on stone	"	"	"		Debating class Chess and other classes	1,264	300	600	700	Buildings suitable	
Not answered	Brick . . . .	"	"	"		Class room unoccupied	Not stated				"	

## SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES,

Locality and

Name.	Distance and direction from Sydney.	Available to Population of	Population increasing.	Year Institution was founded.	Is Site good and convenient.	Area of Land held.	How obtained.	If by Purchase.		Has the Title been conveyed to Trustees.
								Proportion of Government Subsidy.	Amount received by Public Subscription.	
Moruya .....	198 S.	700	Population gradually and permanently increasing.	1880	Site very convenient	1 a.	Grant from Crown .....	.....	.....	Yes .....
Mudgee .....	181 W.	4,000	Population increasing	1857	Site convenient .....	1 a.	" .....	.....	.....	" .....
Murrurundi .....	192 N.	400	Not increasing .....	1861	Yes .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	" .....	.....	.....	" .....
Muswellbrook .....	152 N.	3,000	Yes .....	1872	" .....	$\frac{2}{3}$ a.	" .....	.....	.....	" .....
Newcastle .....	75 N.	12,000	Rapidly increasing .....	1862	Site convenient .....	1 r.	" .....	.....	.....	" .....
Newcastle (Burwood) .....	73 N.	1,400	" .....	1882	" .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	Leasehold, 66 years .....	.....	.....	Conveyed .....
Orange .....	192 N.W.	3,000	Steadily .....	1858	" .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	250 .....	125 0 0	125 0 0	" .....
Parramatta .....	14 S.W.	2,000	Rapidly increasing .....	1850	Site convenient	100 x 30 ft.	Original site resumed by Government. Trustees negotiating for a new site.			Conveyed .....
Paterson .....	105	300	Not increasing .....	1868	Central and convenient		Purchase .....			Conveyed .....
Plattsburg .....	70 N.W.	7,000	Rapidly .....	1878	(temporary Hall)	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	" .....	.....	1,737 0 0	" .....
Pambula .....	275 S.	500	" .....	1884	Site convenient .....	30 x 70 ft.	" .....	125 14 1	266 8 6	" .....
Richmond .....	37 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,000	Not increasing .....	1866	Convenient .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	Grant from Crown .....	.....	.....	" .....
Rocky Mouth .....	350	700	With fair rapidity .....	1879	Very convenient .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	" .....	.....	.....	Not conveyed .....
St. Leonards .....	2 N.	8,000	Increasing rapidly .....	1859	Good and convenient	22 p.	" .....	.....	.....	" .....
Scone .....	200 N.	500	Increasing slowly .....	1869	" .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	Purchase .....	.....	9 0 0	" .....
Sydney .....	.....	Sydney and Suburbs.	" .....	1833	" .....	8,684 sq. ft.	Gift and purchase .....	.....	.....	Incorporated by Act of Parliament.
Sofala .....	174 N.W.	500	Increasing .....	1879	No site .....	No area	Do not know .....	.....	.....	Do not know .....
Stroud .....	120 N.	350	" .....	1856	Good and convenient	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	Gift .....	.....	.....	Conveyed .....
Tamworth .....	250	4,000	Increasing rapidly .....	1866	" .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	Purchase .....	.....	150 (Trust money.)	" .....
Temora .....	200 W.S.W.	1,500	Not rapidly .....	1882	Building rented .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	" .....
Tenterfield .....	450 N.	1,500	Increasing rapidly .....	1870	Good and convenient	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	Grant from Crown .....	.....	.....	Conveyed .....
Tumut .....	268 S.	800	Increasing slowly .....	1879	" .....	1 $\frac{1}{2}$ a.	" .....	.....	.....	" .....
Tumberumba .....	370 S.	500	Not stated .....	1879	" .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	" .....	.....	.....	" .....
Uralla .....	325 N.	600	Stationary .....	1873	Not very convenient	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	Grant from Crown .....	.....	.....	Conveyed .....
Vegetable Creek .....	403 N.	500	Not increasing rapidly .....	1882	Good and convenient	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	Purchase .....	186 11 6	373 3 0	Not conveyed .....
Walcha .....	303 N.	800	Gradually .....	1875	" .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	Gift .....	.....	.....	Conveyed .....
Wallsend .....	80 N.	6,000	Steadily .....	1869	" .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	Purchase .....	900 0 0	450 0 0	" .....
Waratah .....	70 N.	1,800	Rapidly increasing .....	1865	" .....	28 p.	" .....	239 17 11	414 10 5	In course of conveyance
Warialda .....	400 N.N.W.	250	At fair rate .....	1883	Good site granted to Institution, but not yet built on.	2 r.	Grant from Crown .....	.....	.....	Trustees appointed, but cannot ascertain whether deeds made out in their names.
Wentworth .....	700 W.	850	" .....	1879	Tolerably convenient .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	" .....	.....	.....	Conveyed .....
West Maitland .....	115 N.	9,000	Not rapidly .....	1856	Good and convenient	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	Purchase .....	Cost not known.		" .....
Wickham .....	78	1,200	Rapidly .....	1881	" .....	40 x 90 ft.	" .....	.....	.....	" .....
Wilcannia .....	750	1,500 to 2,000	Increasing rapidly .....	1880	" .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	Grant from Crown .....	.....	300 0 0	" .....
Windsor .....	34	2,000	Not increasing .....	1862	" .....	20 p.	" .....	.....	.....	" .....
Wingham .....	195	3,000	Rapidly increasing .....	1875	Most suitable .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	Purchase .....	.....	16 0 0	Conveyed .....
Woodville .....	96	About 200	Not rapidly .....	1877	Good and convenient	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	Gift .....	.....	.....	" .....
Wolumla .....	265 S.	540	Rapidly increasing .....	1883	Fairly convenient .....	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	Purchase .....	.....	25 0 0	In course of conveyance
Wyrallah .....	500 W.	300	" .....	1862	Good and convenient	$\frac{1}{2}$ a.	By lease .....	.....	.....	No .....



&c., 1883.—HEADS OF INQUIRY RESPECTING—continued.

Establishment—continued.

Reversionary Interests thereon if Institution be closed.	Character (materials) of buildings.	Accommodation and Resources of the Institution as an Educational Medium.					Cost of Buildings.				Suitability of Buildings.	
		Reading-room.	Library.	Hall.	Class-rooms.	Apparatus and Collections.	Total Amount.	Proportion of Government aid.	Amount from Public.	Remain- ing Debt.		
Trusts contained in Crown Grant, Vol. 228, fol. 50, 20 Jan., 1872.	Brick	Reading-room	Library	Hall	None	Magic lantern and slides.	765	177	394	240	Buildings suitable, and in good repair.	
.....	Brick	"	"	"	3 rooms.	Collection of minerals and maps.	3,580	1,000	.....	Nil	Buildings suitable.	
Cannot answer	Stone and brick, shingled.	Reading-room and library in one.		"	"	None	Cannot state cost.				Nil	Require repairs.
.....	Brick	Reading-room	Library	Hall	"	Yes	1,690	150	.....	.....	Buildings suitable.	
Usual Trusts	"	"	"	"	One	"	2,500	.....	.....	400	Buildings suitable, and in good repair.	
.....	Wood	.....	.....	Hall	None	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	Seriously damaged by storm on Dec. 12, 1883.	
On bond for purposes of the Institution.	Brick	Reading-room	Library	"	Two	"	3,000	Half	Half	1,242/15/9	Suitable, in good repair.	
Reading-room and library; meanwhile at Council Chambers.	No building as yet; rent a reading-room		Reading-room	"	"	None	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
.....	Brick, slate roof and substantial.	"	"	"	One	"	6,094	1,993	4,091	.....	Buildings suitable and in good repair.	
Not answered	Wood	"	Library	"	.....	None yet, but promised.	275	125	266	.....	Buildings suitable.	
Free of debt	Brick	"	"	"	None	"	1,546	445	152	.....	Buildings in good repair.	
Reverts to the Crown	Wood	"	"	"	"	None	254	85	About 200	No debt	In good repair; not very suitable.	
Not answered	Stone	"	"	"	One	"	1,000, of which Government paid about one-half, but no record kept				Suitable.	
Five Trusts appointed	Brick	"	"	"	None	"	900	450	450	.....	Suitable and in good repair.	
No provision made for closing.	"	"	"	"	Several, occupied by Technical College.		Owing to lapse of time and frequent alterations and repairs this question cannot be answered without considerable research.				3,000	"
.....	Wood	"	"	Hall	None	None	No buildings				"	
No answer	Brick	"	"	"	One	Magic lantern	400	.....	400	Nil	"	
None	"	"	"	"	One	"	1,094	481	613	Nil	"	
.....	"	"	None — A few books of reference only.	"	None	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	Fairly convenient.	
Not answered	Brick	"	Library	Hall	One	"	About 700	No special grant from Government.	No debt	.....	Suitable.	
No answer	Wood	"	"	"	None	"	Rented				"	
.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	Building or room is rented				Very small.	
Not provided for	Wood, iron, and brick	"	"	"	"	"	400	186	373	No debt	Not very suitable.	
.....	Brick	"	"	Hall	"	"	798	.....	798	No debt	Suitable and in good repair.	
Cannot see it can be closed while there are funds to carry it on with.	Brick, iron roof	"	"	"	One	Maps	5,000	1,666/10	3,333/10	900	Reading-room and library small	
.....	Stone	One " large room for three purposes.	"	"	None	None	Not stated				Very suitable and in good repair.	
No answer	Rented building of weatherboard.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	In good repair.	
.....	.....	Hall used provisionally as reading-room and library.	Reading-room	Library	Hall	Three	1,000	50	294	640	Building will be erected when funds available.	
Trustees	Brick	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000	Nil	3,000	Nil	Suitable and in good repair.	
Can only be disposed of by vote of members.	Brick on stone	"	"	"	None	Maps	2,985	300	600	1,074	Yes; but a new reading-room and library are urgent requirements.	
Not aware of any	Stone	"	"	"	None	Contemplated	1,516	249/6/2	764/6/6	567/2/6	Suitable.	
Cannot say, trust deed not delivered.	Brick on stone	.....	.....	"	.....	None	1,500	750	750	No debt	New and suitable.	
Liability to be resumed by Government if devoted to improper use.	Wood	Reading-room	Library	"	One	"	500	250	250	Nil	Suitable and in good repair.	
On usual terms	"	"	"	"	.....	.....	200	66/13/4	133/6/8	No debt	Fairly suitable and in good repair, but too small for the requirements of the place.	
None	"	"	"	"	None	None	265	75	150	40	Suitable and in good repair.	
.....	"	"	"	"	"	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	In good repair.	

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &C., 1883—HEADS OF INQUIRY RESPECTING—*continued.*  
Management.

Name	Trustees.	Administration.				Abstract of Balance Sheet—1883.		Sources of Income.		Financial Position—1883.		Days and hours Institution is open to the Public.	
		Com- mittee.	Treasurer.	Secretary.	Appointment.	Income.	Expenditure.	From Government.	Public Subscription.	Liabilities.	Assets.		
Adamstown .....	John Syme, miner; John Wilson, miner; Joshua Meredith, miner; W. Carnley, storekeeper; E. Rca, publican.	12	Edwd. Bartly	David Williams	Ballot .....	£ s. d. 208 19 3	£ s. d. 271 11 8	£ s. d. 51 13 6	£ s. d. 177 5 9	£ s. d. 85 0 0	£ s. d. 12 5 7	Daily, 9-30 a.m. to 9-30 p.m.	
Adelong .....	None .....	13	.....	W. J. Garland	.....	152 0 0	173 0 0	Nil.	.....	21 0 0	75 0 0	9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sun- days, 3 to 6 p.m.	
Anvil Creek .....	Andrew Grimes, miner; Wil- liam Farthing, landholder; Thomas Tonks, miner.	8	John Dillon...	D. Surnton ...	Open voting..	35 8 4	31 7 0	10 17 6	22 3 0	.....	Bal. £4 1s. 4d..	6 days 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.	
Albury .....	T. H. Mate; A. Andrews, M.D.; V. J. Nagle, solicitor; G. C. Thorold, solicitor; P. E. Fal- lon, J.P.	5	J. H. Paine...	Geo. Rhyne- hart.	At annual meeting.	351 4 8	333 4 9	36 12 10	.....	.....	Bal. £54 18. 8d.	Daily, Sundays ex- cepted.	
Ashfield.....	J. H. Goodlet, J. S. Jamieson, J. Pope.	10	J. B. Gibbs ...	J. M'Gregor Dunn.	.....	520 13 8	531 17 11	84 7 4	.....	4,006 15 2	5,311 17 0	Daily, 5 to 10 p.m.	
Ballina .....	E. Rose, Esq., J.P.; Chas. Jar- rett, merchant; W. Clement, Alpha sugar-mill.	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil.	187 11 10	.....	
Balmain .....	John Booth and Henry Perdriau, sen.	12	C. Roffey .....	J. A. Lewis...	Annual ballot	96 17 7	89 14 6	None.	.....	89 14 6	699 3 3	Daily, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.; Saturday, 3 p.m. to 11 p.m.	
Bathurst .....	J. Rutherford, J.P.; Hon. E. Webb, M.L.C.; Hon. W. H. Suttor, M.L.C.; John Busby, Manager Coml. Bank; and G. A. Wray, merchant.	12	J. C. White...	.....	„	2,325 11 10	2,432 7 8	204 12 3	.....	.....	205 0 0	Daily, 10 am. to 10 p.m.	
Berrima .....	R. Ritchie, H. Davis, J. H. Lee, and — Wray, Esqs.	12	.....	.....	.....	80 5 11	53 13 5	10 9 11	69 16 0	About £6 ...	26 12 6	Daily, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays excepted.	
Bega .....	R. Ritchie, John Davis, John Heady, Dr. Shiels, H. Walker; Thomas Rawlinson.	12	F. Bland .....	C. Harrison ...	.....	793 14 5	.....	73 8 7	.....	Nil.	321 18 11	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sundays 2 to 5 p.m.	
Blayney .....	J. Russell, J. R. Glasson, B. Stimson.	6	John A. Wharrie.	G. L. Jones ...	At annual meeting.	.....	.....	153 3 10	.....	Nil.	504 1 3	3 times a week from 8 to 10.	
Boat Harbour .....	No School of Arts .....	.....	An attempt was made to establish one, but proved a failure.				.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Braidwood.....	Robert Maddrell, J.P.; James Larmer, J.P.; J. W. Bunn, J.P.	7	.....	.....	By subscribers	.....	.....	66 1 11	.....	Nil.	About £3,000	Daily, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.	
Branxton .....	A. Russell, storekeeper and vigneron; T. Drinan, land- owner and vigneron.	...	A. Richardson	W. Keen .....	.....	24 7 1½	27 7 1½	5 2 4	.....	Nil.	Estimated £300	Wednesdays and Satur- days, 2 hours in even- ing.	
Brewarrina.....	William Dixon, grazier; J. Henderson, grazier; R. H. Featherstonhaugh, grazier; T. Thompson, storekeeper; E. Rich, storekeeper.	7	A. P. Lambert	V. Henderson	.....	978 18 2	947 2 8	15 9 4	247 5 0	917 12 1	1,343 15 0	Monday and Thursday, 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.	
Bombala.....	W. Coulter and Wm. Rutherford	13	G. T. Croather	.....	Annual ballot	.....	.....	125 13 0	.....	338 11 6	2,564 12 10 including buildings	Daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.	
Botany .....	John Geddes, Esq., J.P.; W. Stephen, Esq., J.P.	8	.....	.....	Ballot .....	273 7 2	237 1 6	70 8 9	202 18 3	Nil.	36 5 8	4 days a week, 7-30 to 10.	

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SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1883—HEADS OF INQUIRY RESPECTING—*continued.*

Management—*continued.*

Name.	Trustees.	Administration.				Abstract of Balance Sheet—1883.		Sources of Income.		Financial Position—1883.		Days and hours Institution is open to the Public.
		Com- mittee.	Treasurer.	Secretary.	Appointment.	Income.	Expenditure.	From Government.	Public Subscription.	Liabilities.	Assets.	
Bourke .....	G. C. Thompson, P.M.; M. Good, publican.	...	Jas. Addison..	J. Blackshaw..	Annually by members.	£ s. d. 455 15 0	£ s. d. 3,496 6 9	£ s. d. 74 11 4	£ s. d. 244 18 10	£ s. d. 502 11 8	£ s. d. 2,025 0 0	Every evening, from 8 to 10.
Burwood.....	C. Humphrey, J.P.; W. Archer, late Mayor; Kelso King, Manager Mercantile Mutual Investment Insurance Co.; S. H. Lambton, Sec. Post Office.	7	S. H. Lambton	A. M. Woodhill.	Elected at annual meeting.	272 11 8	326 8 8	16 7 11	256 3 9	2,259 13 8	Estimated £5500	Library and reading-room on Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 7.30 to 9 p.m.
Cambewarra .....	Jas. Frazer, J.P.; Jas. Waddington, J.P.; S. Matthews; T. Shepherd; C. Moffatt; E. M'Kenzie.	12	S. Matthews..	H. Shepherd...	.....	50 6 3	41 3 2	Nil.....	.....	72 1 8	9 3 1	Daily, 7 to 10 p.m.
Camden .....	J. B. Martin, C.P.S.; G. Simpson, J.P.; F. Ferguson, J.P.	10	.....	.....	Ballot .....	.....	.....	19 15 10	59 16 9	Nil.....	1,295 10 0	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sunday excepted.
Candelo .....	G. P. Kerrison, J.P.; R. T. Kerby, J.P.; P. Heffernan, farmer.	7	T. Goldsmith..	J. W. Sharp...	.....	80 16 8	74 13 0	Nil.....	34 13 0	.....	Cr. balance, 17 5 8	Daily, 7 to 10 p.m.
Casino.....	John Grime, J.P.; W. C. Bundoock, J.P.; John Barling, licensed surveyor.	12	.....	Robt. Page ..	Ballot .....	139 10 0	152 11 11	27 19 10	111 2 6	About £160	1,600 0 0	Daily, 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Cathcart.....	Messrs. Nicholson and Stewart, squatters.	5	.....	.....	,, .....	22 2 5	14 17 10	4 12 6	.....	14 17 10	7 4 7	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Charlestown .....	John Simpson, publican .....	3	.....	.....	.....	17 16 3	21 11 0	5 17 3	11 19 0	Nil.....	8 15 9	Daily, Sunday excepted, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Clifton .....	None .....	9	.....	.....	Ballot .....	51 19 6	41 7 3	9 19 6	42 0 0	6 0 5	41 18 4½	9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Cooma.....	Robert Dawson, P.M.; W. Jardine, grazier; Jas. Tichfield, grazier.	8	G. W. Bentley	J. A. Davis ..	.....	208 12 8	156 14 7	38 19 8	169 13 0	30 0 0	2,000 0 0	Daily, Sunday excepted, 10 to 4 and 8 to 10.
Coonabarabran .....	W. H. Kelly, Esq., J.P.; G. M. Addison, Esq.; J. S. Hale, Esq., J.P.; John Knight, grazier; J. L. Brown, squatter.	5	John Wilson..	J. E. Ballard..	.....	63 9 11	90 0 0	17 18 1	56 0 10	About £25	About £650	Available to members at any time during the day.
Coonamble.....	John Fog, J.P., storekeeper; G. E. Cass, M.L.A.; W. Christien, farmer; D. M'Culloch, hotelkeeper; H. De Lyon, painter.	...	R. A. Warden	H. Di Lyon ..	Annual meet- ing.	192 1 3	.....	140 15 6	.....	91 5 0	384 1 2	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.
Corowa .....	Messrs. Levin, M.L.A., Hudson, J.P., and Martin, property owners.	5	V. Roxburgh..	J. P. Buggy ..	.....	214 13 6	220 15 9	28 12 0	.....	340 0 0	1,280 0 0	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Cowra .....	Henry Dennis, publican; J. C. Ryall, newspaper proprietor; E. F. M'Pherson.	5	E. J. Collins...	E. F. M'Pherson.	.....	Institution having been closed for nearly 12 months, cannot give this information.		Nil.....	Nil.....	Nil.....	8 10 2	Library open daily.
Cundletown .....	H. J. Cornish, Esq., J.P., chemist; W. Cowan, Esq., J.P., storekeeper; H. Ahrowson, Esq., storekeeper; W. Burchell, Esq., hotelkeeper; J. Nevick, Esq., builder; H. See, Esq., farmer.	4	.....	.....	.....	94 15 11	67 11 7	32 0 0	11 7 0	.....	.....	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1883—HEADS OF INQUIRY RESPECTING—continued.  
Management—continued.

Name.	Trustees.	Administration.			Abstract of Balance Sheet—1883.		Sources of Income.		Financial Position—1883.		Days and hours Institution is open to the Public.	
		Com- mittee.	Treasurer.	Secretary.	Appointment.	Income.	Expenditure.	From Government.	Public Subscription.	Liabilities.		Assets.
Cudal .....	M. Lannan, storekeeper; E. Taylor, grazier; G. J. Hadley, householder.	...	G. J. Hadley	H. H. Torr	Ballot.....	£ s. d. 89 6 0	£ s. d. 55 0 0	£ s. d. 15 5 0	£ s. d. 89 6 0	£ s. d. 220 15 0	£ s. d. 465 0 0	Tuesdays and Thurs- days, 7-30 p.m. to 10 p.m.; Saturdays, 2 p.m. to 10-30 p.m.
Deniliquin .....	W. W. Hunter, builder; Thos. Brown, pastoral licensee; J. E. Kynaston.	15	.....	.....	.....	469 17 1	85 17 2	30 10 0	226 18 3	85 17 2	113 14 1½	Daily, 12 noon to 2 p.m., and from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Denman .....	Edward White, Esq., J.P.; Alexr. Munro, Esq., cattle- dealer; W. L. C. Brecht, Esq., vigneron.	6	G. Ogden	J. Gillies	.....	60 9 0	72 12 3	8 0 1	52 8 11	Nil .....	.....	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Dubbo .....	G. H. Taylor, J.P., auctioneer; Jas. Samuels, J.P., grazier; W. H. Tibbits, J.P., surgeon.	12	.....	.....	By subscribers at annual meeting.	.....	.....	74 19 10	150 12 2	Nil .....	1,750 0 0 18 7 4	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Dungog .....	Henry Gordon, P.M.; Rev. J. Nash, C.E.	...	J. Doyle	J. Hyland	Appointed at special general meeting.	96 16 0	97 13 0	49 19 10	46 17 0	Nil .....	Cash on hand	Daily, 8 a.m. to 9-30 p.m.
Frederickton .....	F. W. Chapman, J.P.; J. Lan- caster; J. W. Wilson, J.P.	6	John Knawr	G. Parkins, acting.	At public meeting.	12 19 1	10 2 1	.....	.....	8 11 0	5 17 0	Daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.
Forbes .....	E. Bodd, J.P.; A. G. Burns, solicitor; W. H. Hunt, Public school teacher.	...	R. Stirling	.....	.....	169 19 4	186 13 2	59 3 7	.....	Nil .....	31 14 8	Reading-room, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.; library, 8 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Gladstone .....	No School of Arts .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Glen Innes .....	J. F. Utz, merchant; E. Grove, flour factor; J. J. Matthews, Esq.	11	J. Pearson	W. Callaghan	Ballot .....	15 14 0	15 2 0	Nil .....	15 14 0	.....	Balance 12/-	Daily, Sunday excepted, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Gosford .....	Nil .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grafton .....	Thos. Bawden, J.P., auctioneer; Alfd. Lardner, J.P., gentleman; Thos. Fisher, J.P., gentleman.	12	W. Clarke	F. Doberer	Annually, by members.	.....	.....	50 17 4	273 19 8	Nil .....	4,000 0 0	Daily, 8-30 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Goulburn .....	J. T. Gannon, M.P.; Thos. Marsden, J.P.; W. Davies, merchant; W. R. Riley, news- paper proprietor.	12	W.H. Freeman	Rosevear Smith	.....	.....	.....	150 0 0 647 10 0 (special)	.....	438 15 3	.....	9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Grafton South .....	F. Morrow, boat-builder; W. J. Hawthorne, auctioneer; Duncan Beatson, J.P., butcher.	12	.....	.....	.....	92 9 4	88 11 8	Nil .....	.....	23 0 0	18 11 8	Daily, Sunday excepted, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Gulgong .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gundagai .....	None .....	6	M. J. Ryan	Wm. Beer	.....	.....	.....	7 3 9	22 7 6	2 19 8	16 11 7	Wednesday, 8 to 9 p.m.; Saturday, 3 to 4 and 8 to 9 p.m.
Gunnedah .....	T. P. Wills-Allen, pastoralist; Geo. Cohen, storekeeper; R. J. Nowland, coach proprietor.	7	J. C. Veness	J. A. M'Phee	Annual meeting of subscribers.	252 9 10	213 8 7	Nil .....	Nil .....	205 10 10	About £1,200	7-30 to 9-30 p.m. every day, except Sunday.
Hay .....	Simon Moss, storekeeper; F. E. Blewett, storekeeper; Thos. Simpson, brewer.	...	.....	.....	.....	210 0 0	211 0 0	52 0 0	127 0 0	Nil .....	.....	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Hamilton .....	G. M'Kean, David Murray, Allan Wilde.	11	W. H. Britton	J. J. Callaghan	.....	152 15 10	46 4 9	18 15 0	.....	Nil .....	356 11 1	Daily, Sunday excepted, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Hinton .....	W. M. Christian, R. Stubbs, J. M. Smith.	6	.....	.....	.....	52 12 0	72 10 5	15 18 0	36 14 0	Nil .....	41 0 11½	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1883—HEADS OF INQUIRY RESPECTING—*continued.*  
**Management—continued.**

Name.	Trustees.	Administration.				Abstract of Balance Sheet—1883.		Sources of Income.		Financial Position—1883.		Days and hours Institution is open to the Public.
		Com- mittee.	Treasurer.	Secretary.	Appointment.	Income.	Expenditure.	From Government.	Public Subscription.	Liabilities.	Assets.	
						£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Jerilderie .....	Not stated .....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27 2 11	.....	.....	.....	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Lambton .....	R. A. A. Moorhead, Esq., superintendent Australian S. N. Company; — Shannon, Esq., assistant do.; Wm. Richardson, miner; John Elliott, miner; Robert Cairns, carpenter.	10	R. Cairns .....	Geo. Watson .....	.....	129 17 5	104 15 4	35 18 8	87 16 9	Nil .....	1,120 0 0	Daily, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Largs .....	Joseph Pearse, Esq., grazier; R. F. Graham, Esq., grazier; J. Mitchell, Esq., J.P., grazier; C. Bowder, Esq., farmer; J. Bluford, Esq., publican.	6	John Hobar ...	W. A. Morcomb.	Ballot.....	199 6 0	61 6 5	24 0 2	.....	Nil .....	879 6 0	Thursdays and Saturdays, 7-30 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Lismore .....	Not stated .....	...	A. Currie .....	J. P. F. Watkin .....	.....	.....	.....	16 18 0	.....	About cleared expenses ...	.....	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays excepted.
Merriwa .....	J. M. Bettington, Esq., J.P.; Joseph Cooper, Esq., J.P.	4	H. W. Gibbs...	J. T. White ...	General meeting of members.	78 9 5	47 8 9	10 7 9	68 1 8	Nil .....	900 0 0	Daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; three nights a week, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Milton.....	J. Milow and J. Warden, Js.P.	7	.....	.....	.....	135 1 9	115 8 8	5 9 10	129 11 11	18 10 8	1,240 13 8	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Molong .....	J. T. Parslow; J. M. Hughes; W. Tanner.	7	G. H. Tempest	C. H. Evans...	Ballot.....	19 7 2	.....	19 7 2	252 8 10	.....	.....	Nightly, 7 to 10, Sunday excepted.
Morpeth.....	D. Sim, J.P.; R. Wisdom, M.L.A.	8	T. Campbell...	C. F. Wakely .....	.....	78 13 6	68 14 6	9 0 0	.....	40 2 6	22 7 0	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Mount Pleasant .....	J. Rackham, S. Paull, J. M'Ewan, J. Clark, R. Griffiths, miners.	10	S. Paull.....	J. M'Gregor ...	Ballot.....	40 15 4	.....	12 10 9	24 9 6	7 8 6	18 18 3	Week-days, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sundays, 4 p.m.
Moruya .....	W. S. Caswell, Esq., P.M.; John Emmett, storekeeper; Peter Small, carpenter; John White, bootmaker; Thos. Staunton, hotel-keeper.	7	W. H. Conolly	J. Emmott ...	.....	123 16 9	160 17 3	25 0 0	98 16 9	240 0 0	870 0 0	Reading-room: Week-days, 9 a.m. till sundown. Library: Tuesday, 3 to 5 p.m.; Sundays, 3 to 6 p.m.
Mudgee .....	Hon. G. H. Cox, M.L.C.; G. Rouse, J.P.; D. Cassin, Esq.	13	H. M. Todhunter.	.....	Ballot.....	.....	.....	50 2 4	201 12 0	Nil .....	.....	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Murrurundi .....	Rev. J. J. Nash, A. Loder, J.P. G. G. Brodie, J.P.	8	Chas. F. Juchan	G. F. Inder ...	.....	103 4 2	103 10 4	.....	.....	Nil .....	44 1 8	Daily, 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Muswellbrook .....	J. H. Keys, Esq.; W. Bowman, Esq.	8	.....	E. Spencer.....	By election ...	169 0 6	205 10 5	17 7 6	.....	.....	Balance in Bank 36 14 4	Daily, 10 am. to 10 p.m.
Newcastle .....	C. Bolton, T. Ash, C. Ranchard, T. Greenway, Esqs.	12	H. Stokes .....	.....	Ballot.....	.....	.....	74 8 7	621 1 7	88 6 6	5,320 7 10	10 a.m. to 10 p.m. every lawful day, holidays excepted.
Newcastle (Burwood)	Alexr. Watson, storekeeper; Thos. Winterbine, butcher; Wm. Armstrong, miner.	11	Wm. Armstrong.	Geo. Jones ...	By general meeting.	260 11 9	219 15 9	150 0 0	.....	.....	.....	Daily, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Orange .....	Jas. Dalton, merchant; Geo. M'Kay, grazier.	6	E. J. Smith ...	R. H. Palmer	Vote of members in general meeting.	582 5 4	559 16 6	100 10 7	481 15 9	1,325 19 2	3,650 0 0	Daily, 7-30 p.m. to 10-30 p.m.; also, in afternoon three times a week.
Parramatta .....	W. H. Pass, gentleman; J. Colledge, draper; J. J. Taylor, clerk.	...	W. H. DeLowe	Gordon M'Kinnon.	Annual ballot	179 10 5	174 5 7	31 9 10	.....	Nil .....	Uncertain.	Daily (Sun. excepted), 7 to 9 p.m.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &C., 1883—HEADS OF INQUIRY RESPECTING—*continued.*

Management—*continued.*

Name.	Trustees.	Administration.				Abstract of Balance Sheet—1883.		Sources of Income.		Financial Position—1883.		Days and hours Institution is open to the public.
		Com- mittee.	Treasurer.	Secretary.	Appointment.	Income.	Expenditure.	From Government.	Public Subscription.	Liabilities.	Assets.	
Paterson .....	H. H. Brown, M.P.; J. P. Luke, J.P.; W. Keppen; James Cann.	...	.....	.....	.....	£ s. d. 41 2 3	£ s. d. 31 6 5	£ s. d. 8 2 6	.....	£ s. d. Nil .....	£ s. d. 79 15 10 Roughly estimated.	Wednesday and Saturday evenings, 10 to p.m.
Plattsburg .....	Jas. Richardson, Esq., Mayor; Jas. Fletcher, jun., Esq., colliery manager; George Harris, Esq., Alderman; David Puller, engineer; Thos. Abel, Council Clerk.	9	Jas. Fletcher, junior.	Thos. Abel ...	At general meeting of members.	248 11 8	204 11 8	57 16 0	190 15 8	Nil .....	104 11 0	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., Sundays and Government holidays excepted.
Pambula .....	Johh Behl, freeholder; George Axam, freeholder; John Martin, freeholder; Patk. Doherty, freeholder; Philip Carington, freeholder.	...	E. J. Cornell...	.....	.....	The School of Arts building has just been completed; officers not yet appointed.		Nil .....	.....	Nil .....	.....	.....
Richmond .....	Andrew Town, J.P., grazier; Henry Necomen, J.P., grazier; James Cameron, M.A., Presbyterian Minister.	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rocky Mouth .....	S. M'Naughton, storekeeper; A. Cameron; J. W. Meeks, Inspector of Distillery; J. M. Kelly, baker; W. C. J. Doutty, C.P.S.	...	G. A. Irby ...	Chas. Willis...	Ballot.....	83 9 6	68 6 2	6 2 6	.....	Nil .....	330 0 0	Daily, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.; Wednesdays, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
St. Leonards .....	E. M. Sayers, Esq.; Dr. Ward; C. H. Woolcott, Esq.; F. A. A. Wilson, Esq.; J. W. Guise.	6	G. V. James...	J. H. Rumsey	Annually, by ballot.	.....	.....	26 17 9	.....	Nil .....	Balance at Bank	Every day except Sunday.
Scone .....	T. Cook, Esq., grazier; A. Johnson, Esq., Auctioneer.	14	.....	.....	.....	108 12 10	91 19 6	29 0 0	16 13 4	Nil .....	About £1,500	Every evening, from 8 to 10, Sundays and public holidays excepted.
Sydney .....	Incorporated body .....	12	Richard Teece	John Henderson.	Annual ballot	4,180 3 9	3,526 10 4	909 19 3	1,820 4 6	3,340 3 6	727 2 11	Daily, 9 to 9; Reading-room, Sunday, 2 to 6 p.m.
Sofala .....	No Trustees.....	5	Henry E. Page	.....	.....	37 12 1	30 10 7	5 12 3 6 0 9 } Special grant }	.....	4 19 3	50 0 0	Mon., Tues., Thurs., 11 to 6; Wed., Sat., 11 to 10; Fri., 11 am. to 6 p.m.
Stroud .....	Thos. Laman, C.P.S.; P. W. E. Nicholls, landowner.	10	Archbld. Shaw	Jas. M'Intyre	.....	65 14 1	62 11 3	12 5 2	.....	Nil .....	89 5 8	Open daily, Sundays excepted.
Tamworth .....	J. M'Donald, Esq., C.P.S.; D. Regan, Esq., J.P.	...	J. C. Stewart	.....	By ballot .....	156 1 1	130 2 3	37 19 10	.....	Nil .....	About £2,000	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Temora .....	Not yet appointed .....	10	J. W. Nixon...	— Tabman ...	.....	58 0 1	51 4 4	8 15 4	.....	2 0 0	17 15 9	Daily, 7 a.m. to 10 p.m.; Sundays, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Tenterfield .....	C. A. Lee; T. Peberdy; C. J. Cavanagh; E. Foley.	6	E. P. Call.....	J. W. Burtley	.....	98 5 0	88 11 2	31 7 4	96 18 2	88 11 2	98 5 0	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Tumut.....	Wm. Bridle; Dr. Lynch; M. Marks, J's.P.	6	.....	.....	.....	33 17 9	.....	25 7 9	.....	32 1 6	41 10 0	Six days, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Tumberumba.....	Not stated .....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Nil .....	.....	5 0 0	144 12 0	Daily, 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

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SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &C., 1883—HEADS OF INQUIRY RESPECTING—*continued.*  
**Management—*continued.***

Name.	Trustees.	Com- mittee.	Administration.			Abstract of Balance Sheet—1883.		Sources of Income.		Financial Position—1883.		Days and hours Institution is open to the Public.
			Treasurer.	Secretary.	Appointment.	Income.	Expenditure.	From Government.	Public Subscription.	Liabilities.	Assets.	
Uralla.....	A. H. Richardson, bank manager; J. D. Teece, corn agent; Thos. Murray, builder; Joseph Haines, business manager; W. S. M'Crossin, publican.	6	J. Shute .....	J. D. Leece .....	.....	£ s. d. 24 13 2	£ s. d. 33 4 2	£ s. d. .....	£ s. d. 23 5 6	£ s. d. 9 19 0	£ s. d. 57 0 0	Daily, 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., except Sundays.
Vegetable Creek .....	Alfred Cadell, James Graney, D. M. O'Donnell, E. Jebey.	12	.....	.....	Ballot .....	69 0 6	82 18 0	19 2 0	.....	Nil. ....	97 1 3	Every even., 7.30 to 10; Sat. 3 to 10; Sun. 3 to 5
Walcha .....	G. R. Gill, A. Mitchell, and T. O. Hardaker.	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Daily, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Wallsend .....	J. J. Neilsen, Esq., J.P.; Dr. A. Nash, J.P.; Thos. Tryar, storekeeper; Alex. Snedden, colliery proprietor.	11	.....	.....	.....	1,004 5 0	1,004 5 0	150 0 0	.....	900 0 0	5,750 0 0	8 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Walgett .....	Building destroyed by fire. Institution being re-established.											
Waratah.....	David. Watson, storekeeper; Joseph H. Anderton, storekeeper; William Harris, post-master.	9	W. Harris .....	Robt. S. M'Cormick.	.....	146 3 8	115 12 4	50 0 0	96 3 8	119 1 0	146 3 8	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. (Sundays ex.)
Warialda .....	E. H. Finch, late manager, N.S.W. Bank, late Warialda, now Cootamundra; W. B. Geddes, general agent; John Crane, saddler, auctioneer, &c.	.....	H. J. Corbett	T. H. Wilkin-son.	Ballot .....	.....	.....	35 14 0	.....	.....	33 10 2	Week-days, 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., and 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
Wentworth .....	Wm. Gunn, J.P., merchant; John S. Upton, storekeeper; W. L. Richardson, P.M. (since deceased); Newton Dewhurst, J.P., Bank manager; Henry Bocton, J.P.	11	.....	.....	.....	98 17 7	56 16 2	Nil. ....	.....	9 0 0	197 2 3	12 noon till 5 p.m., and 7 p.m. to 10 p.m.
West Maitland.....	Michael Scobie, Richard Jones, Robt. Scobie, J. J. Riley, John Rourke, and J. Lee, Esq's.	12	C. E. Norrie...	W. T. Lindsay	.....	555 8 5	446 4 10	200 0 0	182 5 0	.....	109 3 7 Bal. to credit	Daily, 9 a.m. to 12 a.m., 3 p.m. to 6 p.m., and 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. (Sundays & p. holidays ex.)
Wickham .....	Thos. Cox, Esq., merchant; Arther M. Frewin, contractor.	8	.....	.....	.....	1,529 19 6	1,575 6 6	Endowment	504 19 10	1,074 7 11	3,738 0 0	6 to 10 p.m. daily (Sundays excepted).
Wilcannia .....	Two left the Colony, one an auctioneer, and a Justice of the Peace.	7	.....	.....	.....	Institution not opened long enough to determine.		249 6 2	.....	800 0 0	3,500 0 0	Daily, 10 a.m. to 10 p.m.
Windsor.....	Wm. Walker, solicitor; John Tebbutt, gentleman; James Cuneen, commission agent.	12	.....	.....	Elected annually	.....	.....	22 3 4	.....	Nil. ....	16 0 0	Daily, 7 to 10 p.m., Wednesdays, 4 to 5 p.m.
Wingham .....	Joseph Andrews, J.P.; J. A. Creagh, P.M., C.P.S.; W. J. Parsons, farmer.	8	R. S. Stokes...	J. W. Hodgins	.....	65 14 3	67 9 10	40 5 1	45 9 2	Nil. ....	610 0 0	Mon., Wed., Fri., 7 to 9 p.m., and as often on other days as required.
Woodville .....	Messrs. Croaker, Skinner (farmers), Wigull, storekeeper.	6	W. Appleyard	J. Pearce, jun.	.....	.....	.....	15 0 0	76 13 2	81 9 1	76 13 2	Tuesday evenings from 8 to 10.
Wolumla .....	James Osborne, farmer; Henry Fowler, storekeeper; John J. Smith, farmer.	13	H. Fowler, Esq.	J. Kearney, Esq.	.....	228 0 0	265 0 0	75 0 0	150 0 0	60 0 0	340 0 0	Daily, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2 p.m. to 6 p.m., 7 p.m. to 9 p.m.
Wyrallah .....	Not stated .....	3	Not	stated.	.....	26 5 0	36 12 8	8 5 0	18 0 0	.....	.....	Daily, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &C., 1883—HEADS OF INQUIRY RESPECTING—*continued.*  
Results and Maintenance.

Name.	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1883.			Lectures delivered during 1883.			The Hall, how used.	Any Rentals.
	No. of Subscribers.	Sub- scription.	Charge for Attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of.	No.	Subjects.	Attendance.	No.	Subjects.	Audiences.		
Adamstown .....	139	£ s. d. 0 13 0	.....	345	Fiction, history, biography.	.....	None	.....	.....	2	Fall of Roman Empire; Love, Courtship, and Marriage.	Well attended.	Concerts, lectures, &c. All entertainments under control of Committee.	5s. per week from Dept. Public Instruc. for infant school purposes.
Adelong .....	90	0 10 0	.....	400	Novels, history, poetry, drama, works of reference.	.....	„	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	No hall .....	No rentals.
Anvil Creek .....	25	0 10 0	.....	350	History, science, poetry, travels, fiction, and reference.	Principally light reading.	„	.....	.....	„	.....	.....	Meetings and entertainments, and free to Ministers of Religion.	„
Albury .....	1	0 0 0	.....	660	Biography, history, travels, and high class novels.	Largely ..	„	.....	.....	„	.....	.....	Concerts, bazaars .....	No.
Ashfield .....	161	0 10 0 1 0 0	.....	1,600	Fiction, travel, biography.	„ ..	„	.....	.....	.....	The Australian Navigators, Japanese Art, Kensington Museum	Attendance select.	Concerts, lectures, balls, &c.	Yes.
Balmain .....	10	0 10 0	Nil.	550	Fiction, history, poetry, science, &c.	Scientific and historical.	„	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	No hall .....	None.
Bathurst .....	515	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	7,709	Reference, history, biography, science, poetry, &c.	Much—equally divided.	„	.....	.....	1	Geology .....	Fair .....	.....	.....
Berrima .....	51	0 17 6	.....	321	.....	Well ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Let on one occasion only..	10s. to date.
Bega .....	121	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	2,140	Science, history, biography, fiction, poetry, miscellaneous.	.....	One ..	Debating class during winter months.	.....	6	Campaign of Waterloo, Life and Works of Sir Walter Scott, Life of Dickens, Life of John P. Curran, Manners and Customs of New Zealanders, Local Self Government.	Largely attended.	Local and general meetings and entertainments.	None.
Blayney .....	30	.....	.....	300	.....	Middling	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	No hall... ..	„
Braidwood .....	95	1 0 0	.....	3,100	Science, history, biography, poetry, travels, fiction.	Very largely.	„	.....	.....	One ..	Temperance .....	.....	Concerts, meetings, &c...	Yes.
Branxton .....	12	0 8 0	.....	300	Mostly fiction, few travels, history, and science.	Not much	No ...	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Very seldom; mostly travelling lecturers and performers; some one belonging to the Institute present to see order kept.	From rent of hall.
Brewarrina.....	58	1 0 0	.....	400	Principally fiction, and works of travel.	Largely ..	„	.....	.....	„	.....	.....	Only just completed; will be let for entertainments.	No.
Bombala.....	60	0 10 0	.....	880	Miscellaneous.—All classes.	All classes	None	.....	.....	1	An Evening among my Books.	Over 100 present.	Theatrical, &c.	Yes.
Botany .....	50	0 10 0	.....	.....	History, poetry, philosophy, science and arts, biography, miscellaneous light literature.	Fairly ..	„	.....	.....	None	Committee are trying to arrange for fortnightly lectures.	.....	.....	„
Bourke .....	168	1 0 0	.....	1,100	¾ Fiction—balance general.	To great extent.	None	.....	.....	2	Illustrated by dissolving views.	Good .....	Concerts and general entertainments.	No.
Burwood .....	210	0 10 0 (£5 life membership)	.....	2,120	Novels, history, biography, poetry, travels, works of reference, &c.	Very largely.	One ..	Debating class .....	Only moderate.	One ..	.....	Moderate	Lectures, concerts, meetings, dramatic performances, balls, &c.	Yes, from Education Dept., Municipal Council, Presbyterian Church, and other sources.

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SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1883—HEADS OF INQUIRY RESPECTING—*continued.*

Results and Maintenance—*continued.*

Name.	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1883.			Lectures delivered during 1883.			The Hall, how used.	Any Rentals.
	No. of Subscribers.	Sub- scription.	Charge for Attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of.	No.	Subjects.	Attendance.	No.	Subjects.	Audiences.		
Cambewarra .....	12	£ s. d. 0 10 0	.....	105	Scientific, historical, biographical.	Not much	None	.....	.....	Nil	.....	.....	Musical and literary entertainments.	Yes.
Camden .....	...	0 10 0	.....	950	Agriculture, history, arts, science, poetry, fiction.	Largely ...	..	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Public entertainments ..	No.
Candelo .....	40	0 10 0	.....	300	History, travels, essays, magazines, and fiction.	Chiefly travels, history, and fiction.	...	Debating and philharmonic weekly.	Fair .....	...	English Battles by Sea and Land. Poets, &c.	Fairly attended.	Moral entertainments...	Yes.
Casino .....	70	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	800	Science, history, travels, poetry, reference, novels, and miscellaneous.	Chiefly light literature.	1	Mutual improvement class.	.....	3	Remedies in cases of Emergency, Sick Nursing, Use and Abuse of Alcohol and Tobacco.	Good .....	Concerts and dramatic entertainments.	£10 10s. from Municipal Council.
Cathcart .....	40	0 5 0	.....	172	.....	Novels chiefly, but other standard works are availed of.	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Concerts and dramatic entertainments.	No.
Charlestown .....	33	0 12 0	.....	...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	No hall.	..
Clifton .....	69	1s. 4 week	.....	...	No library .....	.....	..	.....	.....	No	.....	.....	..	..
Cooma .....	34	1 0 0	.....	600	Works of reference, educational, and miscellaneous.	Chiefly fiction and travels.	..	.....	.....	One	Judge M'Farland on N.S. Wales.	.....	Dramatic, musical, professional, and amateurs.	Only from letting for entertainments, &c.
Coonabarabran .....	35	1 0 0	.....	750	Light literature principally.	Largely availed of.	..	.....	.....	No	.....	.....	Used for concerts and balls.	£7 10s. per annum from Oddfellows.
Coonamble .....	70	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	340	Principally works of standard authors.	Much used	..	.....	.....	One	A tour through India and China.	.....	Concerts, balls, tea-meetings, bazaars, &c.	No.
Corowa .....	85	1 0 0	.....	483	20 biographies, 20 histories, 40 science, 20 essays, 383 novels and sketches.	Works of romance.	No	.....	.....	No	.....	.....	Concerts, theatricals, balls, &c.	..
Cowra .....	41	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	About 180	Not given .....	Fairly made use of.	Yes	Debating class .....	.....	..	.....	.....	No hall .....	..
Cundletown .....	50	0 6 0	.....	416	Miscellaneous .....	.....	..	.....	.....	1	Social condition of Man.	Large .....	Lectures, concerts, drama, and music.	About £20.
Cudal .....	25	0 10 0	0 5 0	260	Poems, speeches, biography, science, history, novels.	Mostly novels, issued.	...	Elocution and debating class.	15 10	2	Animal and Insect Life, War, Land Leaguers.	Large and appreciative.	Concerts, dramatic plays, balls, &c.	No.
Deniliquin .....	153	1 0 0 2 0 0	.....	600	Fiction, travels, and reference.	Largely ...	1	Shorthand .....	Pupils 4	1	Future of Riverina ...	Good .....	No .....	..
Denman .....	50	0 10 0	.....	1,200	Works of reference, poetry and drama, history, travels, biography, science, theology, geography, fiction.	..	1	Debating class .....	Average 12	2	Biography and Hygiene.	.....	Principally concerts .....	..
Dubbo .....	...	.....	.....	1,400	History, science, novels.	..	None	.....	.....	2	Astronomy, Geology.	Very poor, did not pay expenses.	No .....	None this year.
Dungog .....	68	0 10 0	.....	473	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Let for public entertainments.	No.
Frederickton .....	10	0 8 0	.....	210	Novels, periodicals, and papers.	.....	No	.....	.....	No	.....	.....	Public entertainments ..	..

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1883—HEADS OF INQUIRY RESPECTING—*continued.*  
Results and Maintenance—*continued.*

Name.	Membership.			Library			Classes held during 1883.			Lectures delivered during 1883.			The Hall, how used.	Any Rentals.
	No. of Subscribers.	Sub- scription.	Charge for Attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of.	No.	Subjects.	Attendance.	No.	Subjects	Audiences.		
Forbes.....	70	£ s. d. 1 0 0	.....	1,000	Fiction, history, sci- ence.	.....	1	Physiology .....	Good .....	1	Physiology .....	.....	No .....	No.
Glen Innes.....	25	0 12 0	.....	..	No library at present	.....	..	Debates — Protection v. Free Trade, As- sisted Immigration.	.....	3	Readings .....	.....	No hall .....	..
Grafton .....	114	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	2,500	Poetry and drama, geography and tra- vels, biography and history, science, fic- tion.	.....	None	.....	.....	2	Arch. Forbes and Dr. Steel.	Audiences fair.	Literary and dramatic ..	Yes.
Goulburn .....	273	.....	.....	5,630	Miscellaneous .....	.....	..	.....	.....	2	Wool-growing and Stock-raising.	.....	Dramatic .....	..
Grafton South .....	30 to 50	1 0 0	.....	184	Chiefly light litera- ture.	Largely ...	..	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Concerts, &c. ....	..
Gundagai .....	about 25	1 0 0	.....	650	Fiction, history, bio- graphy, science, and reference.	Fairly by towns- people.	..	.....	.....	No ...	.....	.....	No hall .....	No.
Gunnedah .....	50	0 10 6 0 3 0	.....	598	Not classified, chiefly fiction.	.....	..	.....	.....	..	Telephone, Microphone, and Electric Bells, New Zealand and its wonders, Carbon and Carbonic Acid Gas.	Fair .....	Musical entertainments ...	..
Hay.....	88	1 0 0	.....	633	Principally fiction ...	.....	..	.....	.....	No ...	.....	.....	Concerts and dancing as- semblies.	Yes, £31.
Hamilton .....	100	0 12 0	.....	760	Novels, history, bio- graphy.	Largely ...	..	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Tea-meetings .....	None.
Hinton .....	22	0 12 0	.....	400	History, travel, bio- graphy, and fiction.	.....	..	.....	.....	No ...	.....	.....	Concerts, lectures, and tea-parties.	Yes.
Jerilderie .....	..	.....	.....	500	.....	Largely ...	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Local concerts, travelling theatricals.	No.
Lambton.....	125	0 12 0	.....	1,900	Catalogue not classi- fied; 70 per cent. fiction, remainder travel, history, and science.	.....	None	.....	.....	1	Anatomy .....	Full house	Not stated.....	..
Largs .....	30	0 6 0	.....	283	History, biography, travels, geography, poetry, drama, &c.	.....	..	.....	.....	4	Poetry, Life of Thackeray, Phrenology, Japan.	.....	Lectures, concerts, &c. ...	..
Lismore .....	..	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	300	Poets, travels, bio- graphy, scientific, and fiction.	.....	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	.....	£20 16s. per annum.
Merriwa .....	41 14 life mem- bers.	0 16 0	.....	466	Fiction, history, tra- vels, biography, &c.	.....	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Musical and literary .....	No.
Milton.....	100	0 10 0	.....	1,100	Reference and miscel- laneous.	Largely ...	..	Debating Class, fort- nightly.	40	1	Chemistry.....	Fair .....	Entertainments of all kinds.	Yes.
Molong .....	82	1 0 0 0 10 0	Nil.	587	Various scientific and other useful litera- ture.	A few scien- tific readers but gener- ally novels, and travels.	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Public entertainments ...	.....

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1883—HEADS OF INQUIRY RESPECTING—*continued.*  
Results and Maintenance—*continued.*

Name	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1883.			Lectures delivered during 1883.			The Hall, how used.	Any Rentals.
	No. of Subscribers.	Sub- scription.	Charge for Attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of.	No.	Subjects.	Attendance.	No.	Subjects.	Audiences.		
Morpeth.....	34	£ s. d. 0 12 0 0 10 6	.....	.....	Fiction .....	.....	None	.....	.....	4	Japan, Vegetarianism Phrenology, Some Real Fun.	Moderate	.....	£20 per annum.
Mount Pleasant .....	40	0 10 0	.....	127	Miscellaneous .....	Moderately, fiction chiefly.	..	.....	.....	2	Africa, Geology .....	Fair	Generally concerts .....	Yes.
Moruya .....	37	0 10 0	.....	458	History, biography, science, travels, fiction.	Very much, principally fiction.	..	.....	.....	..	No lectures from difficulty of procuring competent lecturers.	.....	Musical and semi-theatrical.	Yes, from hire of hall.
Mudgee .....	...	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	2,194	Science, history, classics, travels, fiction.	Largely ...	...	Debating class weekly	About 12	None	.....	.....	Tea meetings, concerts, &c.	Yes.
Murrurundi .....	50	0 10 6 Life members, £5.	.....	1,033	Reference, 46; history and biography, 148; travels, 34; poetry and drama, 52; essays, lectures, 44; theology and science, 71; fiction, 638.	Largely availed of.	None	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Drama and drawing-room entertainments.	Hire of hall only.
Muswellbrook .....	...	.....	.....	1,389	History, 234; geography, 52; science, 57; theology, 43; poetry, 66; miscellaneous, 114; fiction, 801; reference, 22.	.....	...	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Public entertainments ...	Yes.
Newcastle .....	250	0 12 0	According to arrangement with teachers.	3,600	Reference, science, natural history, history, travels, biography, poetry, fiction.	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	.....
Newcastle (Burwood) .....	56	0 13 0	.....	346	Fiction, history, biography.	670 vols. issued, chiefly fiction.	No ...	.....	.....	No ...	.....	.....	Public entertainments occasionally.	No.
Orange .....	...	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	1,850	Philosophy, science, arts, biography, travels, fiction, &c., &c.	Fairly availed of.	None	.....	.....	Yes...	Biographical, Historical.	Meagre ...	Operatic, dramatic, public meetings, &c.	..
Parramatta .....	131	0 14 0 0 7 0	.....	1,300	History, biography, science, fiction, &c., &c.	Largely used.	..	.....	.....	25	Alcohol, An Hour with Tennyson, Manufacture of Indigo, Modern Education, Tea Culture, Warriors I have met, Kings I have known, &c.	Fairly well attended.	No hall .....	..
Paterson.....	40	0 2 6	.....	373	Miscellaneous .....	Largely availed of.	...	.....	.....	1	Japanese .....	Small .....	..	..
Plattsburg .....	150	0 12 0	.....	740	History, biography, poetry, &c.	Large circulation.	...	Debating classes held fortnightly during about six months of the year.	.....	None	.....	.....	Under lease to Department of Public Instruction for school purposes, under trustees.	£139 19s. 6d. last year.
Rocky Mouth .....	43	1 0 0	.....	266	Principally fiction ...	Only fairly well.	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	Theatricals, with occasional concerts.	No.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &C., 1883—HEADS OF INQUIRY RESPECTING—*continued.*  
Results and Maintenance—*continued.*

Name.	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1883.			Lectures delivered during 1883.			The Hall, how used.	Any Rentals.
	No. of Subscribers.	Subscription.	Charge for Attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of.	No.	Subjects.	Attendance.	No.	Subjects.	Audiences.		
St. Leonards .....	80	£ s. d. 1 0 0	0 10 0	2,055	Arts and sciences, biography, history, poetry, travels, fiction, miscellaneous.	Fairly, principally fiction.	...	Debating class.....	.....	6	Phrenology, Lighting by Gas and Electricity, Sinitation, Astronomy, Art Studies in South Kensington Museum, Arts of Savage Tribes.	About 40	Various entertainments...	£22 10s. per annum from Municipal Council.
Scone .....	60	0 10 0	.....	1,344	.....	Largely availed of.	.....	.....	.....	1	Luther .....	Fair .....	Travelling Troupes.....	Yes.
Sydney .....	2045	5s. 4 <sup>q</sup> gr. £1 4 <sup>q</sup> yr.	.....	21,000	Fictions, travels, biography, history, theology, science, and fine arts.	Fully taken advantage of, especially first three sections mentioned.	.....	(See Footnote) .....	.....	.....	(See Footnote) .....	.....	.....	Hall and Classroom leased by Technical Board at £1,500 per annum.

STATEMENT OF CLASSES AND TEACHERS.

Classes.	Teachers.	Assistant Teachers.
Actuarial Science .. .. .	D. Carment .. .. .	.....
Anatomy and Physiology .. .. .	T. Dixon, M.B., C.M. .. .. .	.....
Architecture and Building Construction .. .. .	A. L. Elphinstone .. .. .	W. Blacklock.
Botany .. .. .	T. Whitelegge .. .. .	.....
Chemistry .. .. .	W. Dixon, F.C.S., F.I.C. .. .. .	.....
Class Singing .. .. .	C. Chizlett .. .. .	.....
Commercial School .. .. .	A. Adams .. .. .	J. Hardy.
Electricity .. .. .	T. E. Hewott .. .. .	.....
Elocution .. .. .	J. Connery .. .. .	.....
Do Ladies .. .. .	Lydia Hastings .. .. .	.....
Engineering .. .. .	W. H. Warren, A.M.I.C.E. .. .. .	E. Burnan.
English Grammar and Reading .. .. .	J. Connery .. .. .	.....
French .. .. .	R. Curtis .. .. .	.....
German .. .. .	A. Erythropel .. .. .	.....
Greek .. .. .	M. C. Howe, LL.D. .. .. .	.....
Latin .. .. .	Do .. .. .	.....
Law .. .. .	R. M. Sly, LL.D. .. .. .	.....
Mathematics .. .. .	H. E. Barff, M.A. .. .. .	.....
Music, Theory of .. .. .	Ann Biddell .. .. .	.....
Pharmacy .. .. .	F. Wright, M.P.S. .. .. .	.....
Phonography .. .. .	H. Graham .. .. .	.....
Freehand Drawing .. .. .	L. Henry .. .. .	(A. D. Riley.
Geometry and Perspective .. .. .	Do .. .. .	A. Tischbauer.
Teachers' Drawing .. .. .	Do .. .. .	E. W. Minchen.
Design .. .. .	Do .. .. .	Jessie Green.
.....	.....	J. R. Wright.
Painting, Saturday .. .. .	A. D. Riley .. .. .	.....
Ladies' Drawing .. .. .	Dora Phillips .. .. .	.....
Modelling .. .. .	L. Henry .. .. .	.....
Constitutional History .. .. .	E. G. Hodgson, M.A., S.C.L. .. .. .	.....

RETURN OF STUDENTS ENTERED AND FEES RECEIVED—JANUARY TO SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Students entered:—	
From January 1 to March 31, 1883	484
"    April 1 to June 30 .. .. .	610
"    July 1 to September 30 .. .. .	583
Individual Students:—	
From January 1 to March 31, 1883	430
"    April 1 to June 30 .. .. .	580
"    July 1 to September 30 .. .. .	582
Fees received:—	£ s. d.
From January 1 to March 31, 1883	328 0 6
"    April 1 to June 30 .. .. .	397 7 6
"    July 1 to September 30 .. .. .	363 8 0

SUMMARY OF LECTURES DELIVERED IN THE LARGE HALL—1ST JANUARY TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1883.

Subject.	Lecturer.
*South Kensington Museum .. .. .	2 A. D. Riley.
*Paris .. .. .	1 J. Henderson.
*Belgium .. .. .	1 A. L. Elphinstone.
.....	1 D. Ritchie.
*Fiji Islands .. .. .	2 F. Goodie.
*The Thames .. .. .	1 E. B. Taylor.
*Italy .. .. .	2 P. J. Holdsworth.
*British Museum .. .. .	1 E. B. Taylor.
*University Life at Oxford .. .. .	3 D. B. Sladen.
*Egypt .. .. .	1 P. J. Holdsworth.
Geology and Palaeontology .. .. .	7 Rev. E. C. Spicer.
Astronomy .. .. .	1 do
Experimental Physics .. .. .	7 J. G. Legge.
Practical Pharmacy .. .. .	7 F. Wright.
Economic Botany .. .. .	6 Rev. Robert Collie.
India, its Resources and Trade .. .. .	6 James Inglis.
*Astronomy .. .. .	1 Thomas Robertson.
Military Engineering .. .. .	3 T. S. Parrott.
History of European Colonization .. .. .	5 D. B. Sladen.
*Factory Accidents .. .. .	2 Dr. T. Dixon.
Dairy Farming .. .. .	1 H. Paterson.
Historical Art .. .. .	4 A. D. Riley.
Chili .. .. .	1 Rev. F. C. B. Fairry.
Bee Culture .. .. .	2 S. MacDonnell.
Elocution .. .. .	4 John Connery.
Physiology .. .. .	1 E. P. Field.
Ethnology .. .. .	2 D. Ritchie.
Sugar Growing .. .. .	1 A. Mackay.
*Artisans and their Ailments .. .. .	1 Dr. T. Dixon.
Oceanic Currents .. .. .	1 D. Ritchie.
*The Rhine .. .. .	2 A. Kethel.
Atmospheric Circulation .. .. .	1 D. Ritchie.
Zoology .. .. .	1 do
North-Western Australia .. .. .	1 J. Pentecost.
Lakes and Light-houses of New South Wales .. .. .	1 Rev. F. C. B. Fairry.
Botany .. .. .	1 D. Ritchie.
Mineralogy .. .. .	1 J. Pentecost.
*The Channel and the Thames .. .. .	1 Captain Neitstein.

Since the 1st October the following lectures have been given under the auspices of the Committee:—

*Picturesque Ireland .. .. .	2 P. J. Holdsworth.
*Scotland, Historical, Poetical, and Picturesque .. .. .	4 A. Kethel.
Shakespearean Reading .. .. .	1 J. Connery.
Continental Trip with Mark Twain .. .. .	1 C. Haviland.
Poets and Places .. .. .	1 do
Emerson .. .. .	1 M. D. Conway.

\* Honorary lecture.

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1883—HEADS OF INQUIRY RESPECTING—*continued.*  
Results and Maintenance—*continued.*

Name.	Membership.			Library.			Classes held during 1883.			Lectures delivered during 1883.			The Hall, how used.	Any Rentals.
	No. of Subscribers.	Sub- scription.	Charge for Attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of.	No.	Subjects.	Attendance.	No.	Subjects.	Audiences.		
50-066 Sofala .....	30	£ s. d. 0 12 0	.....	200	.....	Fairly used; fiction chiefly; science and history in fair proportion.	None	.....	.....	None	.....	.....	No hall .....	No.
Stroud.....	69	0 5 0	.....	1,700	Miscellaneous .....	History & fiction chiefly.	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Concerts .....	..
Tamworth .....	76	0 3 6 0 6 6 0 12 0	.....	1,050	General literature ...	Largely availed of.	None	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	Entertainments .....	Yes.
Temora .....	45	0 12 0	.....	.....	10 vols. Chambers' Encyclopedia, large dictionary, Government reports and publications.	Not let out.	..	.....	.....	3 ..	Meteorology, Mineralogy, Phrenology, given in a hall rented for the purpose.	50 to 150	No hall .....	No.
Tenterfield.. ..	76	1 0 0	0 1 0	856	Travels, historical, scientific, poetical, natural history, reference, &c.	Largely ...	One...	Debating class .....	20 .....	None	.....	.....	None .....	..
Tumut.....	..	0 12 0 0 10 0	.....	380	Mixed .....	Not much availed of at present.	None	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	No hall.	
Tumberumba.....	80	0 12 0	.....	500	Fiction, travel, history.	Principally Fiction; History also largely availed of.	..	No classes.....	.....	No Lectures.	.....	.....	It is the intention of the Committee to initiate proceedings for erection of a suitable Hall in connection with the Institution.	
Uralla.....	..	.....	.....	300	History, novels, and biography.	Chiefly light literature.	None.	.....	.....	None.	.....	.....	No Hall.....	..
Vegetable Creek .....	Not stated.	1 0 0	.....	424	Science, history, travels, & novels.	Largely availed of.	..	.....	.....	..	.....	.....	No Hall.....	..
Walcha .....	64	0 12 0	.....	1,200	.....	Fairly; Fiction about $\frac{3}{4}$ of issue.	..	Debating Class held fortnightly.	.....	Yes..	First Cause in Nature; The value of Poetry; Works of Henry Kendall.	.....	Theatrical, musical, and general town purposes.	..
Wallsend .....	250	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	900	Geography, geology, botany, mineralogy, history, and fiction.	.....	None.	.....	.....	None.	.....	.....	Sometimes concerts and theatricals.	..

SCHOOLS OF ARTS AND MECHANICS' AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, &c., 1883—HEADS OF INQUIRY RESPECTING—*continued.*  
Results and Maintenance—*continued.*

Name	Membership			Library.			Classes held during 1883.			Lectures delivered during 1883.			The Hall, how used.	Any Rentals.
	No. of Subscribers.	Sub- scription.	Charge for Attendance at Classes.	No. of Vols.	Character.	How availed of.	No.	Subjects.	Attendance.	No.	Subjects.	Audiences.		
Waratah.....	...	£ s. d. 0 12 0	.....	716	History, biography, science, novels, miscellaneous.	Largely availed of.	None.	.....	.....	None.	.....	.....	Not let for public entertainments.	Yes, hall let to Municipal Council.
Warialda .....	50	1 0 0 0 10 0	.....	200	Fiction, 142; miscellaneous, 58.	.....	None.	.....	.....	None.	.....	.....	Amateur performances and travelling dramatic troupes.	Yes, rental of hall.
Wentworth .....	85	1 0 0	.....	420	.....	Largely availed of.	None.	.....	.....	None.	.....	.....	Public entertainments, concerts, lectures, balls, theatricals.	None.
West Maitland.....	280	0 12 0	Free to Members.	5,727	Miscellaneous .....	Issued 3,394.	...	A French class was held, but lapsed through paucity of attendance.	.....	...	A Tour in Italy, Heads and Faces of the People, Phrenology, George Moore, Prevention of Disease, Dr. Livingstone, &c.	.....	Concerts, lectures, public meetings, bazaars, &c.	None, except rent of hall.
Wickham .....	170	1 0 0	0 1 0 per week.	568	History, science, art, miscellaneous.	Miscellaneous & science chiefly.	4	Arithmetic, 'writing, drawing, mechanics', each held weekly ...	Fair .....	Two.	Horticulture, Phrenology.	Good .....	Public school concert, choral society, floral exhibition.	Yes.
Wilcannia .....	Not stated.	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	No hall .....	£100 per annum.
Windsor .....	80	0 10 0	.....	800	Fiction, biography, history, &c., &c.	.....	None.	.....	.....	One...	College' Life at Oxford, by Professor Slade.	.....	Concerts, balls, &c. ....	No.
Wingham .....	85	0 10 0	.....	...	All subjects are represented.	Largely availed of.	...	.....	.....	Two.	Transit of Venus, The Stars.	.....	Musical, dramatic, social.	No.
Woodville .....	21	0 6 0	.....	462	History, biography, travels, poetry, drama, miscellaneous.	.....	...	Every fortnight during winter months debates are held on various subjects.	.....	One...	Phrenology .....	Large.....	Various purposes.....	.....
Wolumla .....	30	0 10 0	.....	100	Travels, histories, manufactures.	.....	None.	.....	.....	None.	.....	.....	Not used, but license applied for, and in course of preparation.	Yes.
Wyrallah .....	33	0 10 0	.....	350	General literature ...	.....	..	.....	.....	None.	.....	.....	Sacred concerts, temperance gatherings, missionary agents.	Yes, from Good Templars.

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SCHOOLS OF ART AND LITERARY INSTITUTES, FOR THE YEAR 1883.

Income.

	Balance, 31st December, 1882.	From Government.		From Private Sources.					Overdraft, 31st December, 1883.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1882.	Grand Total.
		Special Vote.	Annual subsidy.	Members' Subscriptions.	Hire of Hall.	Rentals.	Sundry receipts, as sales, &c.	Interest on Invested Funds.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Adamstown School of Arts	19 18 0		51 13 6	170 1 6	6 5 0		0 19 3		85 0 0	333 17 3		333 17 3
Adelong Literary Institute			43 19 4	108 4 3					21 8 11	173 12 6		173 12 6
Albury School of Arts	96 17 9		36 12 10	183 13 7	62 1 6		6 3 9	2 14 0		388 3 5		388 3 5
Anvil Creek School of Arts	2 7 10		10 17 6	21 12 6			0 10 6			35 8 4		35 8 4
Ashfield School of Arts			84 7 4	101 7 6	95 4 0	118 15 0	120 19 10		914 19 8	1,435 13 4		1,435 13 4
Ballina School of Arts			50 0 0	137 11 10						187 11 10		187 11 10
Balmain Working Men's Institute	209 16 11		49 2 8				482 10 1			741 9 8		741 9 8
Bathurst School of Arts			204 12 3	401 18 0	1,322 4 9	275 0 0			205 0 0	2,408 15 0		2,408 15 0
Bega School of Arts	143 3 4		73 8 7	173 14 4	74 16 0					465 2 3		465 2 3
Berrima School of Arts			10 9 11	29 5 1	0 10 0		40 0 11			80 5 11		80 5 11
Blayney School of Arts	54 4 9	153 3 10		285 2 6				13 13 0	5 4 6	511 8 7	300 0 0	811 8 7
Braidwood Literary Institute			43 4 3	87 13 0	77 18 6	42 0 0	2 8 6			253 4 3		253 4 3
Branxton Mechanics' Institute	6 11 6		5 2 4	5 0 0	5 4 0		1 11 0	0 18 4		24 7 2	12 0 0	36 7 2
Brewarrina School of Arts	21 11 9		15 9 4	247 5 0					694 12 1	978 18 2		978 18 2
Bombala School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute				251 6 0	120 3 10					371 9 10		371 9 10
Botany School of Arts	16 4 8		70 8 9	181 8 9	5 5 0					273 7 2		273 7 2
Bourke Mechanics' Institute			74 11 4	114 19 0	210 12 0		130 4 0		482 11 8	1,012 18 0		1,012 18 0
Burwood School of Arts			16 7 11	32 6 9	62 11 6	156 11 6	4 14 0		259 13 8	532 5 4		532 5 4
Cambewarra School of Arts	9 16 6		4 9 9	11 7 9	20 10 3	4 2 0	70 0 0			120 6 3		120 6 3
Camden School of Arts	17 1 0		19 15 10	18 0 0	39 10 0		1 6 9	1 0 0		96 13 7	25 0 0	121 13 7
Candelo School of Arts		73 11 9		53 16 3	34 8 5		27 5 0			189 1 5		189 1 5
Casino School of Arts			27 19 10	49 2 6	31 8 0		0 7 8		167 12 6	276 10 6		276 10 6
Charlestown Literary Institute	12 10 6		5 17 3	11 19 0						30 6 9		30 6 9
Clifton School of Arts	31 6 1		9 19 6	17 11 0			24 9 0			83 5 7		83 5 7
Cooma School of Arts			38 19 8	28 7 0	113 2 0		28 4 0		271 10 8	480 3 4		480 3 4
Coonamble School of Arts			140 15 6	170 9 8	218 15 6		545 19 2		74 1 8	1,150 1 6		1,150 1 6
Corowa School of Arts	23 12 8		28 12 0	78 1 0	85 2 6		22 18 0			238 6 2		238 6 2
Cowra School of Arts	0 10 2			8 0 0						8 10 2		8 10 2
Cundletown School of Arts	19 5 5		32 0 0	11 7 0	8 0 0	7 10 0	16 13 6			94 15 11		94 15 11
Cudal School of Arts			15 5 0	89 6 0					220 15 10	325 6 10		325 6 10
Deniliquin School of Arts	70 14 1		30 10 11	226 18 3			141 13 10		85 17 2	555 14 3		555 14 3
Denman School of Arts	34 1 11		8 0 1	16 0 2	10 0 0	25 0 0		1 8 9		94 10 11		94 10 11
Dubbo Mechanics' Institute	33 7 10		74 19 10	111 18 10			5 5 6			225 12 0		225 12 0
Dungog School of Arts	60 8 9		49 19 10	28 10 6	17 10 0		0 16 6			157 5 7		157 5 7
East Maitland School of Arts	133 19 5			26 7 0	20 9 0	39 0 0	2 9 6	5 19 7		228 4 6		228 4 6
Forbes School of Arts	22 6 0		59 3 7	116 18 3						198 7 10		198 7 10
Glen Innes School of Arts			15 5 0				0 9 0			15 14 0		15 14 0
Goulburn School of Arts		647 10 0	150 0 0	260 11 6	332 12 6	272 18 6			389 17 9	2,053 10 3		2,053 10 3
Grafton Literary Institute	9 11 9		50 17 4	108 5 0	34 15 0	25 15 0	105 4 6			334 8 7		334 8 7
Grafton South Literary Institute	5 6 0		32 7 6	21 19 3			32 16 7			92 9 4		92 9 4
Gundagai Literary Institute	20 2 4		7 3 9	22 7 6						49 13 7		49 13 7
Gunnedah Literary Institute			134 16 6		112 3 0		5 10 4		205 10 10	458 0 8		458 0 8
Hay Athenæum	37 8 5		52 7 1	78 1 0	31 0 0		49 6 0			248 2 6		248 2 6

SCHOOLS OF ART, LITERARY INSTITUTES, &C.—continued.

Income—continued.

	Balance, 31st December, 1882.	From Government.		From Private Sources.					Overdraft 31st December, 1883.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1882.	Grand Total
		Special Vote.	Annual Subsidy.	Members' Subscriptions.	Hire of Hall.	Rentals.	Sundry receipts as Sales.	Interest on In- vested Funds.				
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hinton School of Arts.....	60 16 5		15 18 0	29 6 0	7 8 0		0 3 0			113 11 5		113 11 5
Lambton School of Arts.....	6 2 0		35 18 8	56 10 6			31 6 3			129 17 5		129 17 5
Largs School of Arts.....	35 2 0		24 0 2	9 0 0	11 15 6		119 8 4			199 6 0		199 6 0
Lismore School of Arts.....	146 15 3		16 17 10	25 18 4		20 16 0	5 14 6		22 2 7	238 4 6		238 4 6
Merriwa School of Arts.....			10 7 9	29 2 8	24 5 6		14 13 6			78 9 5		78 9 5
Milton School of Arts.....	18 2 4		5 9 10	37 2 4	62 13 6		11 13 9			135 1 9		135 1 9
Molong School of Arts.....			19 7 2	63 4 6	73 13 11	113 16 5	1 14 0			271 16 0		271 16 0
Morpeth School of Arts.....	12 8 5		9 0 0	17 6 0	7 10 0	28 0 0	16 17 6			91 1 11		91 1 11
Mount Pleasant School of Arts.....	1 16 4		12 10 9	24 9 6	0 16 0		1 2 9			40 15 4		40 15 4
Moruya School of Arts.....			25 0 0	53 14 9	37 0 0		8 2 0		158 12 6	282 9 3		282 9 3
Mudgee School of Arts.....	5 9 11		50 2 4	107 17 6	93 14 6					257 4 3		257 4 3
Newcastle School of Arts.....			74 8 7	154 19 0	0 10 0	402 0 10	8 3 9	31 2 7	88 6 6	759 11 3	614 13 3	1,374 11 6
Newcastle (Burwood) School of Arts.....	13 1 9	150 0 0		31 0 0			66 10 0			260 11 9		260 11 9
Orange Mechanics' Institute.....			100 10 7	210 8 9	171 6 0		100 0 0		1,242 15 9	1,825 1 1		1,825 1 1
Pambula.....			125 14 1	266 8 6						392 2 7		392 2 7
Parramatta School of Arts.....	41 14 1		31 9 10	67 13 6			38 13 0			179 10 5		179 10 5
Paterson School of Arts.....	8 18 2		8 2 6	19 10 4			4 11 3			41 2 3		41 2 3
Plattsburg Mechanics' Institute.....			57 16 0	19 9 6	139 19 6		31 6 8			248 11 8		248 11 8
Scone School of Arts.....	4 8 3		19 0 6	58 0 0	38 12 6		0 3 6	0 9 10		120 14 7		120 14 7
Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts.....	1,041 2 3		909 19 3	1,820 4 6	675 0 0	756 0 0	10 0 2			5,212 6 2		5,212 6 2
Sofala Literary Institute.....	0 10 1	6 0 9	5 12 3	19 19 0			5 10 0			37 12 1		37 12 1
Stroud School of Arts.....	21 2 10		22 5 2	24 10 4	10 0 0		16 6 7	2 12 0		86 16 11	65 0 0	151 16 11
Tamworth Mechanics' Institute.....	8 17 3		37 19 10	27 11 6	17 0 6	42 8 10	0 6 6	1 16 8		136 1 1	20 0 0	156 1 1
Tumut Mechanics' Institute.....	13 10 0		25 7 9	8 10 0						47 7 9		47 7 9
Tumberumba Public Library and Reading Room.....	2 1 9		32 0 0	59 6 0						93 7 9		93 7 9
Uralla School of Arts.....	5 2 1			25 16 6	6 0 0		1 7 8	5 15 2	2 14 7	46 16 0	144 4 0	191 0 0
Vegetable Creek School of Arts.....	110 18 9		19 2 0	46 15 6			3 3 0			179 19 3		179 19 3
Walcha School of Arts.....	39 9 5		22 7 4	33 17 0	37 6 6		2 2 9			135 3 0		135 3 0
Wallsend School of Arts.....		150 0 0		1,004 5 0					900 0 0	2,054 5 0		2,054 5 0
Wagga Wagga School of Arts.....			47 13 1	120 2 3	36 14 6		2 18 6		120 11 9	328 0 1		328 0 1
Waratah School of Arts.....			50 0 0	81 10 10		12 15 0	1 17 10			146 3 8		146 3 8
Warialda School of Arts.....			35 14 0	78 17 10	14 0 0		0 18 0	5 0 0		134 9 10	92 5 9	226 15 7
Wentworth Mechanics' Institute.....	28 0 10		50 0 0	232 4 7	29 0 0			6 10 0	532 10 10	878 6 3	100 0 0	978 6 3
West Maitland School of Arts.....		199 19 10	100 0 3	182 5 0	60 2 6		12 16 10	0 4 0		555 8 5		555 8 5
Wickham School of Arts.....			504 19 10	1,009 19 8	15 0 0		900 0 0		174 7 11	2,604 7 5		2,604 7 5
Windsor School of Arts.....	2 9 10		22 3 4	28 10 0	41 0 0		5 6 2			99 9 4		99 9 4
Wingham School of Arts.....	5 4 4		20 5 1	31 13 8	21 7 0	0 5 0				78 15 1		78 15 1
Woodville School of Arts.....	36 15 5		15 0 0	11 9 0	2 2 6		11 6 3		4 15 11	81 9 1		81 9 1
Wolumla School of Arts.....			75 0 0	150 0 0		3 0 0			37 0 0	265 0 0		265 0 0
Wyrallah School of Arts.....	35 18 4		8 5 0	16 10 0	1 10 0					62 3 4		62 3 4
Total.....	£ 2,818 3 5	£ 1,380 6 2	£ 4,233 10 8	£ 10,602 6 3	£ 4,809 9 11	£ 2,345 14 1	£ 3,305 0 8	£ 79 3 11	£ 3,283 18 4	£ 36,941 10 4	£ 1,373 3 0	£ 38,314 13 4



SCHOOLS OF ART, LITERARY INSTITUTES, &C., FOR THE YEAR 1883.

Expenditure.

H-066

	Overdraft 31st December, 1882.	Purchase of Books.	Buildings and Repairs.	Paid for Lectures.	Administrative Expenses.	Sundries.	Balance 31st December, 1883.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1883.	Grand Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Adamstown School of Arts	50 0 0	33 8 10	151 13 0	2 10 0	81 5 3	2 14 7	12 5 7	333 17 3		333 17 3
Adelong Literary Institute	15 9 7	20 11 7	60 0 0		47 8 0	30 3 4		173 12 6		173 12 6
Albury School of Arts		38 12 0	216 18 0		71 9 9	6 5 0	4 18 8	338 3 5	50 0 0	388 3 5
Anvil Creek School of Arts		15 0 0	6 0 0		10 7 0		4 1 4	35 8 4		35 8 4
Ashfield School of Arts	903 15 5	30 3 5	44 7 10		447 0 10	10 5 10		1,435 13 4		1,435 13 4
Ballina School of Arts							187 11 10	187 11 10		187 11 10
Balmain Working Men's Institute					56 5 3	396 0 0	289 4 5	741 9 8		741 9 8
Bathurst School of Arts	1,384 6 10	280 16 0	326 5 4		232 5 3	185 1 7		2,408 15 0		2,408 15 0
Bega School of Arts		101 2 11	38 5 6		117 19 5	3 0 0	104 14 5	365 2 3	100 0 0	465 2 3
Berrima School of Arts		33 12 9				20 0 8	26 12 6	80 5 11		80 5 11
Blayney School of Arts		52 11 11	225 0 0			21 7 1	23 9 7	322 8 7	489 0 0	811 8 7
Braidwood Literary Institute	33 9 2	63 17 1	4 0 0		91 15 0	45 8 3	14 14 9	253 4 3		253 4 3
Branxton Mechanics' Institute		3 5 0	10 3 0		6 12 3	0 6 10	7 0 1	27 7 2	9 0 0	36 7 2
Brewarrina School of Arts		16 1 11	920 0 0		10 7 2	0 13 7	31 15 6	978 18 2		978 18 2
Bombala School of Arts and Mechanics' Institute					133 8 0	100 0 0	138 1 10	371 9 10		371 9 10
Botany School of Arts		15 12 9	150 4 0		18 0 0	53 4 9	36 5 8	273 7 2		273 7 2
Bourke Mechanics' Institute	516 11 3	59 16 3	195 0 0		159 3 2	82 7 4		1,012 18 0		1,012 18 0
Burwood School of Arts	205 16 8	2 19 9	90 16 6		63 14 4	168 18 1		532 5 4		532 5 4
Cambewarra School of Arts					1 0 0	40 3 2	9 3 1	50 6 3	70 0 0	120 6 3
Camden School of Arts		12 17 6	22 14 5		46 5 4	2 12 4	2 4 0	86 13 7	35 0 0	121 13 7
Candelo School of Arts	35 15 9	11 1 6	41 10 0		15 10 0	67 18 6	17 5 8	189 1 5		189 1 5
Casino School of Arts	123 19 6	38 6 11	49 13 6		57 11 2	6 19 5		276 10 6		276 10 6
Charlestown Literary Institute		14 9 1			7 0 0	0 1 11	8 15 9	30 6 9		30 6 9
Clifton School of Arts		19 11 1			21 16 2		41 18 4	83 5 7		83 5 7
Cooma School of Arts	323 8 9		47 4 6		82 17 4	26 12 9		480 3 4		480 3 4
Coonamble School of Arts		82 19 8	792 7 3		125 10 3	149 4 4		1,150 1 6		1,150 1 6
Corowa School of Arts		67 19 6	25 5 7		86 3 2	41 7 6	17 10 5	238 6 2		238 6 2
Cowra School of Arts							8 10 2	8 10 2		8 10 2
Cundletown School of Arts	24 16 11	16 4 6	30 1 0		21 6 1		2 7 5	94 15 11		94 15 11
Cudal School of Arts	244 0 5	30 0 0	6 0 0		15 0 0	30 6 5		325 6 10		325 6 10
Deniliquin School of Arts		68 10 11	350 0 0		120 0 0	17 3 4		555 14 3		555 14 3
Denman School of Arts		47 6 0	1 0 0		24 6 3		21 18 8	94 10 11		94 10 11
Dubbo Mechanics' Institute		100 19 3	26 7 0		50 0 0	29 18 5	18 7 4	225 12 0		225 12 0
Dungog School of Arts			55 17 3		38 7 9	3 8 0	59 12 7	157 5 7		157 5 7
East Maitland School of Arts		32 5 4	4 0 0	0 15 0	26 0 0	38 17 4	126 6 10	228 4 6		228 4 6
Forbes School of Arts		30 10 9			136 2 5		31 14 8	198 7 10		198 7 10
Glen Innes School of Arts					15 2 0		0 12 0	15 14 0		15 14 0
Gosford Literary Institute	765 13 7	179 19 5	650 5 7		257 12 9	199 18 11		2,053 10 3		2,053 10 3
Grafton School of Arts		22 11 5		63 0 0	65 0 0	163 5 6	20 11 8	334 8 7		334 8 7
Grafton (South) School of Arts		16 7 0	62 7 0		9 16 0	0 2 8	3 16 8	92 9 4		92 9 4
Gundagai School of Arts		21 0 4			11 0 0	1 1 8	16 11 7	49 13 7		49 13 7
Gunnedah School of Arts	244 12 1	12 3 6	102 7 6		79 8 7	19 9 0		458 0 8		458 0 8

EXPENDITURE in Schools of Art, &c.—continued.

	Overdraft, 31st December, 1882.	Purchase of Books.	Buildings and Repairs.	Paid for Lectures.	Administrative Expenses.	Sundries.	Balance, 31st December, 1883.	Total Current Account.	Fixed Deposit, 31st December, 1883.	Grand Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Hay Athenæum .....		86 3 4	10 7 6		78 0 0	37 6 5	36 5 3	248 2 6		248 2 6
Hinton School of Arts .....		2 14 6	41 1 10		11 3 0	17 11 2	41 0 11	113 11 5		113 11 5
Lambton School of Arts .....		32 5 9	3 6 0		67 12 4	1 11 3	25 2 1	129 17 5		129 17 5
Largs School of Arts .....			2 19 0			58 7 5	137 19 7	199 6 0		199 6 0
Lismore School of Arts .....	26 7 8	12 3 0	41 12 0		20 10 6	1 2 9		101 15 11	136 8 7	238 4 6
Merriwa School of Arts .....	7 6 1	13 2 6			33 11 7	0 15 7	23 13 8	78 9 5		78 9 5
Milton School of Arts .....		21 17 9	2 15 6	0 12 0	40 5 10	49 17 7	19 13 1	135 1 9		135 1 9
Molong School of Arts .....	43 12 3	23 6 6	9 16 0		41 3 5	131 4 6	22 13 4	271 16 0		271 16 0
Morpeth School of Arts .....			18 0 0	3 6 0	46 18 6	0 10 0	22 7 5	91 1 11		91 1 11
Mount Pleasant School of Arts .....		19 2 0			1 9 4	1 5 9	18 18 3	40 15 4		40 15 4
Moruya School of Arts .....	121 12 0	8 13 1	87 1 0		63 2 10	2 0 4		282 9 3		282 9 3
Mudgee School of Arts .....		33 11 6			50 0 0	92 2 9	81 10 0	257 4 3		257 4 3
Newcastle School of Arts .....	243 13 9	246 12 0	147 16 10		131 2 9	74 11 4		843 16 8	530 7 10	1,374 4 6
Newcastle (Burwood) School of Arts .....		76 12 0	112 10 0		30 13 9		40 16 0	260 11 9		260 11 9
Orange Mechanics' Institute .....	1,385 15 4	45 2 11	118 13 0		271 18 0	3 11 10		1,825 1 1		1,825 1 1
Pambula School of Arts .....			275 0 0			115 0 0		390 0 0	2 2 7	392 2 7
Parramatta School of Arts .....		44 17 6		45 12 0	67 6 4	16 9 9	5 4 10	179 10 5		179 10 5
Paterson School of Arts .....		12 8 8			16 18 2	1 19 7	9 15 10	41 2 3		41 2 3
Plattsburg Mechanics' Institute .....	9 16 5	76 19 7	85 3 7		32 12 1		44 0 0	248 11 8		248 11 8
Scone School of Arts .....	28 15 1		20 0 0		71 19 6			120 14 7		120 14 7
Sydney Mechanics' School of Arts .....		1,066 19 10	184 15 6	21 7 0	2,051 3 7	1,501 0 10	386 19 5	5,212 6 2		5,212 6 2
Sofala Literary Institute .....		11 16 6			8 14 1	10 0 0	7 1 6	37 12 1		37 12 1
Stroud School of Arts .....		37 17 0			19 11 3	5 3 0	24 5 8	86 16 11	65 0 0	151 16 11
Tamworth Mechanics' Institute .....		51 0 7	2 8 0		70 9 1	6 4 7	25 18 10	156 1 1		156 1 1
Tumut Mechanics' Institute .....						34 1 6	13 6 3	47 7 9		47 7 9
Tumberumba Public Library and Reading-room .....		40 2 9			5 0 0	23 13 0	24 12 0	93 7 9		93 7 9
Uralla School of Arts .....		18 5 5	6 0 0		6 8 8	10 6 9		41 0 10	149 19 2	191 0 0
Vegetable Creek School of Arts .....		15 0 3	8 11 0		57 15 6	1 11 3	97 1 3	179 19 3		179 19 3
Walcha School of Arts .....		22 2 6	48 4 0		49 18 6	13 10 11	1 7 1	135 3 0		135 3 0
Wallsend School of Arts .....	1,400 0 0	20 0 0	110 0 0		350 15 0	173 10 0		2,054 5 0		2,054 5 0
Wagga Wagga School of Arts .....	146 17 7	57 12 3	19 19 8		83 9 10	19 0 0	1 0 9	328 0 1		328 0 1
Waratah School of Arts .....	1 13 9	20 0 0	1 11 9		76 6 1	17 14 6	28 17 7	146 3 8		146 3 8
Warialda School of Arts .....		42 13 4			25 3 10	28 2 6	33 10 2	129 9 10	97 5 9	226 15 7
Wentworth Mechanics' Institute .....		39 0 2	905 0 0		10 8 0	23 18 1		978 6 3		978 6 3
West Maitland School of Arts .....	72 9 3	86 6 5	39 8 3		133 7 3	114 13 8	109 3 7	555 8 5		555 8 5
Wickham School of Arts .....	1,029 0 11	211 4 6	983 15 7	18 0 0	142 1 0	220 5 5		2,604 7 5		2,604 7 5
Windsor School of Arts .....		30 19 9	5 17 3		37 3 9		25 8 7	99 9 4		99 9 4
Wingham School of Arts .....		36 3 9	6 0 0		14 17 4	11 13 9	10 0 3	78 15 1		78 15 1
Woodville School of Arts .....		6 19 8			3 0 0	71 9 5		81 9 1		81 9 1
Wolumla School of Arts .....			265 0 0					265 0 0		265 0 0
Wyrallah School of Arts .....		28 18 8				7 14 0	25 10 8	62 3 4		62 3 4
Total .....	9,388 16 0	4,191 11 9	8,268 7 0	155 2 0	7,081 16 7	4,863 9 3	2,631 6 10	36,580 9 5	1,734 3 11	38,314 13 4

[1s. 9d.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1884.

1883.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIP "VERNON."

(ANNUAL REPORT.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Superintendent, N.S.S. "Vernon," to The Under-Secretary of Public Instruction.

Sir,

Nautical School Ship "Vernon," Sydney, 4 August, 1883.

I have the honor to submit the usual Annual Report of the Institution under my charge, for the year ended the 30th June, 1883.

2. A quiet, uneventful year offers me little matter for report, so far as the ship is concerned. The Institution has peacefully travelled through its sixteenth year of existence, undisturbed by internal troubles of any kind. The staff of officers remains almost unchanged from its composition last year, and they continue to afford me the same cheerful assistance to which I have alluded in previous Reports. Willingly giving up portions of their own time, limited as that time must necessarily be, when the comfort or well-being of the inmates would be served by their so doing,—preparing and delivering lectures on subjects suited to the boys' comprehension, and entering generally into the scheme of rewarding for good conduct and deprivation of privileges for misconduct, laid down as the system upon which the lads are trained,—they have in no slight measure raised the tone of the boys and contributed towards the healthy *morale* now prevailing. I gladly avail myself of this, which seems a fitting occasion, to bring their conduct under the notice of the Minister. Officers performing their duties in a merely perfunctory manner are worse than useless in establishments of this kind, and form a fatal bar to success.

3. The sanitary condition of the vessel continues to be satisfactory. The cases under treatment during the entire twelve months were made up as follows:—Low fever, three; ophthalmia, fourteen; rheumatism, one; heart disease (chronic), one; chronic disease of the urinary organs, one; skin eruptions, six; epileptic fits, one; gastric irritation, three; exhaustion through want of nourishment, two; pneumonia, one; wounds, two. Six of the boys under treatment for ophthalmia arrived on board ill from that complaint; two of them had entirely lost the sight of one eye each, and the disease spread very quickly to eight others, but within four weeks the complaint was quite stamped out, and no recurrence of it has taken place since March last. The epileptic boy, who was also an imbecile, was sent to the Newcastle Asylum. Most of the other cases mentioned were contracted on shore prior to arrival, including the two boys suffering respectively from heart disease and disease of the urinary organs. These latter arrived on board suffering from disease, and appear to be incurable, as both have been under hospital treatment ashore, and have been returned to the ship just as bad as when they left it. Those referred to as suffering from want of nourishment and who were also suffering from ophthalmia were found wandering about in the country half starved and sent here. Under treatment they soon recovered and are now quite well. Their father is in gaol serving a sentence of two years. No deaths have occurred during the year, and the list of sick, as will have been seen, is but a slight one, although the number of boys on board has been considerably greater than in any preceding period of like duration. Altogether 328 lads have at one time or other been inmates of the Institution during the twelve months. It may not be out of place to point out, as evidence of the healthiness of life like this for boys, that, notwithstanding the unwholesome condition in which many of the lads arrive, only one death has taken place in a period of eight years, viz., that of a boy who arrived on board suffering from advanced disease of the heart, of which he died. At the present time we have 216 on board, and (with the exception of the two chronic cases before mentioned, who are however not laid up and who attend school, &c.) a clean bill of health.

4. The admissions and discharges have each been more numerous than in any preceding year. The discharges will be referred to later on. The admissions amount to 140, 122 of which are new committals; five are re-admissions from Biloela, to which place they had been temporarily sent until they attained a certain age; three have been removed from masters who were not properly fulfilling the conditions of contract;

contract; five have been returned from the "Wolverene" for the purpose of being discharged to their relatives; and five have been returned for alleged misconduct and other reasons. Most are sent from Sydney, and the following list shows the committing Benches:—

Sydney Courts.			
Water Police .....	41		Central Police..... 37
Suburban Courts.			
Redfern .....	3		Newtown .....
Country Courts.			
Bathurst .....	9		Kempsey .....
Brewarrina .....	4		Maitland .....
Buckley's Crossing .....	2		Newcastle .....
Deniliquin.....	2		Tamworth .....
Goulburn .....	1		Urana.....
Glen Innes.....	1		Walcha .....
Grafton.....	2		Young.....
Gulgong.....	2		

5. Amongst the boys on board no grave misconduct has taken place, and their behaviour generally has been such as not to cause me any uneasiness. Recruited as we are from amongst those whom their fathers and mothers declare to be utterly beyond control, from the incorrigibles of other Institutions, and at all times numbering in our ranks lads of tender age, who have been five and six times convicted of various crimes before being sent here, it might be imagined that disorder and wrong-doing would occur pretty frequently on board, but so far from this being the case the very opposite prevails. I have always found new-comers, no matter how bad their antecedents, amenable to discipline and disposed to copy the example of those who have been a longer time on board and who have attained a certain preferment simply by reason of their own good conduct. Of course a certain amount of impatience at restraint is manifest amongst recruits for a period, varying more or less in its duration with the age and disposition of the boy, but this is only naturally to be expected from youngsters who have been used to what may be termed "the savage liberty of the pavements" up to, in many cases, an advanced age, and who now, for the first time, experience control, and that of a sharp kind. I have, as a rule, found that the boys who most strongly resent this interference with their liberty turn out ultimately our best successes, not only on board but after they leave. I have not so much faith in boys who tell me, upon arrival, that they like being sent on the "Vernon." Few boys now come here who have not been convicted of at least one offence prior to being apprehended under the Industrial Schools Act, and the ship has practically become a Reformatory, inasmuch as its business of late years has been to a large extent directed to dealing with young criminals or the associates of criminals. Rarely from Sydney do we obtain a "destitute" child in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but from the country occasionally a few are sent who have not been apprehended for any criminal offence but who have been found deserted, or have been locked up for protection in consequence of their parents being in gaol. The boys sent from the country are more trouble than all the rest put together. For the most part they present an uncouth, uncivilized demeanour for some time after arrival, are dirty in their habits, and have the smallest idea of keeping themselves or their clothes clean or tidy, and are very slow at acquiring any useful information either in school or elsewhere. This is attributable to the fact that only the worst and most neglected come here, but when, in addition, they arrive on board suffering from disease (five were sent suffering from ophthalmia) the officers find their duties considerably augmented.

6. In view of the large amount of attention now being given to the question of dealing with juvenile offenders and destitute children, it may not prove uninteresting to look back upon the work done by the "Vernon." The Institution is now in the seventeenth year of its existence, and a fair idea can therefore be gained as to the merits of its particular system and the success attained. In some respects the Industrial Schools Act, under which this vessel has its present being, differs from those in other parts of the world, notably in two important particulars: the age at which boys leave the Institution, which is here much younger, and the period of detention. The large majority of lads are only kept on board for twelve months and are then apprenticed out until the age of eighteen, so that as a matter of fact the time spent on board is but comparatively small, the greater portion of the period for which the State acts to them *in loco parentis*, being passed at service in various occupations. The conditions under which boys are apprenticed are that they be found in food, clothing, lodging, bedding, and all other things suitable and needful, that proper attention be paid to their moral and physical necessities, and that they be regularly sent to school (if under fourteen) until they attain the age of fourteen, or if over fourteen, their master must guarantee that the boys will be encouraged to improve themselves in their education. In addition, wages are paid them at the rate of 1s. weekly during the first year (if they are twelve years old), and this rises by yearly increases to 6s. or 7s. 6d. weekly the last year. This rate of pay is made higher in the cases of older boys. To show the demand for apprentices under these conditions, I may state that I have now sufficient applications, undisposed of, to absorb all the boys likely to be available for the next two years. The conditions introduced at the commencement of January last, that boys under fourteen should be regularly sent to school, forms no bar to our boys under that age being apprenticed. Before touching upon the manner in which apprentices from here have behaved when away from the ship, I would desire to adduce some specimens of the raw material upon which we have to work, in order that it may be clearly understood what is the nature of the reformatory process as carried out on the "Vernon." These cases are not by any means the very worst.

- (I.) Of W—s, a country lad, aged eleven, the following particulars are given in the Record Sheet forwarded with him from the Court which committed him. This boy is not classed as a criminal, being sent for having no visible lawful means of support. Religion—unknown; he states he remembers the parson and being taught catechism at Roma (Queensland). Education—seems to know letters but cannot read. Character—Mr. H. J., a carrier, says he could do nothing with him. J. C., stockman, states he took him from the last person, and gives the boy a very bad character; he says, "it would be quite impossible for any one to keep him." The boy arrived here suffering severely from bad, sore eyes.

(II.)

- (II.) Four sent from Brewarrina, all suffering severely from ophthalmia, (one has one of his eyes quite destroyed, another has one eye gone, and can only partially see with the other) Very filthy in their habits until recently—they are now free from disease.
- (III.) A boy from Sydney arrived here three days ago, charged with "wandering about the streets in no occupation." He is fourteen years of age, and when ordered to be sent on board by Mr. Clarke at the Central Police Court behaved as follows: "When leaving the Court, on his way to the lock-up, the prisoner's mother went to speak to him, and he struck her on the face with his fist, and also used an obscene expression to his father—(*S. M. Herald*). Prior to this he had been guilty of stealing, frequenting the company of thieves, riotous behaviour, stone-throwing, and sleeping out at night. He is now inclined to be sulky and pooh-pooh the arrangements on board, but I have no doubt that a week or two in "No. 7" class will effect a change.
- (IV.) Three brothers sent on board at different times:—(A.) Of A., aged eight, the following report is taken from the newspaper:—"Sent on board the 'Vernon,' \* \* The lad when of age is entitled to about £600, and was found in King-street, Sydney, using obscene language. On him were found several half-crowns and shilling pieces. Amongst his collection was a meerschaum pipe, with a knife and tobacco, and when arrested he used the most foul and abusive language to the constable." This boy for some time has been receiving good conduct pay on board; he is now between nine and ten years of age. He had been three times apprehended. B. His brother has also been sent here, who had the following list of charges to his account prior to coming on board,—1. Gambling in Pitt-street (kept in Court until its rising); 2. Summons to Water Police Court for throwing stones (10s. or four days); 3. Stealing hats from a draper's shop (Remanded for four days, then 10s. fine or four days); 4. Throwing stones (let off); 5. Stealing from a shop in George-street (discharged); 6. Found sleeping out at night in the Haymarket (sent here). Strange as it may seem, this child was only nine years of age upon arrival. This boy has also a good character, and rates as a "good conduct," for which he receives pay. (C.) Another brother, aged ten and a half, has also been an inmate of the Institution, with as bad if not worse character ashore.
- (V.) Another boy, aged thirteen, sent here for wandering about the streets, &c., in September last. Had been charged:—1. Stealing handkerchiefs; 2. Burglary at a house in Fitzroy-street, in company with five other boys, and making off with a quantity of plate (he got a month in Darlinghurst for this); 3. Running away from home (away a week, during which time he obtained a living by stealing); 4. Stealing money from a till; 5. Riotous behaviour; 6. Stealing money from a house in Riley-street (for this last offence he was imprisoned until the rising of the Court, and then a charge laid against him under the Industrial Schools Act, by which he was at length removed from the streets). Record-sheet states "no education."
- (VI.) Of five others recently sent on board, the *Herald* has the following (all these had been previously convicted):—"Five lads, the eldest of whom was about fifteen years of age, the youngest but eleven years, were yesterday brought before Mr. Crane in the Central Police Court, on a charge of having stolen sixty bags, to which charge they pleaded guilty, and were imprisoned for a couple or three hours in order that, in the interim, they could be charged under the Industrial Schools Act. Being brought up on a charge under that Act, they pleaded not guilty and were remanded. The history of the five lads disclosed a state of affairs little dreamt of by those who associate innocence and all the virtues with childhood, and whose idea of a child is confined to the dainty little men and women of the juvenile ball or picnic. One of the lads told his tale. 'Me and this 'ere cove (a child of thirteen) was at the theayter, when as we come out we met another cove as tells us that the other coves was round with some girls at Merloney's. We goes round and we climbs up a wall and creeps up into Merloney's through a place where a board was broke. There was five of us coves and three girls 'bout the same age as we was. The girls told us where the bags was and how we could git 'em. We slept there all night, boys and girls. Next morning us and the girls went round and took the bags. Three of us coves sold 'em—two lots for 5s. each and one lot for 6s. 6d. We give the girls some of the money. We spent ours in 'bacca, cakes, cigarettes, and matches. One of the girls got two months for shaking £2. The girls they split on us and that's how the D.s (detectives) got us. 'Spose if I have to go on the "Vernon" I have to go.' The lads, none of whom were over the age of fifteen, had deserted their homes, and had associated with thieves, and lived in sheds and cellars." I am glad to state that after a little trouble at first, these lads soon settled down and are now all ranked in the "good conduct list." On several occasions they have been through Sydney with me for recreation, and have invariably behaved well.
- (VII.) J. S., aged eleven, sent here in October—the Record Sheet forwarded with him from the Police Court states:—"No education—two brothers had formerly been sent on 'Vernon.' Father deserted his family; mother is a prostitute and a drunkard, at present undergoing two months in gaol. The mother and her four children lately resided in Ashton-court, off Sussex-street, and kept a brothel, which was frequented by thieves, prostitutes, and vagrants."
- (VIII.) F. M., a diminutive urchin said to be nearly eleven, but who appears much younger, arrived in February last, was apprehended for theft, imprisoned until the rising of the Court, and then sent on board, under the fresh charge of being found in company with thieves. Prior to this had been four times before the Bench.
- (IX.) Of W. N., sent here in March last, appears the following:—"Aged thirteen years, on a charge of having been found on the premises of Charles Steenson for the purpose of committing a felony, was sentenced to be imprisoned until the rising of the Court. He was also charged with being found wandering in the company of reputed thieves. The lad had previously been convicted at the Court for stealing, and at the Quarter Sessions for being concerned in horse-stealing." Had served five months in gaol.
- (X.) Another child, born 5 April, 1870, before being sent here had the following list:—1. Stealing money from a butcher's shop in Surry Hills (six boys watched until the man temporarily left the shop, when they decamped with the till.) 2. Stole a till from a grocer's shop in a similar

similar manner. 3. Running away from home (discharged). 4. Stealing money from a 'bus (he jumped up behind a passing 'bus, collected the fares and made off). 5. Found with reputed thieves and finally sent here. This was a most expert thief, and had stolen an incredible quantity of articles from shops.

Many more cases of a similar nature could be given, but these will prove sufficient to show the kind of material with which we have to deal. It is only fair that these facts should be made known, in order that they may be duly considered when comparisons as to cost, &c., are drawn between this and other Institutions where this class of boys is not received.

7. I would now, in carrying out the idea proposed at the commencement of paragraph 6, show how the boys, a fair sample of whose course of life before coming under the "Vernon" system has been given, behave when serving their apprenticeship away from the ship. Since inauguration, in May, 1867, 1,270 boys have entered. Of these 9 have died on board or in hospital, 208 are now on board, and the remainder, 1,053, have been apprenticed or otherwise discharged. The greater bulk of those apprenticed have long since served their term of service, but 270 are now under indentures in various parts of the Colony. Of the conduct of these during the last year I have recently obtained reports from their masters furnishing information upon this head, which enables me to summarize the results as follows:—

Receiving good characters	...	...	...	...	235
" indifferent characters and absconded	...	...	...	...	14
Cancelled indentures	..	...	...	...	10
Removed from unsuitable places	...	...	...	...	5
No reports to present time	...	...	...	...	10

Of those absconding, two it is alleged by their masters were enticed away from places where they were doing well by their relatives; of those whose indentures were cancelled, five received good characters and were only returned to the ship for the purpose of being discharged to their relatives, whose applications for release had been granted. The "no reports" have been referred to the Inspector-General of Police for inquiry. The result of this inquiry will no doubt swell the number of "goods," as has been the case in preceding years. Last year, for example, out of twenty-three "no reports" referred to the police, it was found upon inquiry that twenty-one were doing well and living comfortably with their respective employers. From the number of letters from masters recently received I extract the following, which no doubt will be the best evidences of the manner in which the training on board of the "Vernon" has operated in dealing with the more vicious from among the children of the State. The originals of these letters are on board and producible at any time. Names and places are omitted, but otherwise the copies are correctly taken from the originals:—

A well-known Magistrate writes as follows:—

Dear Sir,

12 March, 1883.

With reference to the boy J. M'C. I am very glad to have the same good account to give of him that I have hitherto given, a clever, useful, and obedient lad, and I have no hesitation in saying that he will make a good farm-servant, as he is now able to do (in proportion to his strength) a little of everything that is done on the property. To use his own words, "it was a lucky day he saw the 'Vernon.'" In consideration of his good behaviour and industrious habits, I have promised to give him a cow and calf when his time expires. I also believe he intends to re-engage with me for a further period. I have only had an opportunity of paying £8 to his credit in the Dungog Savings Bank, but intend going into town in a few days, when I will then pay up the balance; any small sum that he may lose by way of interest will be more than compensated for by my having given him some small sums of money from time to time without charge. I may remark that from my experience (thirty years) in dealing with men and boys of all shades of character, I have come to the conclusion that to gather boys from such sources as the ones on board the "Vernon" are taken from and place them at *first* sight on what some people would call a model farm would lead to nothing short of a failure and a disappointment; the facilities for escape and the many opportunities of coming in contact with the outer world would all tend to leave a hankering after their old haunts and habits, whereas by putting them into such an Institution as the "Vernon" for one year or more would have the effect (as I have found) of effectually extinguishing all hopes and desires of returning to their old habits after they go through a probationary course on board; and if you could not find suitable masters, then it might be well to place some of them on some such farm, but my own opinion is that after they go through their probation the less they are herded together the better.

G.S.W.

May, 1883.

Dear Capt. Neitenstein,

I return you the letters you sent me to read, and I must certainly congratulate you upon the thorough manner in which you have reformed M'G. Had he not been sent on board the "Vernon" the probabilities are that he would have been a criminal all his days, instead of which he is now a useful and respectable member of society.

The boy A. R. refuses to leave my service, and states that "if forced to return to his father he will run away." He is a good little fellow, intelligent, truthful, honest, and affectionate, and I would not like to see him thrown into temptation again.

H.J.T.

Dear Sir,

May, 1883.

I have to apologise for not having answered your last letter, in reference to my apprentice W. S.; but having been away in the country I did not get it till my return yesterday; as my movements were so uncertain, I ordered my letters to be detained. The boy seems very happy and contented. Mrs. Evans has promised to apply for his sister if she bears a good character, and whose time is up in May, to join him. His principal duties are driving and riding; he has a great fancy for horses, and is one of the best-tempered lads I ever met in my life. Of course I allow him pocket money every week. I have not gone through the Government accounts lately, but will do so directly, as I shall not be so busy, and arrange everything that is in arrear.

J. H. L. E.

P.S.—I have told Simmons that he can have all the day on the 24th, Queen's birthday, and that if you would allow him he could spend the day with his brother.

Sir,

3rd March, 1883.

In reply to your inquiry respecting my apprentice, I am glad to inform you that he is giving general satisfaction; he is careful and painstaking, and I have no doubt will make a good member of society. There are seven pounds sterling to his credit in the Post Office Savings Bank, Terrara.

T. R.

Sir,

28th March, 1883.

Referring to your letter of the 22nd February, regarding my apprentice, J. R., I can report favourably; he has conducted himself remarkably well; he is a right good useful lad, and is willing to learn the dairy farming business. I have placed to his credit this year three pounds eight shillings, which makes a total sum of £6 to his credit. I have requested the lad to write to you—he is a very poor writer. He is growing a fine strong healthy lad.

J. W.

Sir,

March 31st, 1883.

The boy M'cD. has been doing very well with me since last report. He is now serving his last year. He is become a very good labourer, and is well able to get his own living, and I shall request him to come on board the "Vernon" to see you when he comes to Sydney, after expiration of his apprenticeship. For bank account see last report.

J. H. B.

Dear

Dear Capt. Neitenstein,

When may I hope to have my new apprentice? I do not want to hurry you, but there are certain little household duties which have to be attended to in our family, and F., I can see he thinks himself almost too old to have to do them. F. is going on very well, and seems anxious to make up for his late misbehaviour. I have redeemed his watch which was in pawn for £2, interest at the rate of cent. per cent. The money obtained for it when pledged the father had, and spent in drink. Leonard was at our Sunday School on Saturday. He seems to be a willing lad, and I hear he is giving satisfaction. He comes to the Parsonage occasionally to see F. and amuses himself with him.

G. S.

Dear Sir,

I have much pleasure in stating to you that my apprentice, C. K., is getting on as well as I could wish, and has very good health; as well his money up to last November amounts to £27 1s. 8d.

March 27th, 1883.

C. H.

Sir,

In reply to your circular memo. of the 9th March, I have much pleasure in stating that my apprentice, D. G., has conducted himself very satisfactorily during his time of service with me. Last Christmas he spent with father at Balmain and should have called on you.

12th April, 1883.

E. H. B.

Dear Sir,

I received your letter of the 8th instant, with reference to my apprenticed boy A.T.H. I have the honor, sir, to state for your information that he is a very good boy and doing very well. I have placed to his credit in the Bank ten pounds seven shillings and eight-pence (£10 7s. 8d.) I have laid your request before the boy for him to write to you.

March 21, 1883.

W.B.

Dear Sir,

As you wish to know how the boy behaves, he is a very good boy indeed—a very steady, quiet, and well-behaved boy. I have put £5 3s. (five pounds three shillings) in the Burrawang Bank for him.

16 April, 1883.

T.M.

Sir,

During the time A.M., my apprentice, has been in my service his conduct has been good. 2nd. Seven pounds ten shillings (£7 10s.) is deposited in Savings' Bank in his name. For last twelve months he has been receiving his wages in full. I have requested him to write you. It is very probable that he will be in Sydney with me in July next; if so, I shall be most happy to take him to see you.

19/4/83.

A. M'G.

Dear Sir,

I have to inform you that I am very well pleased with B.'s conduct during his stay with me. He is not what you could call a bright lad—in fact at times I fancy he is a little queer in his head—but I think he is anxious to do his best. At the date of your communication he had £8 4s. 5d. to his credit with the Savings' Bank.

28/3/83.

P.D.B.

Sir,

In reply to your circular respecting my apprentice P.J. M'C., I beg to state that he is doing very well and giving me every satisfaction. I have paid to his credit at Commercial Bank, Albany, up to date, the sum of £12.

7 June, 1883.

J.R.

Sir,

I am happy to say that my apprentice A.A. is quite well and giving every satisfaction. I have paid into the Savings' Bank the sum of £3 1s. (three pounds one shilling) to his credit.

23 February, 1883.

M.A. M'E.

Sir,

In reply to your circular memo. of the 9th March, I have much pleasure in stating that my apprentice D.G. has conducted himself very satisfactorily during his term of service with me. Last Christmas he spent with his father at Balmain, and should have called on you. I have paid his wages annually at the Bank, but not having the book cannot say what amount is to his credit. He has not drawn any out as yet.

12 April, 1883.

E.H.B.

Dear Sir,

I am very sorry you had to send two letters to me respecting the boy; it was through my illness I neglected answering them sooner, which I hope will not occur again. I have now deposited £22 as money paid by me in full in the Bank up to the 10th of April.

17 April, 1883.

D.W.

Dear Sir,

I have much pleasure in stating to you that my apprentice C.F. is getting on as well as I could wish, and has very good health as well. His money up to last November amounts to £27 1s. 8d.

C.H.

Dear Sir,

Walter intended to go up and see you all. Walter is a very good boy indeed; I have no fault to find with him. I am going to give him six months' schooling while I am away for a trip.

13 May, 1883.

T.B.

Sir,

In reply beg to say that I can give a good report of my apprentice boys. S.H. is on a station near Walgett with my son. I have written to him to send you the information required, which I feel sure will be a good report. As to G.C., he has also turned out well; he tells me he wrote to you several times. His time expires, I think, next month, but intends remaining with me another year, at an increase of pay. He will have saved some £16 or over. I would feel obliged if you would put my name on the list for another apprentice, as I will require one to take C.'s place when he goes to other work, after the 10th April, when his time expires. I will then pay him and inform you the amount he has.

2 March, 1883.

J.K.M.

Sir,

I beg to inform you that the boy has conducted himself well during the time he has been in my service. I am well pleased with him; also I have paid into Copeland Savings' Bank the sum of £15 12s., as three years' wages.

12 June, 1883.

C.A.J.

Sir,

He has conducted himself very well since he has been in my service; he is progressing very favourably in everything.

14 March, 1883.

J. S.

Dear Sir,

In answer to your letter, I have to state that the boy R. D. C. is both good and willing.

19 Feb., 1883.

T. D.

Sir,

I have much pleasure in stating for your information that my apprentice, on the whole, has conducted himself remarkably well, in fact much better than I could have expected under the circumstances; also that there is at present in the Bank to his credit the sum of six pounds five shillings and one penny (£6 5s. 1d.)

2 March, 1883.

W. H. A.

Dear Sir,

J. H. is well, and I am pleased to say he has conducted himself well; he is a good and quiet boy. He will write to you in the course of the week.

J. W. S.

Sir,

- Sir, I have no reason to complain of the conduct of my apprentice, H. B., and that the sum of five pounds (£5) has been lodged to his credit in the Government Savings' Bank, as portions of wages due. 17 May, 1883.  
M. F.
- Dear Sir, I am pleased to say he has been a very good boy; he seems very happy and contented. 19 April, 1883.  
J. W. H.
- Dear Sir, He is a very obedient good boy; his behaviour is good. I have deposited £1 in the Paterson Bank. 8 May, 1883.  
C. M.
- Sir, I beg to state that my "Vernon" boy has conducted himself very well, and he has £7 8s. to his credit in the Savings' Bank, which is his wages at the end of the present month, April. 14 April, 1883.  
W. S.
- Dear Sir, He is a very good well-behaved boy; I have no fault to find with him; he appears quite contented. 3 April, 1883.  
M. H.
- Sir, In reply to your request with regard to my apprentice, A. M., I am happy to say he is going on pretty well; he has £2 10s. in the Savings' Bank; I put his wages in every quarter. 21 March, 1883.  
A. F.
- Dear Sir, I have placed to the credit of my apprentice, R. C., in the Bank the sum of £7 16s. The boy is getting on well so far, and is growing tall. 26 March, 1883.  
J. F.
- Dear Sir, The boy W. behaves generally well: he has to his credit in the Government Savings' Bank £7 5s., being the amount due to him up to March 14th of present year, less 11s., which he had in cash. I would deem it a favour if you would let me know when another boy could be got. 16 March, 1883.  
F. A. H.
- Sir, The apprentice you sent me, E. A. C., has conducted himself in a creditable manner. I like him well; he is a good boy. 1 March, 1883.  
J. W.
- Sir, My "Vernon" boy, D. T. O'B. is conducting himself very well, and is contented and happy. I have paid to his credit into the Savings' Bank, Bodalla, £2 for wages; the balance he has drawn. 26 Feb., 1883.  
M. H.
- Sir, I am very well pleased with the boy. I have paid £3 into the Bank to his credit. 28 Feb., 1883.  
T. W.
- Sir, I have great pleasure in informing you that my apprentice, J. W., has behaved himself to my satisfaction up to this date. Feb., 1883.  
W. B.
- Sir, G. B. behaves himself very well; he is a docile and willing boy, and generally attentive to instruction. I have also to inform you that the sum of two pounds stg. has been paid to his credit. 27 Feb., 1883.  
A. D. B.
- Dear Sir, He has given me no cause for complaint, and I believe that as he steadies with age he will be a credit to me as well as himself. There is at present 20s. to his credit at the Government Savings' Bank, Mittagong, which is something in advance of his contract wages. The boy seems very pleased at the idea of having money of his own. 16 April, 1883.  
W.S.M.
- Sir, The boy has suited me up to the present time. He has three years' wages in the Bank. He has drawn no money. I have always found him in pocket money. When his time is done he will have all his wages; then he will come down and see you. 15 May, 1883.  
W.B.
- Sir, In reply to yours of the 10th instant, re my apprentices, I beg to inform you that they are both getting on well. 19 April, 1883.  
W.F.
- Sir, My apprentice has conducted himself well while under my supervision. The money deposited in the Bank in his name is £7 12s. I will deposit the arrears as well as this year's wages in the Bank at my earliest convenience. I will cause the lad to write soon. He has been attending a Sunday and Evening Schools. 17 March, 1883.  
J.L.
- Dear Sir, The lad C.J.T. has conducted himself very well since he has been in my service. 5 March, 1883.  
J.B.
- Sir, I am happy to tell you that J.L. is getting a good boy, progressing every day. Many thanks to you for the boy and the Secretary, as he is very useful for me. 24 February, 1883.  
D.B.
- Sir, I beg to state for your information that the boy has conducted himself very well. He enjoys good health. 21 February, 1883.  
P.C.
- Dear Sir, The boy R. M'C. that I have from your Institution has conducted himself very well since he has been in my service, and I have placed to his credit in the Savings' Bank, Broughton Creek, the sum of £2. I also requested him to write to you. 21 February, 1883.  
J.B.W.
- Sir, I have had no reason to complain of the conduct of my apprentice during the time he has been in my service. £10 have been deposited in the Savings' Bank, Sydney, to his credit. The lad has been instructed to write you as requested. 15 February, 1883.  
M.F.
- Dear Sir, R.W. is doing very well. He can do any work on a farm now, and I send him to Sunday School on Sundays. About his wages, he has never drawn any of it; he is saving it to make a start in life when he leaves me. When he needs any money I give it to him, as I think pocket-money only learns boys to smoke and use it wrong. The 2nd June, when he is with me two years, he will have nearly £8 saved. The boy will write to you. 21 February, 1883.  
J.M.
- Sir, Our apprentices have conducted themselves very well. W.H. (whose time expires on the 21st) had £9 8s. to his credit in the Savings' Bank, Moree, on the 23rd May, 1881. 12 March, 1883.  
E.P.
- Sir,



Sir, My apprentice has given entire satisfaction during the time he has been in my service. 27 February, 1883.  
D.C.

Sir, I have to say that he is a well behaved and willing boy. 16 April, 1883.  
E.C.

Sir, I beg to report favourably of both, the lads on the whole conducting themselves satisfactory. 14 March, 1883.  
F.S.

My dear Sir, 28 July, 1883.

H. will write you himself. He has £14 10s. to his credit up to 30 June last, and is behaving himself very well indeed and is attentive to his work. I wrote to you some months ago asking for another boy, and had a reply saying that the demand was greater than the supply. If any ready now would be glad to get one. J.K.M.K.

When no reports have been received to my circular the matter has been referred to the police, and the following two specimens will show the nature of such inquiries:—

“Senior-constable Coveney, No. 1348, reports for the information of his Superintendent that he saw the boy P.J. on the 9th instant, and he informed the senior-constable that he was well treated and would write to head-quarters. The senior-constable did not see his master, Mr. R., until to-day, and he then informed the senior-constable that the boy was well conducted and that there was the sum of £12 in the Commercial Bank to his credit.  
“ R. COVENEY,  
“ 21st June, 1883.”

“Senior-constable Monow respectfully reports that he has visited the residence of Mr. T., and he informs the senior-constable that the lad T. M. C. is a very good boy, and is well conducted, and that he has deposited in the P. O. Savings' Bank, as wages, £7 16s., and that twelve months is now due, which shall be deposited immediately. The senior-constable instructed the boy to write to head-quarters. The lad states Mr. T. treats him well, and he looks well, and is well clad.  
“ W. MONOW, Senior-constable.  
“ 5th June, 1883.”

The foregoing will be sufficient to show what the masters of apprentices from here think of them. I have quoted a large number from among the many letters in my possession, because in the minds of a number of people exists the idea that the majority of “Vernon” boys turn out badly, and that there is considerable trouble to get persons to take them as apprentices.

8. I would now beg to draw attention to the manner in which our operations act upon the *morale* of the boys, in developing the finer instincts of nature, which in their case had long been dormant. That the lads cherish kindly feelings towards their old officers on board is very evident from the many visits we receive from boys long out of their time, and I here venture to give a few letters lately received from former inmates, to show the existence of that good feeling to which I have alluded.

Dear Sir, Aug. 2nd, 1883, The Moorings, Robertson.

I now take the liberty and pleasure to let you know how I am getting on. In the first place I am very pleased to say that I have a very good place, I like the Dr. very much. I have 1 cow to milk and firewood to cut, go errands on the pony, and other little jobs. We had some sheep, but the dogs got among them and worried so many that we had to part with them. We have 4 horses here, and we often go out for a ride. I get plenty of good food to eat, and a number of clothes. C. that came off with me seems to be getting on well, and has a good place too. F. W., that went to Helwood's, has left and gone to W—, and he likes there much better, and also gets a pony to ride. Me and him sometimes goes for a ride together. There are plenty of walabys, also opossums, and a few native bears and native cats. We had some chickens and other fowls, and the cats got into the place and killed three turkeys, five ducks, one hen and twelve chickens. The Dr. is having a new house built here, the men are at work now.

My parents wanted to have me at home, but I would rather stay where I am. Think I have told you all now, so will conclude with kind regards.  
Yours obediently,  
A. R.

Sir, June 21st, 1883.

I now take the pleasure of writing these few lines, hoping to find you in good health as it leaves me at present. We are getting a new school built up here. I can work a pair of horses, and plough and harrow, or do anything about the farm. We are getting on well lately. I like my master and my mistress well. I can ride very well, and I should like to ask you if I could draw a few pounds to buy a horse and saddle and bridle. I would like to know how the boys are getting on. I would like to hear from you again soon.  
J. T. G.

Dear Capt. Neitenstein, 3 June.

I am glad to inform you that I am getting on well, and in the same employ. My time was up on the 27th Jan., but my master is very good to me and I remain with him for a few months more. He has got on a great business at this island, the capital of the Molluccas, and I am getting £2 10s. per month with my food and lodging. I served my time on board the “Colombo” as second mate, and I think if I go to sea one year more I will be able to pass and get a certificate. There are two Australian steamers running here from Sydney, the name of “Meith” and “Nelson,” George Stevens & Co. They bring bullocks and sundries here, and I would very much like to have a letter from you, sir, the next one. I have written two or three times but have received no letter. Many thanks to Mr. Mason, Mr. Gorman, and the boatswain for their kindness to me while I was on board. I have had a good deal of experience these last two years, which I hope will do me good. I can talk the Malay language as well as themselves; and part of Dutch, as it is a Dutch island we are on. I am going home in about another three months, I hope, but I will take care for the future as I know what the world is. I shall always remember you, sir, for your kindness to me.  
J. McG.

Dear Sir, Burrawang, April, 1883.

I now take the pleasure of writing you these few lines, hoping to find you in good health, as it leaves me at present. I like my place well; I like my missus and master well. It is getting very cold now the winter is coming. I am a good milker now, I can milk the cows well.  
A. G.

Dear Sir, 20 April, 1883.

Having had no time to write to you before, I now take the opportunity of doing so, hoping you are in good health, as I am truly happy to say it leaves me at present. I am getting on very nicely in the country, and I am now much stronger than ever I was in Sydney, the country air being much more to my health than the sea-breeze. My master and mistress treat me with the utmost kindness. I have not seen W. R. since the day we came up here, but I hear that he is doing very well under the care of Mr. W. at another station belonging to Mr. F. I have plenty of riding about on horseback, but nothing to do that I can call work. There is no bad company here that I can get into, and the town is 12 miles from here, I am glad to say, as I don't care about going such a distance unless on business. I hope Mr. Mason and all the other officers are quite well and in good health. With best wishes and respects to you and the family.  
F.G.N.

Sir,

Sir,

I like my place very much ; I have a kind master and a good mistress ; I would like to go and see all on board again. I went to a concert on Wednesday night with Master Yeomans, and I liked it very much. I know how to drive a horse and buggy ; I drove down to the train twice to meet my master on Wednesday night. I go down to town sometimes of Saturday night with master S.Y., and he is very kind to me. I go to church every Sunday, and also to Sunday School, and Miss Y. is kind enough to teach me my lessons every night. I have nine shillings in the Savings' Bank, and will have some more in soon. I hope all the boys from the "Vernon" will get as good a place as I have got. I have good clothes, plenty to eat, and am very happy. With best respects to all the officers and boys on board.

13 April, 1883.

F.C.

Dear Sir,

30 March, 1883.

I now send you these few lines hoping they will find you well as this leaves me at present : thank God for it. Mr. M. told me you wanted me to write to you. My time is up, but I am with him again for a while ; he has been very kind to me ; I did not care to leave him ; I am thinking of going there next summer ; he has learned me to saw, and learned to farm very well ; I can build and do many things. He said he was going to try and get another boy from you if have one ; it is a very good place for a boy ; he is a very nice man, and Mrs. M. is a very kind woman ; they was always good to me. You must excuse this short letter.

R.L.

Dear Sir,

12 March, 1883.

I now take up my pen to write these few lines to you, hoping to find you in good health as it leaves me at present. I am very sorry to say that I was very ill not long ago—I was not fit to do my work for a fortnight, and I am glad to say that my master is very kind to me and his family also. I used to feel very lonesome until A. D. came up here. A. D. says he is getting on very well and is kind to me and I am the same to him.

M. J. H. M.

Dear Sir,

13 March, 1883.

As you wish me to write to you, I now do so and will tell you how I am progressing. Mr. B. would have taken me to the "Vernon" to see you and my brother and sister, but I am sorry to tell you I have not been a good boy. I go to Sunday School and prizes are given for regular attendance, but as I was taken from the school for a short time as well as the Masters B., I should have got one. You will be pleased to hear that Mrs. B. gave me a prize for learning my catechism. I am very well.

F. S.

Dear Sir,

7 March, 1883.

I now take the pleasure of writing to you these few lines, hoping to find you in good health as it leaves me at present. I am getting on very well with Mr. P. up here. I think W. H. is soon going away, for his time is nearly up. William bought a horse to go away on, and he was breaking him in in the yard, and he put the saddle on him and then he said, "Come on here S. and get on my colt, he wont buck." "All right," I said, and so I put my foot in the stirrup and on I jumped. Well, he commenced to buck, I stuck on for a short time and then he gave a plunge forward and off I came, and no sooner was I on the ground than I burst out laughing. It is nothing to get a buster up here. I believe I've had about fifty busters.

A. S.

Dear Sir,

16 September, 1883.

I now take the pleasure of writing to you hoping that you are quite well as I am myself. I am very thankful to you for giving me such information of my brother.

P. M.

Dear Sir,

26 February, 1883.

I now take the pleasure of writing to you, hoping that you are quite well as it leaves me at present. I have got a comfortable home and a kind master and mistress ; I am now going to church and to school every Sunday. I can milk and many other things which I could not do before. The master is very kind to me, he let me go to the Sunday School picnic. I had a happy Christmas, and the master gave me a nice book for a Christmas present, and the master said he will send me on board to see you and all the boys. I am very glad you sent me to such a kind master. I am well clothed and well fed. I get plenty of fruit to eat.

T. C.

Dear Sir,

23 April, 1883.

I am very happy here. Mr. T.'s sons are making a bird-cage, because they are trapping such a lot of birds. How are the boys getting on, are they as good as I was? I was going to bed and I saw an opossum on the shed, and I got out and brought him down, and I put him in the room for that night and found him dead in the morning. I grow some vegetables, and I got plenty of seeds to put in, and I have made a good garden. The boys have a good cricket club, and they have won all the matches they have played.

W. B.

Dear Friend,

12 April, 1883.

It gives me great pleasure to send you a few lines to let you know how I am getting on up here. I am happy to say I like my place very well and that I am getting on well at farm-work. My Master and Mistress treats me as well as I could possibly be treated in every way, and I endeavour to give them every satisfaction. Hoping you will excuse this short letter, but the next time I may send a longer one. I will now conclude by sending my best respects to you

W. McA.

Sir,

23 June, 1883.

Sergeant Boyd of the Police Force, Coonamble, read a letter to me that you sent him inquiring after my welfare. I am glad to be able to inform you that I am in good health and very comfortable where I am, and have been so from my first arrival here. I am in want of nothing, have plenty of clothes and all that I require, and my Master and Mistress are both very kind to me. I have been taught to milk and ride and am improving a great way on their station.

T. S.

Dear Sir,

I write to let you know how I am getting on. I like the place well, they are all very kind to me. I have not much work to do. I have had a bad cough, but the Mrs. looked after me and gave me syrup which took it away. I like the Master well, he said I am a good boy for I do as I am told.

R. D. C.

Dear Sir,

I now take the pleasure of writing these few lines hoping to find you in good health as it leaves me at present. I am well pleased with my Master. I am trying my best, Sir.

J. W.

Dear Sir,

February 21, 1883.

I like this place well, and my master and all of the family are very kind to me ; I could not get a better place. There are always good food and clothes provided for me. I am treated the same as the rest of the family and I am going to school now ; when I am at home I attend to the cattle and run errands on the farm. I am quite satisfied and contented.

H. S.

Dear Sir,

I now take the pleasure to write these few lines to you. I went to the show, there was plenty of people. I was going to write before. I hope you are well. They are nice people and I like the place. We have killed many a snake about the house when I was there.

A.F.M.

My Dear Sir,

March 8, 1883.

I write these few lines hoping to find you in good health, as it leaves me at present, and thank God for it. God bless you for your kindness to me while on board of the ship, and thank you for getting me such a good place has you got me, and I am very thankful to you for it ; and I like the place very well. I got plenty to eat, plenty of good clothes, and a good bed to lay on, and I received from T. R. the sum of £4 11s., and they are a very kind master and mistress, and I like them very well.

W.M.

Dear Sir,

March 25, 1883.

I am writing you a few lines to let you know how I am getting on. I like this place very well. I am very stout now but not tall. I suppose most of the boys that were on board then when I was there are all left now. There are plenty of fruit up this way. The weather here is very warm and dry ; we would want a couple of days rain. The crops will soon be ripe now. I would sooner my master to pay my wages when I am done my time.

Dear

Dear Sir,

I now take the pleasure of writing these few lines, hoping to find you in good health as it leaves me at present. I have sent a letter before this and receive no answer. I am very glad that you sent me here; Mrs. D is a very good mistress. Mr. B. is a man that is pleased with everything. I hope that every boy in the ship will be as well off as me, and I thank you very much for it, and I hope that Mr. Mason is getting on all right. I hope that every boy is quite well, and that there is no sickness on board the ship.

July 6, 1883.

J. McG.

Honored Sir,

My master Mr. D. has told me has received a circular from you requesting me to write and tell me how I have behaved whilst in his service, and also how much money is paid into the Bank for me. Mr. D. pays my money into the Bank every month or so, and I have everything I want, and am very happy.

April 10, 1883.

C.M.

My Dear Sir,

I received your letter a few days ago, and was glad to see you had not forgotten me. I am well used to the bush now and like it very much. I have been at work for six months, as it is the busiest time in the year getting the crops in, but I will have a rest after next week, as we will be finished. I like the bush better than Sydney. I have no more news.

3 July, 1883.

G.B.

My Dear Sir,

I now take the pleasure of writing these few lines, hoping to find you in good health, as I am, and what I find in the place. I don't believe that there is not a better place in New South Wales. I am very glad for you getting me this place, and I never shall forget you. I suppose Mr. Mason is back on board the ship again. I send my respects to you. I have no more at present.

June, 1883.

J. M'G.

Dear Sir,

I have written two letters to you, they were not nicely written, so I could not send them. I am growing very big, and am getting very good, and I like my place very much; my master and mistress are very kind and good to me. We have two nice dogs, and when I go out on a message they both follow me, and seem very fond of me. I have built a bush house for the Missus; it is pretty big. We have a lot of canaries, which sing all day long; we had a sea-gull, but the monkey got loose and killed it. Have you heard from my brother since I left the "Vernon." I would like to hear how he is getting on, and whether he has grown as much as I have. I went to see the race last Saturday week and heard the boys' band. I was so pleased to hear them play so nicely. The Hunter Hill boys are getting up a band of their own; there was a concert the other night; they made thirty pounds for it; the money was for the band. How is the "Vernon" off for water after all the beautiful rain? our well and tanks were flowing over. I go to six o'clock mass every Sunday, and to Sunday School in the afternoon. If I am good the mistress is going to let me spend the day on the "Vernon"; that is four or five times now.

November 4, 1882.

J.B.

My dear Sir,

I now take the pleasure of writing you this letter, hoping to find you in good health as it leaves me at present. I have a nice place where I am, and my master and mistress are very kind to me. I let you know that I like the country much better than Sydney; there are two or three of the "Vernon" boys where I am.

24 April, 1883.

A. C.

My dear Sir,

I write these few lines to you hoping to find you in good health, as it leaves me at present, and Mr. M. told me that he had put twelve pounds into the Bank for me. I am getting on all right, and like my place very well.

10 May, 1883.

S.H.H.

My dear Friend,

It is only now that I take the pleasure of writing to you, hoping to find you in good health, as it leaves me at present. I like my place very well. I go to church regular. I can ride on horseback very well, and drive horses in a buggy or dray sometimes. Mrs. Ross gives me lessons to learn. I have been up here 3 years next month. I can do any kind of work on a station; I get on very well up here. I can mend wire-fences or do any other things of that kind. My brother is with Mr. McE. I think I have told you all.

11 June, 1883.

P.J.McC.

My dear Sir,

I now write you these few lines hoping to find you in good health as it leaves me at present. You have sent me to a good place, where I will be made a man of some day I hope. I milk and mind the cows, and I have been keeping them off the corn lately. I often go out riding with the Mrs., and I go sometimes for the mail and over to the town. Mrs. H. is very kind to me, and I like her very much. I have lessons of a night; I come into the dining-room and Mrs. H. give me some nice story-books to read. I hope my mate, W. G., is not gone away. I am getting a famous rider. I will try and be good as long as I can.

17 April, 1883.

J.S.

Dear Sir,

I take the opportunity of writing these few lines to let you know that I am getting on very well, and I like my place very well; it is a very nice place, and we have got a good season for grass, and the crops are doing well; the cattle and horse are all looking well; they were nearly all dead in the winter. We had a lot of rain about a month ago; the places all about was flooded. I am about two miles off W. Moore's place. We are milking forty-eight cows. We have mass about every three months.

1 March, 1883.

P.L.

Dear Sir,

I now take the pleasure of writing these few lines, hoping to find you in good health, as it leaves me at present. I am well pleased with my place, and my master also; it is a nice place; I am learning a fine trade. I have easy work to do, also plenty to eat, plenty to drink, and good bedding, good clothing, treated well. I am trying to do my best towards all this. My master pays me as he tells you in his letter. At this date he treats me well. My Mrs. is kind to me also, so that I have got a kind master and mistress. Pilliga is a fine place; nothing but bushes all round the town.

July, 1883.

J.W.

Dear Sir,

My master told me to write to you, as you were anxious to hear how I was getting on in my new home. I am well and very comfortable. I have plenty of clothes and everything I want. My master is very kind to me. I get on very well. I go to church and to school every Sunday. I got all good cards for saying my lessons well. I read and learn my lesson at night.

8 March, 1883.

A.W.

Dear Sir,

My master was telling me that you wanted to know from me how I was. I was going to write to you to ask you how my brothers Alfred and Joseph are. I am going to have a holiday all day next month, and I want you to tell them that I am quite well and happy, and that my mistress is going to apply for my sister to join me when her time is up. I would have been on board before, only my master has been away. I have the Queen's Birthday, and I will be on board early, with your leave.

25 April, 1883.

W.S.

Sir,

I now take the pleasure of writing to you, hoping to find you in good health, as it leaves me at present. I have cows to milk, and I drive bullocks also, and I help my master to make butter; and I hope the band is getting on well, and yourself and all the officers and seamen, and the boys; and I attend to church; and I have a nice little pony to ride. Please write soon and let me know how you are getting on; and I am getting on better than I ever did. I have got a good master, and he treats me well, and I keep up my reading and writing, and I help to cut corn for the cows to eat; and my master has fine good horses—two fine dapple ponies and one fine buggy horse, and he has fine cows, good for milk and butter too. My pen is bad, my ink is pale, and letters to you will never fade. I am learning to ride, and I am getting on well with farming.

2 June, 1883.

R.M.

Dear Friend,

I take my pen in hand to write you an answer. I have been in the same place ever since, and am very comfortable. I am learning to milk and drive bullocks, also I am going to Sunday School every Sunday. I am living close to my brother. There was a riding circus in Robinson on Thursday night; me and the master both went to it, where we saw grand sights. I am in good health, and am yours,  
R.W.

Dear Sir,

I take the opportunity of writing to you to let you know I am well and doing well. I like the place well, and I have a first-class master, and I have nothing to complain about. How is the tailors getting on, and the school? Is Mr. Ball there still, and have you the magic lantern yet? We have good crops and plenty of fine melons. With best respects and love to you, lady, and my friends,  
E.T.M.

16 March, 1883.

My dear Captain,

I now take the pleasure of writing to you these few lines hoping to find you in good health, as it leaves me at present. I like my place very well, and my master is very kind to me, and I like stock-riding very well. I send my best respects to all the officers, and I wish you would let me know how my little brother is getting on.  
W.R.

18 June, 1883.

Dear Capt. Neitenstein,

I received your kind letter the 25th November from Captain Carpenter. I suppose I should have received it sooner, but I was away on a voyage, and got it when I arrived back. I am no longer in Captain Carpenter's employ; I left him the 20th June, being two years and a half in his service. I am now third mate in a steam-boat out of Singapore, the name of "Cleator," getting £6 per month, doing fine business. We lost the barque "Colombo" off Celebes, cargo of coal and kerosene oil, when she took fire and foundered, and all saved; three days in the boats; landed at a port in the North named Menado. I intend to go home soon, but when I do I will give you a call and get my discharge. I hope to get my time in quick to pass for second mate, as I am up in navigation now. I have a good chance out here, but I must go home and see my parents, as it is nearly five years since I left home. I can talk the Malay language correctly as well as themselves, and part of Dutch. We are now at the Island of Banda, not far from Amboina, in the steamer "Cleator," with Captain Carpenter as passenger, loading nutmegs and other spices for Singapore, where we will be a day or two before Christmas, and I shall look up another ship bound for the Colonies. Please remember me to all the boys on board, and give my greatest respects to Mr. Mason, also to Mr. Gorman, in charge of Spectacle Island. I am sorry that G. left us, as he could have got on very well here, as he had a good master.  
J.M.G.

Banda, 27 November, 1882.

Dear Captain,

I now take the pleasure of writing these few lines to you. I will commence by saying that I am getting on first-rate.  
F.P.

6 July, 1883.

Dear Sir,

I got your letter and was pleased that you wrote to me. I am trying to improve in reading and writing and learning to do little sums. I am quite well, and hope to be able to write a longer letter to you soon.  
T.J.

23 February, 1883.

9. The two preceding paragraphs refer to boys still serving their apprenticeship; and although many of those lads have been absent from the ship some years—in some instances five and six—they are of course under a certain amount of Government control, as all boys coming here remain under my guardianship until they are eighteen years of age. For boys over that age, and who are quite free from any interference on our part, and who may be considered to a great extent as left to their own devices, more anxiety may naturally be felt. The great goal to be obtained by any system is to implant a healthy spirit of self-reliance and self-respect which will enable the boy in after-life to honorably make his way in the world, and without which all efforts, so far as the work of these Institutions is concerned, are valueless and possibly harmful, as creating a dependent, inert disposition. I am glad to say that, although I necessarily lose sight of a great many who have passed out of my control, I know of a great number of ex-Vernon boys who are pushing their way in the world with success, and who have not again fallen into the sea of viciousness and crime from which this ship may fairly claim to have rescued them. Many of these have now become men; some are married and have families. Not long ago a young man with dense bushy whiskers accosted me in the Botanic Gardens, where the ship's band was playing at the time. I did not recognize him until he told me his name. He had since leaving made five voyages to London, and had just arrived on one of the last new steamers belonging to the port. I have since ascertained he bears a most exemplary character. He left this ship eight years ago. Another young man recently visited me who has been out of his time two years, and who is now engaged in a profitable occupation on the Clarence River. Another young man, now about twenty, who very frequently visits the ship, and who is at present engaged on the tramways, came on board last Sunday to ask my advice about resigning his situation in order to go to New Guinea. I need hardly say I opposed this. I have known him as boy and young man for ten years, and am sure he will eventually advance to a prosperous condition. Two others, apprenticed as sailors, have completed their time, but still remain with their old employers, who speak well of them. Two others, who were apprenticed in proximity to each other at some distance from Sydney, completed their terms of service, and after remaining for some further time in their master's service at current wages, took a holiday and visited the "Vernon." They have now returned. O.T.'s time expired in April, 1880. He visited us about twelve months ago, and looked well and respectable. He is still working for the master to whom he was apprenticed, and when I last heard from Mr. C. he gave the young fellow an excellent character. He is now over twenty years old. Another lad whose time expired in May, 1880, is still working for same master, Mr. M'K., who speaks in favourable terms of his character. E.J.B.'s time of apprenticeship expired in August, 1880, but he still continues in the same service on the North Shore. H. S. served his time faithfully with his master, the Honorable J.L., and his time expired in 1879, four years ago. He continues to conduct himself in his employment in the railway service. J.F. served full period of service, four years and a half, which expired in February, 1880. Still working for same master. J. McD. served faithfully his full term of apprenticeship (six years) which expired in November, 1881. He left with a good character, and is now working in the same district, not far from the ship. He had £30 in the bank in February last, and is a decent well-behaved young man. C.W. completed his six years' apprenticeship in 1881, and was at last advice with his mistress, Mrs. A. H., who speaks in favourable terms of him. A.S. served his full period of service in April, 1879; he is now twenty-two years old, and continues in same employ; last heard of in April of this year. F.B. out of his time some years; at present very respectably employed as a plasterer. J.M., after completing his time at sea, persevered in his profession, and is now second mate of a steamer. He was nearly sixteen when first sent here, and must now be about twenty-three; I frequently receive letters from him. J.G., out of his time some years, receives an excellent character at his present employment near Bodalla. H.G. completed, in March, 1881, his apprenticeship with a well-known Sydney resident, and

and is still in the same service; aged 20 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Mr. Y. visited me in July last, and spoke very highly of him. T.F. left ship eight years ago; when I last heard of him he was earning £9 monthly on the Waterworks. Mr. D., a gentleman who has known him for years, gives him a high character. J.L. visited ship in April last, upon completion of his apprenticeship in the Camden district, after which he returned to his former employment, where he is now steadily working. T.M., with his master, visited me upon completion of apprenticeship, and they both seemed satisfied with each other. The lad again came on board on 29 June last, and informed me he was still at same place. W.H.B. still with his old master, Mr. F. of Sydney—long out of his time, and must now be at least twenty-three years old. M.K. served his full period, six years, with Mr. B., and is still with same master—letter from the lad on the 30th July last. From a confidential report by police, I am happy to say he bears an excellent character in district. T.K., his brother, recently visited me when on a holiday to Sydney. Is still at Bolewarra with his old master, from whom he receives an excellent character. C.P. completed his six years' apprenticeship with Mr. N., of Rocky Mouth, but continues with same master at current wages. Mr. N. was lately on board, and gives P. a first-rate character. S.B. came on board to see me last week; he is now driving a horse and cart in Sydney, and bears a good character. Two others, who left this ship fourteen years ago, are continuing to occupy respectable positions, and are frequently seen by our officers, with whom they enter into conversation about former times on board. Of P.T.J., was received the following letter from his master's solicitor upon the completion of his indentures:—

Dear Sir,

Armidale, 21 April, 1883.

I beg to inform you that he has been a first-class working lad, and has conducted himself well; is at present working for my son, and getting 25s. weekly. I herewith beg to hand you a copy of the receipt P.T.J. has given me, showing that he has received £54 12s. The lad wishes me to state that he has a first-class master, and wishes me to convey his great thankfulness to you.

H.H.C.

Of another out of his time I desired to obtain some intelligence, as seven years had elapsed since he lived on board, so I obtained the following confidential report from the police:—"Sergeant O. reports that he has seen C. M., who states that he received in October last £35 as wages from his master. In a little time after the expiration of his apprenticeship, he went to Queensland with horses on his own account. He has since returned to his old master, who he is now engaged with as stockman. Mr. N. states he is a willing and well-conducted person, and has given him general satisfaction through his apprenticeship. He has been known to the police for some years, who have been in the habit of visiting his master's station, and on all occasions he has been well-clad and presented a decent appearance."

10. I have quoted this large number in order to show the ultimate effect of our efforts to reform boys, specimens of whose lives before they come here are fairly shown in the paragraphs marked 6, and I could easily produce many more such examples. I trust that I may be pardoned for dwelling at such length upon this topic; but considering that the utility of every work of philanthropy should be judged by its final results, I have ventured upon this occasion to produce the most practical evidences of whatever success the "Vernon" may have achieved in its sixteen years' existence, as a means of reforming and dealing with neglected and criminal juveniles, and enabling them to become decent members of society.

11. Amongst the items of expenditure shown in the accompanying tables appears an outlay which, although small, represents a departure in a new but important direction. Travelling expenses amount to £10 2s. 6d. This represents the cost of three trips I made into the country, in order to prosecute persons who were not properly fulfilling the conditions under which boys were apprenticed to them. Of this sum however, £5 2s. should be deducted, representing costs recovered and paid into the Treasury, leaving £5 0s. 6d. as the total expense to the Government. In this is also included horse and buggy hire, and personal expenses incurred in visiting a number of boys apprenticed at their masters' residences. In all three journeys were made, and twenty-eight places visited in the neighbourhood of Moss Vale, Berrima, Burrawang, Sutton Forest and Mittagong. These visits were the first of the kind made in connection with this Institution; and it is satisfactory to be able to state that in nearly every instance, although I arrived at the various places entirely unexpected, the best relations appeared to exist between master and boy. The persons who have "Vernon" boys in this locality are nearly all selectors, and the boys seemed quite to form part of the family group. In two instances a little friction seemed apparent, but my visit gave the respective parties an opportunity of fully stating their grievances, and I was enabled to smooth matters over with some advice and admonition. Good seems to have been effected, as now, at a period of eight months from my visit, I am in receipt of satisfactory letters from both parties. One of the cases in which I prosecuted was a master who refused to pay his apprentice upon the completion of the boy's time. This man produced a heavy bill for clothing, &c., as a set-off against the youngster's wages, but the case was decided against him in the District Court and he had to pay the boy £31, and also professional and witnesses' costs. The second case was one in which I caused a boy to prosecute his maater for assault, at the same time myself proceeding against him for a breach of the articles of apprenticeship. This was not a very serious matter, but I deemed it best to remove the boy from his employer, who, although bearing a high character in the district, nevertheless possessed a somewhat hasty temper. This person had both cases decided against him, was fined 10s., costs of Court and professional costs for the assault, and the indentures were cancelled, the boy receiving £8 15s. as wages. I brought the lad back to the ship with me, and he is now in another situation doing well.

12. I have no hesitation in saying that my visits to this district have been productive of much good in the interests of both boys and masters. The lads, some of whom I had not seen for five years, all appeared very pleased to see me, and the publicity given to my journeys of inspection has undoubtedly resulted in a large amount of benefit. The boys, on the one hand, feel that they are not altogether lost sight of, and consequently go about their duties in a more cheerful and happy spirit, and, on the other hand, masters who may have been disposed to shirk their obligations will not now be inclined to do so. It is obvious, however, that I could not quit my duties on board frequently enough to make a systematic inspection of all the places where boys are apprenticed; but I am so much impressed with the necessity for these inspections being made, that, although an annual report is not considered the proper vehicle for making recommendations, I cannot refrain from strongly directing attention here to the importance of this question of supervision over children after they have left, not only this but kindred establishments in the Colony. At the present time many hundreds of boys and girls are serving their apprenticeship, and the only supervision maintained is the somewhat unsatisfactory one of addressing occasional circulars to the employers inquiring as to the conduct of their apprentices, and endeavouring to maintain a correspondence with the children themselves. This is very well as far as it goes, but is not to be compared to a proper system

system of personal visitation. On application, Mr. Fosbery very kindly permits the police to visit employers' residences, and to report upon the cases of any children whom there may be reason to suspect are not receiving proper treatment, but this, at best, always seems to me to be an unsatisfactory way of dealing with a very important matter. It is not desirable that the police should be charged entirely with this duty; the visits of a constable give rise to unpleasantness occasionally, and are not viewed with favour either by master or apprentice. The Dublin Society has an Inspector to visit each apprentice twice yearly; in Edinburgh, as Mr. Greig, Inspector of the Poor, states, an official has been appointed whose duty it is to supervise these children after leaving the Institutions, and, amongst numbers of others, the Misses Hill, who may be considered worth hearing upon the subject of dealing with neglected children, strongly advocate the absolute necessity of supervision after the schools are left. As one of these ladies stated, "The work of the managers is not complete when their pupils quit the Industrial Schools; they will require when put out into the world friendly supervision, which may be found necessary for some years; visiting is an essential part of the training, and often prevents falling back into evil courses." In the valuable Report of the Royal Commission upon the Public Charities of New South Wales, on page 57 appears the following:—"Whatever reforms may be effected in our reformatory, industrial, and other schools for the orphaned and the destitute, we feel convinced that their machinery for restoring the children to the ranks of honest labour, and securing their welfare in after-life, will be far from complete if some provision is not made for their supervision after they have left our Institutions. The evidence of all experienced in reformatory work strongly urges the necessity of such after-supervision." The Boarding-out Department here have recognized the necessity for this, by recently appointing another Inspector, and details respecting the visiting always form a prominent feature of the Boarding-out officer's reports. I have on various occasions dealt with this subject, and would beg to refer you to my previous communications upon this head, more especially my Annual Reports for 1878 and 1879.

12. Having thus dealt with the external portion of the Institution's affairs, I would now beg briefly to invite attention to a few more details respecting the interior economy of the vessel.

13. Although a daily average of thirteen more than last year has been maintained, the total cost has only been £177 more. The gross expenditure was £4,891, and this gives the cost per head, £25 1s. 8d., which, reduced by the contributions of parents, brings the net cost down to £24 3s. 2d. This is the lowest yet arrived at in the history of the ship, with the exception of one year, when it was slightly less. In this, it should be mentioned, are included costs of repairs, painting and other items, not, as I am given to understand, usually found in reports of this kind. Owing to the high rate, as compared with previous years at which the contract for provisions was taken, the cost per head for this item shows the large increase of £2 5s. Salaries come to nearly 13s. more, accounted for by the addition to the staff of another teacher, and by certain increases of pay. In each of the other items a reduction is shown. In connection with the charge for "salaries," which may seem somewhat high, it may be pointed out that the boys are not left night or day without supervision, and this renders a larger staff necessary than would otherwise be the case. An officer is always in charge of them at night when they have gone to bed, and this does not mean that a person sleeps within call (indeed we all do that), as is the practice elsewhere, but that an efficient watch is maintained by officers, regularly relieved at intervals through the night, to ensure wakefulness, and who are constantly moving about amongst the hammocks, and so greatly reduce any possibilities for misconduct.

14. The school routine has been conducted, without interruption, upon the half-time principle, and this gives to each boy on board at least three hours daily, but the younger lads, and some of the more backward amongst the elder ones, attend more frequently. The system is identical with that pursued in the Public Schools ashore, and is carried out by duly certified teachers. The following table gives particulars regarding the school:—

	Reading.				Writing.				Ciphering.			
	Well.	Indifferently.	Not.	Total.	Well.	Indifferently.	Not.	Total.	Well.	Indifferently.	Not.	Total.
Remaining 30th June, 1882.....	60	101	27	188	60	116	12	188	60	116	12	188
Admitted to 30th June, 1883 .....	8	60	72	140	8	60	72	140	8	60	72	140
Total .....	68	161	99	328	68	176	84	328	68	176	84	328
Discharged to 30th June, 1883.....	54	66	0	120	54	66	0	120	54	66	0	120
Remaining to 30th June, 1883 .....	25	153	25	208	25	168	15	208	25	168	15	208
Total.....	79	224	25	328	79	234	15	328	79	234	15	328

From this it will be observed that of the boys admitted, no less than seventy-two, more than half, were totally unable to read or write; and that of the remainder, sixty could read and write but indifferently. Since my last report, another teacher has been appointed to assist the Schoolmaster, and much greater progress has in consequence been made than was the case formerly. Very much cannot be hoped to be accomplished, when it is considered that the vast majority only remain on board twelve months, and that they arrive here quite deficient in the most elementary education. At the examination recently held by Mr. District Inspector McCredie, the results proved as follows:

#### Third Class.

Reading, fair.  
Writing, fair.  
Dictation, fair.  
Arithmetic, moderate.  
Grammar, tolerable.  
Geography, tolerable.

Object lessons, fair.  
Singing, very fair.  
Attention, very fair.  
Mental effort, fair.  
Mental culture, tolerable.  
General proficiency, tolerable to fair.

Second



*Second Class.*

Reading, tolerable.  
 Writing, fair.  
 Dictation, tolerable.  
 Grammar, moderate to tolerable.  
 Geography, tolerable to fair.  
 Object lessons, tolerable.

Singing, very fair.  
 Arithmetic, tolerable to fair.  
 Attention, fair.  
 General proficiency, tolerable to fair.  
 Mental effort, fair.  
 Mental culture, tolerable.

*First Class.*

Reading, fair.  
 Writing, fair.  
 Dictation, tolerable to fair.  
 Arithmetic, tolerable.  
 Singing, tolerable.

Attention, fair.  
 Mental effort, fair.  
 Mental culture, tolerable.  
 General proficiency, tolerable to fair.

15. During the year fair work has been done in the various departments of drill, and these exercises have undoubtedly conduced to the healthy condition the lads have at all times presented. Manning yards, big gun drill, cutlass exercise, manual and platoon exercises, pulling in boats, exercise at quarters, and light infantry drill have been regularly engaged in, and in addition the boys have been kept pretty well employed in keeping the ship &c. in good order. Carpentering, tailoring, and some sailmaking are the only trades practised on board; and although there is no outlet for boys as apprentices to trades (master tradesmen here, I find will not care about *indoor* apprentices), still it is handy for the boys to acquire a little rough knowledge of these handicrafts, and they are necessary to effect repairs on board. An estimate of the value of the work performed is as follows (it may be mentioned that it is not considered desirable that machinery for washing should be employed, but that each boy should be taught to wash and prepare his own clothes):—

	£	s.	d.
Jumpers made, 224, at 2s. ... ..	22	8	0
Trousers ,, 321, at 2s. ... ..	32	2	0
Flannels ,, 522, at 1s. 6d. ... ..	39	3	0
Serge caps ,, 162, at 1s. ... ..	8	2	0
Cloth do. ,, 128, at 1s. 6d. ... ..	9	12	0
Bags, towels, covers, and sundries ... ..	10	0	0
Repairs to clothing ... ..	50	0	0
Carpenters' work—repairing boats, caulking poop, making spars, coppering and repairing punt, making topsail yard, repairing shed, and general ship's work and repairs ... ..	120	0	0
Making quarter-deck awning ... ..	12	0	0
Making poop awning ... ..	7	0	0
Main deck awning, partially remade ... ..	7	0	0
Bags, 50 at 1s. 6d. ... ..	3	15	0
Covering hose, 3 ... ..	1	0	0
Two covers at 5s. ... ..	0	10	0
Boat sails, 2 at £2 10s. ... ..	5	0	0
Hammocks, 24 at 3s. 6d. ... ..	4	4	0
Repairing hammocks, beds, awnings, hoods, tarpaulins, making and repairing clews, repairing sails, &c. ... ..	50	0	0
Fishing-net, making and repairing ... ..	20	0	0
General rigger's work ... ..	150	0	0
Painting ship, inside and out, three times ... ..	60	0	0
Painting boats ... ..	12	0	0
Painting masts and yards... ..	20	0	0
Cooking and steward's work, performed by 1 officer, 11 boys ... ..	175	0	0
Washing during the year (each boy washes his own clothing, about 8 articles weekly, and a hammock every fortnight), 86,190 pieces at 1½d. each ... ..	533	13	0
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>£1,357</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>0</b>

16. The necessity for recreation has not been overlooked. The providing rational amusements is a very important part of the system pursued on board, as the experience of some years has proved that it is much more effectual to encourage boys to behave well by conferring upon them certain privileges and enjoyments as rewards for good and steady conduct, than the old custom of ignoring good behaviour and punishing them when misconduct takes place. No flogging has taken place for years; and although the cane has occasionally to be brought into use, for the most part it has been found that curtailment or deprivation of privileges has been amply sufficient to deal with offenders. This plan, originated by me in 1878, is peculiar to the ship, and is as follows:—The whole of the boys are divided into seven classes; No. 1 being the highest, and No. 7 the lowest. All new comers are placed in No. 7, where they receive no privileges, are liable to corporal punishment, are not permitted to skylark, and are always available for any dirty or unpleasant work that may have to be done. No boy need remain here longer than a week, and by getting a certain number of good marks from his officers can rise to Class 6, where he will find his comfort materially increased. It should be stated that the officers have separate books, in which they place "marks" as each considers a particular boy to have behaved, and these books are sent to me weekly, in order that the total number of marks to each lad's credit may be ascertained and promotions take place as deserved. A list of promotions is read out every Monday morning, in the presence of the whole ship's company, and two large class lists are constantly exposed in prominent parts of the vessel, showing the conduct of every boy on board. Class 6 enjoy the following:—Allowed to attend church *on shore*; exemption from cleaning brass work, &c.; permission to skylark on board in play-hours; pudding and other extras on Sundays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and on Holidays. Class 5 has exemption from corporal punishment, except for gross misconduct; admission to library and dissolving view entertainments, &c.; to *land* for playing, to attend regattas, fishing excursions, picnics, when practicable, and all privileges

privileges of Class 6. Next rank, Class 4, has all the preceding rights, wear stripe on arm, pay at 1s. monthly, and allowed to fish at the gangway (the latter a much prized enjoyment). Class 3 enjoys all privileges of former classes, and wears decoration on arm, rates as Captains of Tops, and receives pay at 2s. monthly. Class 2 exercises all the foregoing rights, and in addition wears two stripes and decoration on arm, rates as Coxswains of Cutters, and receives 3s. monthly. Class 1 enjoys all preceding privileges, and rates as Boatswain's Mate, wearing the usual naval badge, and receives 5s. monthly. The foregoing is copied from the class list, on which also appears the following:—"A certain number of marks, gained by industry and good conduct, will raise any boy in rank in the Institution. Bad conduct and idleness will cause him to be reduced, and deprive him of the privileges he has earned; with, however, the power of re-earning good marks and regaining his position by subsequent good conduct. Each boy must bear in mind that the many privileges of the ship are accessible to all on board, are earned by simply behaving in a proper manner, and so gaining the respect of the Officers." It may be stated that all boys in the first four classes rank as boy-officers, and have command over the others, go away in charge of working parties, command boats, keep "misconducts" up to their work, and are responsible for the proper performance of various duties. Being trusted and placed "upon honor" undoubtedly tends to raise the status of the lads and improves their self-respect. During the summer the various regattas were attended, a firing party as usual being provided by us on most occasions, and a fair share of prizes borne off. Net fishing excursions up Middle Harbour also frequently took place, and enormous quantities of fish on several occasions were caught. An enjoyable trip also took place to the Weatherboard Falls, by direction of the Minister of Public Instruction, whose kindness was much appreciated by the boys and officers. Cricket and football have been played with success. The Museum and Art Gallery have also occasionally been visited. In winter the usual indoor amusements have been prosecuted, foremost amongst which may be mentioned the weekly lectures given in the schoolroom every Wednesday night, which are illustrated by means of high class photographic views projected on a screen by the ship's oxy-hydrogen lantern. Lectures upon ship-building, astronomy, celebrated authors, natural phenomena, the British Isles, foreign countries, the Tower, &c., have formed a combination of instruction and amusement highly relished by the boys. The ship's library, a well lighted, commodious apartment, now contains over 300 volumes, and is well supplied with chess, draughts, dominoes, and other games. The band, under the efficient charge of Bandmaster Orrell, has made much improvement, and has frequently played in public at the Botanic Gardens, at Regattas, on three days at the Engineering Exhibition, &c. Music of an evening on board is much relished, and has a great refining influence.

17. My best thanks for most valuable assistance are again due to Mr. Fosbery, the Inspector-General of Police. I have also again to state my indebtedness, for loan of valuable apparatus for exhibiting on board, to the Committee of the Sydney School of Arts, and Mr. Hurwood, and also to Mr. Roberts, who in addition delivered one lecture; and for donations of fruit, &c., to Mr. H. Taylor, M.P., the Committee of the Engineering Association, the various Regatta Committees, &c. Special thanks are also due to the Rev. Z. Muraire, the Rev. T. Symonds, the Sisters of St. Joseph, Mr. Robinson, and the ladies and gentlemen of Balmain, for their kind services in attending to the religious instruction of the boys. All these ladies and gentlemen have attended regularly, and often in stormy and inclement weather, at considerable inconvenience and discomfort to themselves.

18. In conclusion, I beg to express a hope that I may be pardoned for carrying this Report to so unusual a length. Feeling that the "Vernon" is to a certain extent upon her trial as an implement for reforming vicious boys, I have judged it but fair that I should take this, the only opportunity that offers, of setting down a plain statement—firstly, of the system pursued; and secondly, of its effects in after-life upon those who come under its operations. So much ignorance prevails of the working of the Institution, and so many opinions have been offered by ladies and gentlemen (interested in this important topic of "children of the State") who, I regret to say, have not been on board, at all events during my ten years of service, that a desire to place the real facts on record must form my excuse for being somewhat more lengthy than has hitherto been the case with my annual reports upon the "Vernon."

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

FREDK. W. NEITENSTEIN,

Commander and Superintendent.

(1.)

PARTICULARS relating to Parentage of Boys admitted during the year ended 30th June, 1883.

Mother in gaol; father deserted	3	Mother dead; father at sea	1
Father in gaol; mother deserted	2	Parents deserted	3
Mother a prostitute; father deserted	2	Parents drunkards, unfit to have charge of children	2
Both parents in gaol	3	Both parents dead	13
Father deserted; mother dead	3	Parents unknown	5
Parents living apart	4	Mother dead; father unable to control	14
Mother deserted; father dead	1	Father dead; mother unable to control	13
Father deserted; mother a lunatic	3	Parents unable to control	29
Father in lunatic asylum; mother cannot support or control	1	Parents unable to support or control	10
Father in hospital; mother unable to control or support	1	Father deserted; mother unable to control or support	2
Father in lunatic asylum; mother dead	1	Mother dead; father married again	1
		Father dead; mother married again	5

(2.)

CONTRIBUTIONS from various sources.

From parents	£	s.	d.
Costs of prosecution paid by defendants	175	3	6
	5	2	0
Total	£	180	5 6

(3.)



15

(3.)

TABLE showing Cost per head of Boys during past year.

Daily average number, 195.	Amount expended.	Cost per head.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Provisions .....	2,148 6 4	11 0 4
Clothing .....	378 12 9	1 18 10
Stores .....	267 18 0	1 7 5
Fuel and light .....	58 12 1	0 6 0
School, stationery, library, and for recreative purposes generally .....	47 19 3	0 4 11
Salaries, including gratuities to good-conduct boys .....	1,814 6 7	9 6 2
Sundries, including medicines .....	51 2 1	0 5 2
Bedding .....	37 18 4	0 3 10
Repairs generally .....	76 12 6	0 7 11
Travelling expenses .....	10 2 6	0 1 1
Gross cost.....£	4,891 10 5	25 1 8
Deduct Table 2 .....	180 5 6	0 18 6
Net cost per head.....£	.....	24 3 2

(4.)

TABLE showing the Religion of Boys admitted during the year ended 30th June, 1883.

Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Total
72	50	122

(5.)

TABLE showing the Religion of those Boys remaining on board on the 30th June, 1883.

Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Total.
103	105	208

(6.)

TABLE showing the Ages of Boys admitted during the year ended 30th June, 1883.

7-8.	8-9.	9-10.	10-11.	11-12.	12-13.	13-14.	14-15.	15-16.	Total.
8	8	12	15	17	18	13	18	13	122

(7.)

TABLE showing the Ages of Boys remaining on the 30th June, 1883.

7-9.	9-11.	11-13.	13-15.	15 and over.	Total.
26	57	66	40	19	208

(8.)

TABLE showing Admissions and Discharges during the year ended 30th June, 1883.

Particulars.	Number.	Total.	Particulars.	Number.	Total.
Admissions—			Discharges—		
New committals .....	122		Apprenticed.....	98	
Returned—Indentures cancelled .....	5		Newcastle Lunatic Asylum .....	1	
Re-admissions from Biloela .....	5		Discharged to relatives .....	21	
Removed from unsuitable places .....	3				120
Removed from "Wolverene" in order to be discharged to relatives .....	5				
		140			

Remaining on board, 30 June, 1883 ..... 208.

(9.)

TABLE showing Visits of Clergymen and Religious Instructors.

Protestant.	Roman Catholic.	Total.
45	66	111

(10.)

(10.)

TABLE showing particulars relating to Parentage of Boys admitted during the year.

Number admitted.	One parent living.	Both living.	Neither living.	Unknown.
122	44	54	13	11

(11.)

TABLE showing Conduct Classification on the 30th June according to Class list.

Excellent (boy officers).	Very good.	Good.	Indifferent (including new comers).	Total.
28	112	47	21	208

1883-4.

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NEW SOUTH WALES.

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STATE CHILDREN'S RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

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REPORT

OF THE

PRESIDENT, ARTHUR RENWICK, B.A., M.D.,  
F.R.C.S., E., &C., &C.,

FOR THE YEAR ENDED

5 APRIL, 1884.

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Presented to Parliament, in accordance with the provisions of Act 44 Vic. No. 24.

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SYDNEY: THOMAS RICHARDS, GOVERNMENT PRINTER.

1884.



State Children's Relief Department,  
149, Phillip-street, Sydney, 27 April, 1884.

The President of the State Children's Relief Board to The Honorable the Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

In compliance with section 12 of 44 Victoria No. 24, I have the honor to present to Parliament my third Annual Report (for the year ended 5 April, 1884) on the operation of the State Children's Relief Department of New South Wales.

Three years' official administration of the boarding-out system in this Colony is now completed, and it affords me much gratification to be able to report that the system continues to prove itself most effective as a means of providing beneficially for the children of the State. As will be seen in subsequent paragraphs of this Report, the operations of the Board have been enlarged during the past year; children have been obtained from sources other than those availed of during 1882, so that the experience from which evidence of success is deduced has not been limited to any particular class of children. Indeed the work of the State Children's Relief Department during the past year has gone far towards demonstrating that even children of the worst character can be rendered amenable to proper home influences and discipline provided the necessary conditions are fulfilled. There is certainly no good reason why success should not have been assured. As I have indicated on more than one occasion, if the essential conditions of success be observed jealously and firmly, then 2,000 children may be as safely boarded out as 200. That I am again in a position to refer cheerfully and hopefully to the operations of the State Children's Relief Board is due to the fact that no vigilance has been spared in maintaining these essential conditions.

It would almost appear a work of supererogation on my part again to describe the principles and conditions of the boarding-out system. But notwithstanding that, both in official reports and through the medium of the newspaper press, the system has from time to time been very fully explained, and that the children under its operations are now scattered over the most important districts of this Colony, the practical work of the Department continues to disclose the fact that there is still a good deal of popular ignorance in reference to it. At the risk therefore of being charged with purposeless repetition, I will once again set out very briefly the salient features of the system and state its cardinal object, as it is the earnest wish of the Board that the community generally shall fully understand its principles and details, and so be afforded a knowledge of the important work of reformation which, I think I may now safely affirm, it is rapidly and surely effecting. I firmly believe that the public require only to understand the system thoroughly to admit fully and freely that it commends itself as much to common-sense as it now does to experience.

Destitute healthy children under the age of twelve years, and also delicate children who are known not to be afflicted with eruptive or contagious complaints, are placed throughout the country in carefully-chosen homes. No foster-parent is allowed to have the care of a child until his or her character, circumstances, and reputation are inquired into by the officials of the Board, who also make inquisition into the situation of the home; its contiguity to churches, schools, and so forth; its accessibleness to the visits of the Inspectors and those of the local committees and lady visitors of the various districts. A fixed weekly payment is guaranteed to each foster-parent for the care bestowed upon the child. The obligations of a foster-parent are—to treat a ward as one of his own children, to send him to school and to church regularly, and generally to deal with him as if the legal obligations were also natural obligations. To ensure the performance by foster-parents of these

these conditions, one of the most important provisions is, unquestionably, the voluntary local oversight. In every locality where children are boarded out, ladies willing to act as guardians and protectors of the children are as soon as possible so appointed by the Board, and they are required to visit every home from time to time, to observe the treatment of boarded-out children, and to report periodically to the Board the result of their observations and their work. Supervision is completed by the frequent visits, also without notice, of the Inspectors of the Board to every home. This ceaseless vigilance is a main feature of the system; it prevents shortcomings, otherwise undetected; it is the guarantee that all is going on well. It is not only the certain corrective of ill-treatment and wrong which may grow up after an apparently wise original selection of a foster-parent; it not only keeps all guardians up to their duty by a sense of its perpetual operation; but it inevitably reveals any defect in the selection in the first place of a home; it discovers whether children are behaving properly; it is a sure preventive of abuse and scandal and of any discredit to the system. I have always felt it my duty to dwell earnestly on the importance of this element of boarding-out. And I am glad to bear testimony here once more to the zeal, the tact, the industry, and the intelligent discharge of duty which have characterized the various committees of philanthropic ladies thus far appointed. The system has succeeded because such committees have been available.

As for the cardinal object of the system that must be patent. It is to surround the orphaned and destitute children of the country with the conditions of ordinary family life, so that they may feel as little as may be the lack of parentage, need not be forced into or remain in asylums, and may grow up amid all the manifold and varied influences of home, and eventually become good citizens. A collateral object, perhaps not definitely sought, but which yet is gained under the working of the system, is that by this mode of caring for dependent children certain portions of the people are compelled to accept a partnership with the State in the work and its grave responsibilities.

It is noteworthy that the testimony in favour of boarding-out, derived from experience, varies very slightly, notwithstanding that the different communities in which the system is adopted have special characteristics. The fact is that the prime conditions under which alone boarding-out can triumph are the same in all communities and all countries. I have before me a small pamphlet written by Miss Joanna Margaret Hill, a member of a family whose lives are devoted to philanthropic work, and especially that of ameliorating the condition of fatherless and destitute children in the United Kingdom. That lady pleads for the extension of the boarding-out system on the ground of its proved success. And by way of answering objections which are still made, after a thirteen years' successful trial of the system in England, Miss Hill points out that homes in every way suitable are to be obtained in plenty, if a little trouble be taken and under certain conditions; that any stinting of food or clothing to obtain a profit out of the payment for maintenance is checked by the certainty that it will show in the child's health or appearance; that proof is abundant that children who have gone out into the world resort in times of trouble or perplexity to the foster-parents for counsel and sympathy, just as if there were a natural tie between the parties; and that the periodical inspection of the children is the more effective in discovering any causes of complaint, because the objects of the inspection are less conscious of the operation, and more free to speak than children in orphan schools and asylums. Miss Hill's concluding paragraph may be quoted: "Thus, while the boarding-out system is confessedly the most economical, it is maintained to be the safest and best for our permanent children. It restores them to family life among persons of acknowledged good character, and establishing a tie which is not broken when they go forth to work for themselves, promotes vigorous health of body and mind, habits of self-dependence, and a knowledge of common life; and meanwhile secures for them inspection at once constant and unknown to its objects, and therefore thorough." These statements the State Children's Relief Board might with perfect justice adopt with respect to its own work and the results of that work.

This Department has recently been placed in possession (by the Agent-General, Sir Saul Samuel) of official reports from many eminent English and European

European authorities. And it is with satisfaction that I notice that all the evidence which tends to show the great advantage of boarding-out over all other methods of dealing with State children is not afforded by visionary enthusiasts, but by practical and specially qualified Government officials and reformers, who are not likely to have been influenced by sentiment, who have also had long experience of both orphanages and workhouses, and who seem from the statistics they have furnished to have bestowed exemplary care in obtaining authentic information of results.

From quarters nearer home also there comes most reliable testimony of a like character in the form of official statistics and reports. In Victoria at the end of last year there were nearly 2,000 children in homes. There the boarding-out system had become the national policy with regard to neglected children, other than those of the criminal classes, and all the Government institutions excepting one, which is used as a depôt and receiving house, and cannot of course be dispensed with, have been abolished. And in South Australia the same result is being attained, though not so rapidly; but still, on June 30, 1883, the date of the last annual report of the Adelaide Destitute Board, there were 450 children boarded-out. In Queensland and Tasmania the system is also in force. The annual report of the English Local Government Board for 1883 shows that in England alone no less than eighty Unions had adopted the system; while in Scotland, in December, 1883, there were between 6,000 and 7,000 children boarded-out. And throughout Europe the system is operating quite as extensively and with equal success. At a Conference of the "National Association of Great Britain for the Promotion of Social Science," held in London, under the presidency of Lord Aberdare, in March, 1883, the barrack system of dealing with dependent children was very strongly condemned, and the Conference, satisfied by the closest inquiries as to the operations of boarding-out in various places for upwards of twenty years, unanimously recommended its universal adoption.

What I have so far written is in the main a repetition, in condensed form, of matter which has been stated more fully in my former reports; and although the evidence in support of the system is of more recent date, and should therefore be of more conclusive nature, its purport is precisely that which I have already insisted on. In my last Annual Report, founding my remarks on the success and logical force of the principle of boarding-out, I sketched out what seemed to me the proper lines for a further extension of the system and its management, and of necessary legislation; and although nothing has as yet been done to carry my views into effect, I am still so sensible of the need for extending the principles under which the Board works, and of augmenting its powers and scope, that I shall refer once more to the provisions which I alluded to as those which should be embodied in any new legislation on this subject. I must confess that I do not anticipate that thorough legislation in this matter will be possible till the opinion of the public is made to act on Parliament; and what I now state is put forward in the hope of influencing and instructing public opinion. That hope is strengthened by my conviction that reason is manifestly with the work which the State Children's Relief Board is promoting, and that an unprejudiced examination of the matter will convince all intelligent minds that no more beneficial social legislation could be framed than that which is here again counselled.

It would conduce at once to economy and efficiency if all Government institutions for the relief of destitute children were placed under one management. Then it would be possible to deal systematically with a very difficult problem. Uniformity of treatment would not be possible or desirable, but it is not possible, as things are adjusted at present, to do the fit thing at the right time and in the right way. The present regulation of our charities is unsystematic, costly, irresponsible. I have not hesitated to avow my belief that as regards the vast bulk of the children of the State boarding-out should be adopted, as being incomparably the best mode of dealing with them—the best mode alike for themselves and for society; and where boarding-out, pure and simple, may be inapplicable, such modification of its principles in relation to various classes of children as experience has approved should be applied. The children to be dealt with may be named in three categories. There are (1) those who can at once be boarded-out, as largely as opportunities offer for securing suitable foster-parents and homes, and conscientious local committees. An  
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agency with unfettered power to dispose of all such children would soon depopulate the various institutions. Then (2) there are children suitable for boarding-out in every respect except one. They are the unfortunate victims of disease, inherited or acquired, whom no foster-parent would care to have, and for whom barrack life is more unwholesome, mentally, morally, and physically, than it is even for robust children. Power should be possessed by those who are responsible for the disposal of destitute children to place such unhappy ones in cottage homes, under the care of select motherly persons, surrounded by comforts, in the enjoyment of suitable companionship, and subject, like boarded-out children, to jealous and vigilant official and local supervision. This would be a most beneficent adaptation of the boarding-out principle to special circumstances, and should be under the control of the agency charged with the management of the whole business of State children. Our Victorian neighbours have tried the plan successfully in connection with one of their best managed institutions—the Melbourne Orphan Asylum at Brighton—presided over by Dr. Moorhouse, Bishop of Melbourne, who takes a practical interest in its working. The daily average number of children attached to that institution last year was 359, of whom 224 were boarded-out, and 135 maintained at the asylum, which is built on the “cottage-home” plan of separate houses containing separate families, one house being a sanatorium for children returned or refused by foster-parents because of ill-health or weakly constitutions; other houses are occupied by elder boys, who are instructed in trades and agricultural pursuits, and one is set apart for training girls as domestic servants. In England this plan of dealing with dependent children is also extensively adopted. The Princess Mary’s Village Homes at Addlestone consist of thirteen buildings, each costing £400 in erection, and intended to accommodate ten children under the care of a matron or mother, the whole being under one general superintendent. The report for last year of the English National Committee for promoting the boarding-out system “confidently recommends that system and cottage homes as best adapted to the wants of orphaned and destitute children.” And Dr. Barnado’s cottage homes for destitute children in London, Essex, Jersey, and Canada, which are entirely dependent for support on free-will offerings, now contain upwards of 1,200 children, gathered in principally from among the waifs and strays of the London streets. These homes, and others at Kent, Surrey, and Leeds, are, according to the statistics, doing a marvellous work of reclamation, and they contain children who had “lost an eye, a foot, a hand, or an arm; who were crippled or deformed; whose faces were seared with disease, or who came from the streets covered with loathsome sores, and for these reasons alone had been rejected by other institutions,” in which particular I may remark, by the way, the English institutions are not dissimilar from some of our own. In order to practically test the advantage of the cottage-home plan, the State Children’s Relief Board has for some time past (by permission of Mrs. Jefferis, one of its members) exercised official supervision over that lady’s cottage home at Newtown, and has also arranged with a well-tried guardian, who has no other family ties or responsibilities, to take charge of seven boarded-out children, three of whom were declared in their first homes to be unmanageable. In both cases the results are proving most satisfactory. Thirdly, there is a class of children whom their early surroundings have made morally unfit for immediate boarding-out. For such, industrial asylums and reformatories on a limited scale must be retained. Before being sent out into the world these children must certainly be in a measure cleansed from the demoralizing influences which have encompassed them. Several means of purification would probably be suggested. There would be strict separation of the sexes—that I believe from the knowledge gained by the Board during the past three years to be indispensable; there would be proper classification; there would be industrial instruction; and, under the control of a Board convinced that boarding-out was the best imitation of the natural life of society that could be secured for these fatherless and deserted waifs, the adjustments of the asylum or reformatory would be made to partake as much as was possible in the circumstances of the characteristics of family life. Such adjustments have been adopted elsewhere, as I have said, and are as capable of being adopted here, if the management of destitute children were concentrated and systematic; were pervaded by a deep sense of the unwholesomeness of barrack life; if those who preside over it were desirous of reclaiming permanently the human material in its control; and were assured by experience that no means of reclamation are so sure and trustworthy as the refining influences of home. A Board convinced that boarding-out was the best mode



mode of disposing of children to make them respectable members of society would so order asylums and reformatories as to fit their inmates, however morally soiled and unclean they might be at first, for such entrance into society. It will be evident therefore, if the case for boarding-out be admitted, that the first and foundation provision of new legislation, aiming at improved dealing with the children of the State, will be concentration of the management in the hands of a single agency, like the State's Children Relief Board, which may guide and rule affairs systematically, with flexibility, and with a defined purpose pervading the whole texture of its operations. I am anxious to avoid instituting any comparison between the actual working of the State Children's Relief Board and that of other charities, but no one who observes the course of events can be ignorant that between the two a certain amount of conflict exists, and that a certain degree of jealousy is developed which tends to defeat the cardinal purpose of all the organizations. Such conflict and such jealousy are inevitable, I imagine, where the central management is not united; but in their presence it is impossible to work with full effect to a common end. If that common end be, as I think it ought to be, the boarding-out of all the neglected and destitute children of the country, who can be so dealt with, those who are conducting other systems will be almost prone to throw obstacles in the way rather than lend every assistance. There will be friction, and hindrance, and divided counsels, instead of smoothness and harmony among those who ought to have a common end in view—I mean the welfare of the children. Officers on each side will naturally be jealous for a system rather than for perfection of results; and, in short, as I have said, the cause for which charitable agencies exist must necessarily suffer.

The legislation I have sketched would have the effect of altering the machinery under which the charity of the State towards dependent children is distributed. But should no change be made in that respect the working of our charities has shown that enlarged powers in certain directions are needed alike by the State Children's Relief Board and the managers of several other institutions. In my report of last year, at pp. 14-18, I set out somewhat fully the principal points upon which early legislation was desirable. I need not repeat in detail all that was there said; but, as the requisite powers are still to seek, it is necessary that I should indicate in a general way the grounds upon which they are demanded. It will be noted that some of the suggestions were designed to make the boarding-out system more effective; but one of the chief powers asked for would be valuable not only to this Board, but also to other authorities who are concerned with the care and regulation of destitute and neglected children.

The State very properly comes to the help of such children. It accepts with a conspicuous liberality the duty of standing to them in the place of their lost or unfaithful parents. In these pages it has been argued that the boarding-out method is preferable to any other. Yet, as between a barrack in which food, clothing, and shelter are extended to those in need, and the street, it requires no words to show that the barrack is merciful consideration and benignant care. Instead of abandonment to misery, bodily pain, temptation to crime, there are provided housing, some degree of comfort, wholesome control. The boarding-out system goes further indeed; its end is higher, and its modes more certain to ensure the best fruit for the outlay, but in one way or the other the State supplies a lack of parental guardianship. This Board has found, as other Boards have found, that the willingness of the State to provide for necessitous children is shamefully taken advantage of. Parents whose obligations have become irksome have no compunction in shirking them on to the shoulders of the State. They are perfectly content that their offspring should be dependent on State bounty, even when they have sufficient means to contribute at least a share of the cost involved in the care of their children. The law, as it stands at present, does not enable conductors of charities to reach such cases, and to compel unwilling parents, who are able, to pay some of the expenses of their children's maintenance. Instances innumerable might be cited in the experience of this and other Boards in which parents and guardians morally bound to pay, and in receipt of wages amply sufficient to allow them to contribute, have set all efforts at defiance designed to force them to discharge their obligations. My report last year exhibited the details of the powers required to remedy this state of things.

things. The defaulters and the circumstances of the default are many, and the relationships of the defaulters to children vary; but the principle which should underlie the needed legislation is the principle of compulsion applied to relatives of children who become the care of the State, obliging them to bear when able a portion of the burden of maintenance. The State Children's Relief Board has no desire to limit or withhold any charity which is fairly due. It will cheerfully come to the rescue of the orphaned and the lone. It will ask no aid from indigent widows, nor require poverty to lessen its little store. It is an agency of practical help, but it requires protection against shameless imposition. Many cases occur in which it is highly desirable for the sake of the children and for the sake of society that the State should step in through this Board, and give the children better care than they could otherwise hope for. Illegitimate children, for example, or the children of widowers, often become manifestly fit objects for the guardianship of the Board. It is a charity to all concerned for the Board to accept the obligation of guardianship, but in cases where the relatives are able to bear a part of the cost of maintenance it is clear that the Board should be armed with power to compel unwilling parents to contribute.

It is not my province here to discuss theological or scientific problems, but daily experience tells us that the circumstances in which children are brought up have much to do with the moulding of the character of the future man or the future woman. As in the material world, so in the moral. If the air a child breathes is foul and unhealthy, if his clothing is scanty and his food poor, if he must labour incessantly and is deprived of rest and recreation, if the joys of childhood are to him unknown, he will grow up—if he does not succumb under the load of privation—feeble, wanting in stamina, probably deformed, certainly stunted—shorn in some way of due proportion of manhood. If, in addition to the physical misery of his circumstances, he is environed with conditions of moral degradation—if he is familiarized with the language of profanity and habituated to unseemliness, if pure, religious, and homeful influences and laws are absent from his squalid home, if in fine he have no moral training—such a child must as certainly become criminal, as he will certainly be weak and puny of body. He will be in mind and in frame what circumstances have made him. That is the law of life. I have before me now the twenty-third annual report of the Children's Aid Society of New York—one of the most famous and extensive organizations of our day for the reformation and protection of children—which contains an account of a criminal family whose antecedents the society's officials took the trouble to trace from prison statistics for one hundred years. The tale of discovery is instructive. The genealogy went back to five girls, some of them illegitimate, belonging to a family of roving people who lived by hunting and fishing, and partly by stealnig. They attended neither church nor school; in their miserable hovel male and female members slept without regard to privacy or decency; in severe seasons they depended to some extent on charity; their life and its conditions were such as might be expected to bear evil fruit. They did bear such fruit. All through the century the descendants of these five girls were found among the criminals and the idiots, the licentious and the insane, the paupers and the prostitutes of the time. As surely as they were born the instincts of crime were born with them; these instincts were fostered by the surroundings of the infant, of the boy, or the girl, and so the criminal tendency was perpetuated and reappeared in every generation. Seeds of iniquity were sown in suitable soil, and they sprang up and bore their natural harvest; 709 descendants of these wretched beings are carefully tabulated, whose names are obtained mainly from the prison records. 368 of them were legitimate, 91 were known to be illegitimate, and 250 were unknown as to birth. Of these 128 were professional prostitutes, 67 were diseased, 18 kept houses of ill-fame, 142 received out-door relief, 64 were in the workhouse, 76 were publicly recorded as criminals. The investigators concluded that among other results of the existence of this one stream of criminal life the State had been subjected to losses equivalent to a tax of £200,000. I have very little doubt that if our own prison statistics were similarly analyzed some equally startling results arising from the existing method of dealing with criminal children would be disclosed, as the Inspector-General of Police, in his report for 1883, says:—"The cases of juvenile immorality and depravity which frequently come under public notice are most appalling. . . . The more general diffusion of education does not appear to have had the moral effect which was hoped for. . . . I find upon careful examination of  
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the records during a period of six months respecting 494 young persons—male and female—who were apprehended for minor offences, but who may be expected to relapse into a career of crime and immorality, that only twenty-four were unable to read and write.” Can there be any doubt that if upon the five sisters, or any of the vile brood that issued from them, or upon the 494 young persons alluded to by Mr. Fosbery, real reformatory influences had been exercised, the tale of loss, and of sin and crime and degradation, would have been lessened? It is true that where conditions are favourable to morality depravity is often manifested. Most families have their scapegrace: there is a black sheep in almost every flock. Certain theologians would say that original sin exhibits its operation in spite of surroundings. That, as I have hinted, is not an inquiry upon which I feel called on to enter. But the evil which is in human nature grows to portentous dimensions where circumstances are favourable to its progress, and may be diminished by forethought and care.

These considerations justify me in reverting to the reformatory character which all projects for dealing with neglected or criminally-disposed children should bear. It is much to get hold of such children, to feed them, clothe them, house them, and in some degree to educate them. Such work is good work, as far as it goes. Unhappily it does not go far enough. Reform is only thorough when bulwarks against vice are set up within the individual; when he is strengthened by mental habit and by principle against temptation. Its permanence is doubtful when it is due merely to outside restraint. A prisoner in gaol cannot steal, so long as the walls of the cell confine him; but if he have not acquired in gaol a moral sense of the iniquity of thieving, on his release he will steal again. Much of the treatment of State children in this country resembles rather the discipline of a prison than the discipline which a true reformer would impose. And here comes in the value of the principle which the boarding-out system applies, and which would be applied in varied forms if that system were recognized as the one effective mode of reformation. That principle is, I repeat, the salutary influence of home training. At every stage of dealing with a child under care, training having that character would be brought to bear upon him. Evil dispositions would be repressed; good instincts would be matured. The French establishment at Mettray—one of the most successful of all such experiments at reformation—rests upon the germinal idea of “the reconstruction of the family for those offences against society which are too often the result of parental neglect, or bad example, or homelessness.” “A stranger,” says a celebrated authority on reformatories, “alighting at the entrance gate, looks down an avenue of cottages, the church, with the school to the right of it, closing the view. . . . Other structures, such as the infirmary and some of the offices, break what would otherwise be a rather formally-arranged collection of cottages into a sufficiently picturesque village. Your first impression on entering is that you are in a well-arranged village, amongst villagers, the members of the families engaged at their various occupations passing to or fro from house or shop as in ordinary social life. . . . The history of the colony is full of incidents, well authenticated, that illustrate in the most striking—many of them in the most touching—way the effect of this system in reclaiming, through the influence of family life, the most unpromising subjects.” Mettray has now been founded thirty-three years, and more than 4,000 children have been received into it. Cases of absconding are almost unknown. The evidence taken before a Select Committee on Criminal and Destitute Children a year or two ago affords another marked example of the success of reformatories conducted on the family plan in the Rauhe Haus of Germany, an establishment in which the children are classed in groups of twelve, “each forming a family at the head of which is an officer discharging the duties of a father. All these, again, are attached to their common centre, the director, who presides over the whole, and watches over their general interests; the chapel, the school, and the workshops alone are common to the whole, and these serve in some degree as a bond of association among the different families who there meet at certain intervals.” The most successful of all the reformatory institutions of which I have any official record, however, is the Redhill Establishment in Surrey, England, which deals solely with the worst classes of the juvenile criminal population of Great Britain, and which is managed very much on the lines of the French and German institutions I have briefly alluded to. The statistics of Redhill are most instructive, and

and should afford encouragement to those who may shortly have to deal with the reformatory question in this Colony. "The benevolent, able, and enlightened men, to whom the institution owed its formation in 1788," says a writer upon this reformatory, "were the first to deal with that social problem at once so important and so difficult, the right treatment of the youthful criminal. With a remarkable prescience of the real solution of the difficult problem they undertook to solve, they began operations by hiring a few cottages in the village of Hackney, and distributing the children whom they took into their care into little families of twelve." And in each of these humble dwellings the boys receive some kind of industrial training. After passing through various stages, the society established the present reformatory at Redhill, but the plan of classifying and dealing with the children in families has never been departed from. Of late years the admissions have been wholly confined to boys who have been guilty of criminal practices. Every inmate has been once, and many have been eight and ten times, convicted of crime. On his first admission the boy is placed in the probationary department, where he is subjected to close superintendence and control—indeed, this department possesses the security of a prison without the prison surroundings and associations. When his habits and character have been sufficiently ascertained he is transferred to the workshops on the estate, where his industrial training is sedulously pursued, and he enjoys a greater degree of liberty. After a period, varying from one to three years, according to his proficiency in his trade, and his general improvement, the boy is apprenticed to a master in the particular business which he has learnt, or his friends are assisted to get him employment, so as to secure him, as far as possible, a fair start on re-entering the world again. The occupations taught are farming, shoemaking, carpentering, blacksmithing, baking, and bricklaying. The result of this method of dealing with criminal boys has shown the relapses into crime during twenty-five years to have been only 3 per cent. The boys, it will be seen, both in the French, German, and English institutions, live in families; they work, study, engage in sport, and, while obliged to submit to discipline, are conscious of little restraint which they do not themselves impose or consent to.

My conception of a reformatory would, however, take things further than the establishment of a New South Wales Mettray or Redhill Asylum, much as I hope to see such an institution established. The preliminary work of reformation would be but begun in the reformatory. There inmates would be classified, disciplined, taught the rudiments of good behaviour; instructed in the preliminary stages of handicrafts. As to classification of the children in families, its value cannot be over-estimated. Its absence constitutes weakness in the reforming power of any institution, as has been amply manifested in connection with reformatory work in Victoria. Then, in due course, each inmate would be boarded-out or apprenticed. And whether boarded-out or apprenticed the most effectual guarantee would be taken for the continuance of the reforming process. For, as has already been said, the boarded-out child is not then abandoned to his fate. Care precedes entry into the life of the world, oversight follows him. Equal vigilance is observed in the selection of the foster-parent and the master; and foster-parent and master are diligently watched in the performance of their duties by officials and by local functionaries. In these respects the children apprenticed through this Board, after their period of boarding-out has expired, enjoy a marked advantage over those sent out from any other Government institution in this Colony, in proof of which I may state that from the Orphan Schools alone there are, I believe, from 500 to 600 children now apprenticed who are practically at the mercy of their employers, because they are under no kind of official supervision or protection. Thus, from the moment a child from this Department came under the control of the State he would be subject to the most wholesome influences. If he had so far lived in circumstances of depravity and vice, he would in the reformatory become one of a family, and live as fully as was possible to observe it, the family life. When he became the inmate of a true family all the associations would be select, and he would not have been rudely introduced into an entirely new and diverse mode of existence. The family itself would have been carefully chosen, and the obligations of those under whom the child was placed would compel them to give him the best available moral and mental training. It is because I wish to see at work such a systematic mode of reforming the depraved child-life of the country that I have dealt with this subject so fully,  
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that I have illustrated possibilities here by instancing results accomplished elsewhere, and that I desire to impress upon our people, the Government, and the Legislature, the desirableness of concentrating under one organization the general management of the charity of the State towards destitute, neglected, or criminally-disposed children.

Before passing away from this most important question I may point out that a comparison has lately been instituted between the results attained by the "Vernon" in this Colony and the Ballarat Reformatory for boys in Victoria. The justice of the comparison has been denied by the Victorian authorities, on the ground that the human material operated upon was not precisely the same. The truth seems to be that in both cases boys of criminal habits and with criminal tendencies are committed through the Courts for reformatory treatment together with merely neglected street waifs; but in the case of Victoria the younger children never reach the criminal institution—they are intercepted and sent to an industrial school, while in this Colony, in consequence of the absence of a boys' reformatory (for the "Vernon" is legally only an industrial school), the two classes of children are permitted to mix indiscriminately—a shameful condition of things which has too long been permitted to exist. No system of separation can possibly be adopted under the existing arrangements. I find on reference to the report of the Inspector of Public Charities for last year that the committals to the "Vernon" included three children between three and seven years of age, and thirty between the age of seven and ten years; and these lads, under the present method of dealing with them, inevitably associate with elder boys of the purely criminal class, several of whom have I know been convicted of the most revolting offences known to humanity. I wish it to be understood that in referring to this pernicious method of dealing with boys of tender years, many of whom are simply the homeless wanderers of the streets, I disapprove solely of the system, and in no way reflect on the management of the "Vernon," which I believe to be excellent. Indeed, I am led to understand that the Superintendent of the institution agrees with me in this matter, and is of opinion further that the ship should be used as a reformatory for elder boys only, and that the younger children should for a time be trained in an industrial school ashore, and then boarded-out. In view of the fact that a very large proportion of the elder boys of the "Vernon" are of the criminal class, it is interesting to note the difference in the results of that institution and the Ballarat Reformatory, as far as they can be ascertained from the official reports for last year, and to briefly draw attention to the cause of such difference as suggested in the leading Victorian newspapers. As indicated by the official documents, the results appear to be incomparably in favour of the "Vernon." I know from personal information that Captain Evans, Superintendent of the Ballarat Reformatory, who has recently visited this Colony officially to report on the "Vernon," denies that comparisons can fairly be made; first, because he says only forty-five per cent. of the "Vernon" boys are of the criminal class, and next, because no steps are taken to trace the career of the lads after they pass from State control in this Colony, while in Victoria the reverse is the case, and the after-life of almost every boy, whether it be good or evil, is known. I am not, however, at present concerned to establish the justice or otherwise of the comparison. What I desire to cite is the conclusion of the leading Victorian journals as to the reason for the apparently superior excellence of the "Vernon" discipline as shown by the latest annual reports, and in this connection it is not necessary to consider that the two classes of children are associated. In the general treatment of neglected and destitute children, Victoria, it is urged, has nothing to learn from New South Wales. Rather, says the writer, can the sister Colony teach her something. Victoria has adopted to a much greater extent than her neighbour the practice of boarding children out; and has proved by that extended experience its admitted superiority to any other method of dealing with State children. But in the one particular of boys who call for the operation of reforming influences, New South Wales bears away the palm from Victoria, because New South Wales has practically made boarding-out the main part of her method of reformation. The "Vernon" inmates of the purely reformatory class are retained in the ship only till they are sufficiently disciplined to be apprenticed with safety, and their career as apprentices is in many respects that of boarded-out children. This process, I may remark, however, is boarding-out without its proper safeguards. The special care in selecting homes exerted by the State Children's Relief Board, and the perpetual local and official

official oversight which follows the children put out, are wanting in the case of "Vernon" apprentices. Yet, notwithstanding non-observance of the conditions, which our Board deems essential to pronounced success, many of the boys who have been demoralized by early influences and surroundings turn out well, when placed in circumstances of family life after a brief period of preliminary discipline. The fact may be justly cited, as the newspaper writer cites it, as a further proof of the value of the boarding-out system.

I have thus far dealt with the general principles of the system, and the desirability of applying them to all existing and future methods of dealing with State children in this Colony. I will now proceed to refer in detail to the operations of the State Children's Relief Department during the past year; and at the outset I would draw attention to the punctuality with which the returns have been furnished and compiled, which has admitted of the preparation within three weeks after the termination of the official year of a report of a very voluminous character.

On April 5th, 1883, there were 307 children under the control of the Board, namely, 119 boys and 188 girls. From that period till April 5th, 1884, 56 children (19 boys and 37 girls) were discharged to friends, and 1 boy and 4 girls died. 133 boys and 173 girls were selected from the various institutions and placed in homes; so that there are now 552 children (232 boys and 320 girls) under the control of the Board; of these, 221 boys and 289 girls are placed out as boarders; 6 boys and 15 girls are adopted without cost of maintenance to the State; and 5 boys and 16 girls are apprenticed. These figures do not, however, represent the total number of children thus far placed in homes. Since the initiation of the boarding-out system 648 children have been removed from the public institutions and incorporated with the family life of the country; and it will be seen from the annexed appendices that of this number 84 have been restored to their parents after careful inquiries as to the parents' fitness to receive them. I have good reason to believe that none of the children thus far discharged from State control to their friends have been returned to any of the asylums. Ten of the children restored to relatives have been sent to friends in Tasmania, Victoria, and Queensland, who were found to be well to do, and consented to receive them. Of the children now boarded-out, 1 is paid for at the rate of 10s. a week in consequence of mental and physical infirmities, which necessitate special diet, care, and nursing in her case; 2 are paid for at 7s. 6d. a week, 41 are paid for at the usual maximum subsidy of 7s., and 21 at 6s. a week, for the same reasons in a lesser degree; and the ordinary subsidy of 5s. a week is paid for the remainder of the wards, excepting those under three years of age, for whose maintenance the guardians receive 7s. a week, as provided by the regulations. Since my previous report payment for 30 infants has reverted to the minimum scale, upon the children attaining their fourth year; and as it has been determined not to again board out children under the age of three years, except in special circumstances, the only children paid for in future under the maximum rates will be the ailing or the infirm. In reference to the various classes of children dealt with, the Board have, after careful consideration, adopted the following scales of payments for the future:—

- 1.—7s. a week for children actively suffering from diseases or from chronic illness.
- 2.—6s. a week for others of delicate constitutions, but not suffering from complaints of an unpleasant character.
- 3.—5s. a week in ordinary cases of boarding-out.

The Board has decided on this course for several well-grounded reasons. Experience has shown that people will sometimes apply for very young children solely to make a money profit out of them; further, that childless women who would adopt infants without charge to the State ask for payment, thinking they may as well have it as not; and it is also naturally thought that the adoption of very young children without payment is a good guarantee for their kindly treatment. Infants of any age are, however, available for adoption as heretofore, and as it has been found that with the class of applicants who are considered desirable for foster-parents the money payment is not the primary object in view, the determination referred to is not likely to materially reduce the number of infants boarded-out, while it provides a safeguard against possible unkindness and imposition. The deaths include two from



from drowning, one from malignant scarlet fever, and two from infantile wasting. In the latter cases the children were aged respectively ten and eleven months. It was thought they could not survive in the institution, and that individual care in the homes might possibly save them; but they never rallied from the illness from which they suffered when placed under the control of the Board. In both instances homes were specially selected, and increased subsidies paid to the guardians. Of the children now boarded-out 47 are paid for wholly or in part by their parents, who have contributed during the year £232 16s., an amount which it must be admitted is small in consideration of the number of parents who should be made chargeable, but which there has been much difficulty in obtaining, in view of the inability to enforce payment alluded to. A measure to remove this disability is promised by the Government, and it is hoped that it may become law as soon as the more pressing business which has engaged the attention of the Legislature during the past few months is disposed of.

In prosecutions brought by the police against defaulting guardians it has been the custom for the moneys paid into Court under magisterial orders to be forwarded direct to the Treasury. It is not sent through the institutions to which the children belonged, and so the asylums are not credited with it, although the children are maintained from asylum funds. Several such cases occurred in connection with this Department during the past year, and an effort was made to withdraw one amount from the Court, so as to test the question as to whether the usual practice should continue. The matter was referred by the Colonial Secretary to the Inspector of Public Charities for report, and the whole question was then raised, of whether it would be possible to devise a comprehensive and uniform plan of dealing, under an amended law, with defaulting guardians, so that one central authority should be responsible for the recovery of arrears, and so preserve cognizance of defaulters that few should have opportunities of escaping. After consultation with the Inspector of Charities, a memorandum was sent down from the Board, suggesting that the best way to treat these cases would be to pass them through the hands of an officer specially appointed to deal with them, and that the officer should be under the Inspector of Charities' direction. It was pointed out that a return could be furnished monthly to the Inspector by the managers of the various asylums, embodying all information supplied to them relative to the parents of the children admitted, and the sources of the admission orders. The officer would thus have a starting-point for his investigations. It was further suggested that the Inspector-General of Police might be invited to state whether the duty of prosecuting defaulters, upon cases prepared by the officer, could be vested in the police. Practically this would be merely an extension of the plan adopted at present. And in many instances the police are in possession of the principal information necessary for the preparation of these cases. If this course were followed, all moneys collected through the Courts might be paid direct into the Treasury by the police, and a record kept showing these particular transactions. The officer having the cases and results thus recorded, could periodically furnish to each of the institutions concerned statements of the payments made on their behalf, so that the managers could properly credit their respective Departments in the annual statements. Further, these proposals respecting defaulters need not affect the payments voluntarily made to the institutions by contributing parents, which could be collected as usual. If some general plan of this character were adopted, it would be improbable that parents could evade their responsibilities, because they would be well under surveillance, and, under the promised legislation, might be dealt with criminally. The fact that there are at the present time several hundreds of such defaulters is proof that the matter is not of minor importance in connection with the work of our institutions.

The sum of £6,140 was voted by Parliament for expenditure by the State Children's Relief Department during 1883. It was anticipated that this would admit of 400 children being placed out by the end of the year, but the operations of the Board increased to an extent that was unexpected, and the vote was accordingly insufficient. It therefore became necessary to ask for an advance from the Treasury, as provided by section 2 of 44 Victoria No. 24, and a further sum of £450 was accordingly placed in the Bank of New South Wales to the credit of the Board. The details of expenditure will be found in the appended balance-sheet. I have in previous

previous reports explained that it is difficult to accurately calculate the precise number of children under control throughout any given period, in consequence of the irregular manner in which they are removed from the institutions, but a method of tabulating returns has been devised which will in future obviate this difficulty. Although 306 children were boarded-out from April 1st, 1883, to April 5th, 1884, the average number of these under control for a whole year, allowing for the fact that they were drafted from the asylums in monthly divisions, was only 183, or 490 altogether, inclusive of those in homes (307) when the year's work commenced. The total expenditure of £7,792 distributed over this number shows the average cost to have been about £15 18s. per child. It will thus be seen that the cost of the boarding-out system will compare favourably with that of the barrack system. This is a point, however, which, as I have already said, I do not consider to be of paramount importance so long as the best fruit for the outlay is secured to the subject and to the State. There are indeed three classes of dependent persons whose needs and misfortunes appeal specially to our humanity, and towards whom I would ever manifest a generous liberality, short of extravagance, in the disposition of public funds. They are the insane, the sick, and the orphaned. The reformation and proper training of the children thrown upon public benevolence must eventually lessen the expenditure upon gaols, and I should strongly advocate any system, no matter how costly, which would be likely to have that result, and convert the mass of the destitute juvenile population of the country into good and useful citizens.

The expenditure of the year includes maintenance and outfits of the children, cost of management, rent, travelling expenses, and sundries; and careful economy has been exercised in reference to every item. The accounts have been submitted to the Board monthly, after examination by the Finance Committee, and from my daily intercourse with the officials I have otherwise reason to believe that the financial business of the Department has been transacted with exemplary care. The estimate for the year 1884 provides for the expenditure of £12,725, and this large increase upon the vote of the previous year arises wholly from the greater number of wards to be dealt with. It is expected that by the end of the official year (April 5, 1885) there will be quite 800 children boarded-out. The vote for the year provides for the cost of additional inspection of the homes, which is now indispensable, and includes also £300 for rent of a dépôt and £700 to be expended in repairs. In connection with financial matters I may mention that the method of operating on the Parliamentary vote adopted in past years was most inconvenient; it entailed hardship on the guardians, because it seriously delayed the quarterly payments for the children's maintenance. It was customary to deposit the vote in the Bank in sums not exceeding £500, and several deposits were required to cover a quarter's liabilities. It has now been arranged that an estimate of the amount of the payments to be so made shall be prepared as soon as possible after the accounts fall due, and that a sum sufficient to liquidate them shall be promptly placed at the disposal of the Board as occasion may require, so that future delays will be avoided.

490 applications for children have been received during the year (as against 352 in the preceding twelve months). 300 applications were considered by the Board after careful investigation, of which twenty-seven were refused on the ground that the applicants were in all cases unsuitable for guardians, and in eleven instances unfit because of immorality in the homes. It is, however, satisfactory to note a marked diminution in applications of this class—a result which is doubtless due to the greater care exercised in granting recommendations. The eleven rejected applicants were so notoriously unfit that it is difficult to understand how they obtained the certificates required by the State Children's Relief Act, that they were of "sober habits and kindly character, and fit persons to have the charge and care of children."

The Board have a particular desire to encourage applications for children for adoption. This element of the boarding-out system not only relieves the State of a heavy expenditure, but it incorporates the children with the families in which they are placed in the most effective manner possible. But it has to be carefully applied to prevent abuses. It is a common practice for people to ask for children for adoption who are nearly old enough for service, in order to avoid the payments provided under the apprenticing indentures, or to evade the essential conditions of family life  
which



which the system imposes. Such applications are not easily detected, and consequently it has been determined to restrict the adopted children to those under eight years of age, unless good reason to the contrary can be shown. Several fatherless and motherless infants have been adopted by childless people in very good circumstances, and there can be no doubt that in such cases the children will eventually inherit property.

The children hitherto boarded-out have been selected from the asylums in the following proportions:—Benevolent Asylum, 424; Asylum for Destitute Children, Randwick, 49; Protestant Orphanage, 75; Roman Catholic Orphanage, 58; Infant's Home, Ashfield, 35; Industrial Schools for Girls, Biloela, 5; Children's Hospital, 2; total, 648. As the Benevolent Asylum is practically the national receiving house for destitute children they are promptly removed as opportunities offer for placing them in homes. And it is significant that such children, no matter how bad their home life and its surroundings may have been, are far more easily managed, and certainly do not possess worse vices, than the unfortunate little ones who have been for years trained in the institutions. This point is, however, more fully explained elsewhere apart from the statistical summary of the report with which I am now dealing.

The children at present boarded-out are located as follows:—Ashfield, 6; Annandale, 4; Armidale, 3; Balmain, 16; Burwood, 2; Brisbane Water, 3; Braidwood, 1; Bowral, 2; Bungonia, 7; Bathurst, 13; Branxton, 2; Bargo, 6; Mittagong, 1; Joadja Creek, 1; Hill Top, 4; Fitzroy Falls, 1; Kangaroo Valley, 1; Burdenda, 1; Camperdown, 3; Concord, 1; Canterbury, 2; Cootamundra, 2; Kilrush, 1; Litledale, 1; Cullinga, 1; Cobbity, 2; Elderslie, 1; Camden, 3; Cook's River, 1; Darlington, 2; Glebe, 11; Gladesville, 1; Goulburn, 111; Homebush, 3; Hay, 1; Hinton, 2; Hanbury, 2; Kingston, 6; Kogarah, 1; Kiama, 2; Leichhardt, 15; Liverpool, 1; Marrickville, 7; Miller's Forest, 2; Mudgee, 4; Morpeth, 1; Maitland, 20; Bishop's Bridge, 1; Menangle, 14; Argyle East, 4; Merriwa, 1; M'Donald Town, 3; Newtown, 19; Newcastle, 28; Tighe's Hill, 1; Nyngan, 1; Pymont, 4; Paddington, 4; Penrith, 5; Parramatta, 23; Petersham, 1; Prospect, 1; Picton, 1; Queanbeyan, 7; Mosquito Island, 4; Redfern, 7; Ryde, 4; Rookwood, 2; Redmyre, 1; Raymond Terrace, 2; Rouse Hill, 1; Sydney, 11; Summer Hill, 6; St. Leonards, 15; Surry Hills, 8; Shoalhaven, 2; Tomago, 2; Tarago, 1; Tamworth, 1; Ultimo, 2; Woodburn, 4; Milton, 3; Yatteyatah, 2; Ulladulla, 4; Waverley, 2; Woolloomooloo, 7; Waterloo, 5; Wickham, 5; Windellama, 9; Windsor and Pitt Town, 11; Wollongong, 2; Wallsend, 1; Wallerawang, 1; Watson's Bay, 1; Waratah, 6; and there are 18 boarded-out children under transfer now in the Benevolent Asylum.

It will be noted from the following classification of the guardians' occupations and circumstances that very few poor homes have been selected. The amount paid for the maintenance of the children is so small—in the great majority of cases 5s. a week only, which also covers the cost of clothing, after the first outfit is supplied by the Department—that it is not thought wise to place them in families where the cost of their food would be felt as a material item in the household expenditure. The foster-parents are, it will be seen, presumably above the pressure of poverty, being either tradesmen, farmers, or mechanics, and as there is now no difficulty in procuring homes of these classes, applications from persons in poor circumstances are not as a rule entertained. I do not wish to be understood as implying that the Board are of opinion that such persons would be unkind to the children, but it has been deemed safer not to select guardians who would be tempted by poverty to stint their charges in food or clothing. There are now registered:—Accountants, 6; home laundresses, 18; dressmakers, 24; engineers, 4; orchardists, 2; foreman of works, 2; coachman, 1; bricklayers, 4; timber merchant, 1; gasfitters, 2; blacksmiths, 4; agricultural implement maker, 1; master miller, 1; upholsterer, 3; bakers, 3; letter-carrier, 1; journeyman brewer, 1; free-selectors, 3; postmasters, 2; clergymen, 4; clerks, 6; clerk of petty sessions, 1; cordial-maker, 1; tailors, 2; dealer, 1; surveyor, 1; fruiterer, 1; carpenters, 30; mates of vessels, 2; coach-builders, 2; civil servants, 7; widows living on means, 2; builders, 13; storekeepers, 23; boatbuilder, 1; school-teachers, 13; carters, 10; railway porters, guards, and engine-drivers, 20; stationmasters, 2; stoker, 1; widows supported by sons, 3; hawker,

hawker, 1; boarding-house-keepers, 3; gardeners, 15; master butchers, 2; sempstresses, 2; coroner, 1; watchmaker, 1; asylum attendants, 10; stonemasons, 2; ironworkers, 3; farmers, 73; shoemaker, 1; dairymen, 6; policemen, 2; drapers, 3; magistrate, 1; joiner, 1; plasterer, 1; painters, 5; labourers, 3; graziers, 2; teacher of music, 1; warehousemen, 5; barber, 2; commission agent, 1; clerks, 5; packers, 4; householders, 5; restaurant-keeper, 1; harnessmaker and saddler, 2; sawyer, 1; compositor, 1; salesman, 1; animal inspector, 1; poundkeeper, 1; blind-maker, 1; cutler, 1; manager, 1; brassfounder, 1; seaman, 1; doctor, 1; editor, 1; undertaker, 1; quarryman, 1; miner, 1; nurses, 5. There have been sixty-eight transfers of children from their first guardians to other foster-parents during the year. In six cases the homes were found to be unsatisfactory after an apparently wise original selection. There was no active unkindness to the children excepting in one case, but the guardians were found to be neglectful of their charges, who were at once removed and more happily placed. In the majority of cases the guardians have given up the children because of their uncleanly habits and immoral propensities—a matter fully discussed, too, in my last year's report. Several children have been placed in no less than four or five homes, with a desire to give them every possible chance of reformation before sending them to the industrial schools. No children have been forwarded to either "Biloela" or the "Vernon," but there are two at present under control whose fate in those directions is at present uncertain. Frequent transfers are undesirable, and in this connection I may fitly point out that the State Children's Relief Board of this Colony has been placed at a great disadvantage as compared with the managers of the system in the other colonies. In both Victoria and South Australia the boarding-out department has the control of all the public institutions for children. Consequently there is a reliable source for ascertaining the characters and habits of the inmates. In this Colony the Board has had no such opportunities. The selection of children has been to a large extent mere chance work. Apparently healthy little ones have been presented as pure and wholesome and manageable who have afterwards been found to be periodically afflicted with unpleasant physical infirmities, and very difficult to control. As a result a good many children have been first placed in homes to which they were quite unsuited. The transfers have been somewhat numerous, and they have not only unsettled the children but also created such dissatisfaction among the guardians that a number of good homes have been lost. The Government have, however, taken a step which will place the Board in a better position in this matter. The rent of the present offices is £250 a year, and arrangements have, I understand, been made to lease Ormond House at a rental of £300 a year for a central depôt. There children under transfer will be temporarily accommodated; and it is also intended to keep children there a week or two after their selection from the public asylums before sending them to their homes. It is hoped that by this means such a knowledge of them will be gained that "transfers," and the expense incidental thereto, will in future be far less frequent. The depôt will also afford further office and storage accommodation, which is now much needed; and there will be no additional management cost, as the boarding-out officer will be the resident superintendent.

During the past year there have been eleven regular and five special meetings of the Board, at which the attendance has been as follows:—The President, 15; Mrs. Garran, 13; Mrs. Windeyer, 11; Mrs. Jefferis, 9; Miss Stuart, 8; Lady Jennings, 7; Lady Allen, 6; Dr. Mackellar, 9; Mr. Slattery, 3. Mrs. Windeyer and Miss Stuart were on several occasions unable to attend through illness; and Mrs. Jefferis, Miss Stuart, and Mrs. Garran missed several meetings in consequence of absence from the Colony.

Mr. Sydney Maxted, the Chief Inspector and Boarding-out Officer, made 1,176 visits to children and applicants from April 1, 1883, to March 31, 1884, as shown by the records. In my report last year I drew attention to the fact that this officer's duties were so multifarious that it was impossible for him to maintain, unaided, effective official supervision of the children. On grounds of economy the appointment of another inspector has been deferred, but it cannot be longer postponed without jeopardising the children; nor is there any reason now why it should be. The Department can now fairly bear its legitimate expenses. The official staff, compared with that of Victoria, is insignificant, making due allowance for

for the difference in the number of the wards under control. The children are scattered over nearly one hundred districts—the great-majority being far inland, and many in remote parts of the Colony not at present accessible by railway, but to which they were sent because of the excellence of the homes presented. It is therefore proposed to recommend immediately the appointment of a visiting officer to devote his whole time to inspection of the homes and inquiries into applications. This help will facilitate the emptying of the institutions. Applications will be more rapidly dealt with; children may be more speedily placed out. It is not, however, intended that this aid shall supersede supervision by the boarding-out officer. That will be as continuous and effective as his other duties will permit. The operations of the Board during the past few months justify the belief that if sufficient official force is provided to admit of inquiries into applications as quickly as they are received institutions for children may be abolished within the next four or five years. As to some extent showing the magnitude of the office work, it may not be out of place to mention that nearly 6,000 letters and parcels were sent out from this Department through the post office last year, and upwards of 3,500 communications were received.

There are at present 447 separate applications for 496 children registered which the Board have not been able to deal with, because it has not yet been possible to make inquiries in respect to them. 232 children are required as boarders, 53 for adoption, and 211 as apprentices. 340 applications are from Protestants, and 107 from Roman Catholics. It will be seen that the proportion of Roman Catholic applicants is very small, while, on the other hand, the children of that denomination at present available in the institutions open to the Board are, in round numbers: Protestant, 325; Roman Catholic, 300. I would therefore earnestly ask my Catholic fellow-colonists to become active co-workers in the cause of boarding-out, and to assist in providing suitable homes for their orphaned and destitute children among the people of their own faith. The State Children's Relief Act and Regulations provide that "if there be no applications from fit persons of the same religious denomination as the children, then the children may be placed with fit persons of any other denomination"; but the Board has been careful to avoid any exercise of this power. A tender regard has been paid to the religious feelings of both Protestant and Catholic communities. The children of both classes have been placed with guardians of their own faith. And where the foster-parents have wished to send their charges to the Denominational Schools, their exemption from fees has been arranged, as in the Public Schools. In his report to me for November, 1883, the Boarding-out Officer thus refers to an official visit which he had made, when at Goulburn, to the Denominational Schools:—"I found the fifteen Catholic children at the Convent School, and the conductors of that establishment bore most gratifying testimony to the manner in which these little ones were attended to in their homes, and the regularity of their school attendance. These benevolent ladies had taken sufficient interest in the system to visit the Catholic homes occasionally, and I have not yet heard stronger evidence than they have given in reference to the satisfactory manner in which the system is working." A letter from Sister La Merci, of St. Joseph's Convent, Camden, dated February 28, 1884, bears similar testimony. That lady thanks the Department for "placing a Catholic orphan child with a good simple woman, who takes every care of her," and says, in conclusion, "the child attends our school regularly, and certainly has some painful defects of character. I quite agree with you that her disposition requires careful and kind training. As much as possible we look after her, and will visit her in her present home. Accept our sincere thanks for the interest you take in the child, and for the goodness which prompted you to write about her." Similar letters might be multiplied, as showing that the feelings of those communities who desire their children to be taught in their own schools are fully considered.

I direct attention to the tabulated school reports in Appendix M. It will be seen from these that the school attendance of the children has on the whole been very regular. Apprenticed children are only required to attend seventy days half-yearly, and when their educational attainments are up to the standard fixed by law they are exempted by certificate from school instruction. Two such certificates have been issued. It is not considered advisable to allow home instruction to supersede school

school attendance, except in isolated instances, in which special reasons may exist for the concession. It might possibly be urged otherwise that there was no safe guarantee for the children's sufficient education.

I have thus far, in the historical division of this report, dealt chiefly with a summary of the statistics of the year's operations, and remarks and suggestions incidental thereto. I will, in the concluding section, as briefly as possible, refer to a few matters of general interest, the omission of which would render an official document of this character imperfect.

First, I desire to state that I think it will be necessary to effect a change in the near future in connection with the apprenticing of children. At present their boarding-out period terminates when they are twelve years of age, and they are sent to service for five years. But they are not then exempted from attendance at school. Now it is not reasonable to expect that people will engage the children as servants and pay for the privilege of educating them. Nor do I think a girl twelve years of age should lapse into service, pure and simple. That is a critical period of child-life, when motherly guidance and careful home-training are most urgently needed. And the result of apprenticing at this age also will be that on attaining their eighteenth year the boys and girls will probably be turned adrift into the world to fight the battle of life unaided, just at a time when their passions are strongest, and they require restraining influences most. This point has recently engaged the attention of social reformers in England and Victoria; and in many of the Home Unions, and in the sister Colony also, the boarding-out age has been extended to fourteen and fifteen years, according to circumstances. I feel convinced that a similar step should be taken in this Colony; I know my view is endorsed by the managers of our principal institutions, whose opinions are entitled to respect, and I trust that the necessary legislation will soon be applied to this matter.

By an authority from the Colonial Secretary, granted under an opinion from Mr. Attorney-General Dalley, the Board first proceeded to withdraw children from Randwick Asylum on July 21, 1883. The law admits of the withdrawal of all children under twelve years of age admitted by an order from the Colonial Secretary. Five girls were selected, aged from nine to eleven years, a number of scrofulous and ophthalmic children having previously been tendered and rejected, on the ground that it would not be safe to plant them in healthy families. A deputation of Randwick Directors and Officers waited on the Colonial Secretary and protested against the withdrawal of the healthy and elder children, and the rejection of the children who had been proffered for boarding-out. The action of the Department, however, was upheld. On March 29, 1884, the Randwick Directors again entered a protest with the Colonial Secretary "against the system adopted in the matter of selecting children"; and pointed out that the children withdrawn were of too great an age to be benefited by the boarding-out system; that, in fact, they would in a year or two be eligible for apprenticeship direct from the institution, in which case, it was urged, "the State would be relieved of the cost of their maintenance; the claims of long-standing applicants for apprentices would have been satisfied, and the children would have enjoyed all the comforts and advantages of happy and prosperous homes." And it was requested that boarding-out operations at Randwick might be restricted to young and delicate children. Now, I suspect that the Directors were not made acquainted with the manner in which this Department had dealt with their children. As a matter of fact, up to March 29, 1884, the average age of the forty-nine children withdrawn from Randwick Asylum was eight years. The delicate children were not ignored. A number of them were boarded-out. The only children rejected were, as I have said, those suffering from such complaints as rendered it unsafe for them to be placed with healthy children, but whom the Board hope to be able to deal with one day in cottage homes, as I have stated in a previous part of this Report. In the statistical portion of this Report brief mention is made of the fact that sixty-five delicate children, selected from various institutions, are now paid for at special rates, which entail an extra expenditure for maintenance above ordinary boarding-out charges amounting to £292 14s. a year. This expenditure would not have been incurred if the Department had dealt only with healthy subjects; nor stand, as it does at present, as an unfair charge against the  
boarding-out

boarding-out system. The following extract from the official record respecting eight children provided for under special rates at the last meeting of the Board will afford an accurate idea of the condition generally of children of this class :—  
 “ A. and F.G., scrofulous; suffer frequently from scalp and skin eruption; liberal milk diet recommended. A.C., necrosis of skull; to remain with guardian until fit for an operation. M.O., chronic ophthalmia—a bad case. M.M., very delicate; consumptive; requires nourishing with cod-liver oil daily. B.C., prolapsus ani. D.B., very scrofulous; liberal milk diet ordered.”

As a fact, too, there are no very young girls available for boarding-out at Randwick Asylum at present. The only Government girls there under seven years of age at the date of this report are nine Protestants and seven Catholics, so that to comply with the wish expressed in the protest referred to would be to cease boarding-out from the Randwick Institution. The absence of young children has resulted from the fact that from January 31, 1883, to January 31, 1884, 146 children of the average age of 5½ years were boarded-out from the Benevolent Asylum who would otherwise have been transferred to Randwick. The physical as well as the moral advantages accruing to these children can be best judged from the medical report of Randwick Asylum for 1882. During that year there was an average of 672 children in the institution, of whom no less than 386 were admitted at one time or other into the Catherine Hayes Hospital, “many,” the report says, “being admitted more than once.” 149 suffered from ophthalmia, and the majority of the remainder were under treatment for various skin eruptions. 386 children sent into hospital in one year, all of whom were presumably healthy when taken into the asylum, because By-law No. 6 provides that no child shall be admitted into the institution unless certified by a medical man to be free from any contagious, infectious, or cutaneous diseases. This astounding record discloses in a very practical way two complaints admitted by all experienced medical men to be the bane of large institutions—namely, ophthalmia and skin eruptions, and from both of which the children are in most cases permanently cured in a few months when they are placed in healthy country homes. That has been the experience of this Board, and of managers of the boarding-out system all over the world.

Before leaving the matter of the foregoing paragraph I think it well to quote the following sentences from a letter which the Board decided to send to the Colonial Secretary in reply to the representations in reference to the selection of the so-called elder children :—“ It appears to this Board that the most important point to be considered now is whether it is desirable to continue to extend boarding-out operations to the Government girls referred to as elder children—that is, those between the ages of eight and twelve years. The result of the operation of the boarding-out system on such children thus far selected from the various institutions has disclosed that it is of the most vital importance to their future moral welfare that they should be placed under proper home training and influences as boarders for a year or two if possible before being sent to service. It is necessary to explain fully what is meant by this statement, and this explanation is given in the annexed memo. without the slightest desire to reflect on the management of Randwick or any other asylum. The demoralized condition of these unhappy children has doubtless been the result of barrack training rather than of defective management, because the care of wisely-selected guardians has after a time effected a decided improvement in their morals, manners, and habits. It is very unlikely that this result would have been gained if they had been dealt with purely as servants. . . . The advantages claimed for the children apprenticed from Randwick Asylum are secured to them in a much higher degree if they are previously for a time placed out as boarders and then apprenticed; and the State is quite as speedily relieved of the cost of their maintenance, as the children are in both cases sent to service at the age of twelve years. As apprentices from the State Children’s Relief Department they are under the effective supervision and frequent inspection of local committees and responsible government officials—a protection which they certainly do not have if apprenticed direct from the public institutions. A feature has also been disclosed in connection with the apprenticing of boarded-out children which makes it still more desirable that the elder girls under the service age in the public asylums should when possible be for a time placed in suitable homes as boarders. Recently it became necessary for the Board to apprentice  
 sixteen

sixteen children whose periods of boarding-out had expired, and in every instance excepting two the foster-parent (although proffered other children) decided to retain the child under wages. These children will never be really treated as servants to a greater extent than the natural members of the family are so treated; they will still attend school; have their meals with the guardians; and in all essential respects be dealt with precisely as they were under the boarding-out license. It is manifest that this element of the boarding-out system must be a powerful factor of good results in respect to the after lives of the children who are thus absorbed into the family life of the country and trained under proper motherly influences to habits of morality, industry, and self-reliance." The memorandum referred to gives an illustration of twenty-four cases of boarded-out girls, all under twelve years of age, selected from the public asylums, who have been detected in the indulgence of the most revolting sexual practices. One of the worst cases is that of a child ten years old, whose sister, trained in the same institution, has been in prison for prostitution. All the cases are well authenticated, and the guardians' inquiries have led to the belief that these poor little creatures have been morally contaminated by the introduction into the institutions from which they were selected of some thoroughly bad children.

That wise provision of the State Children Relief Act which defines as a "State child" any child for whose admission into an institution a Colonial Secretary's order has been issued, was availed of in a number of cases during the past year, and has saved a number of children from the hardships of lengthy journeys, and the State from the expense which would have been incidental thereto. At Nyngan, Mudgee, Forbes, Newcastle, and in several other districts it became necessary to provide homes for orphan and destitute children. Instead of being first conveyed to the Benevolent Asylum, as the law formerly required, they were directly boarded-out in suitable homes in their own neighbourhoods, and placed under the care of local committees.

The following are the visitors at present aiding the Board in the districts named, and to whose valuable services I have already alluded more fully:—  
 Armidale—Mrs. Allingham, Mrs. Donolly, Mrs. Orridge, Mrs. Moses, Mrs. Kenny, Mrs. Patrick, Miss Wormersley. Ashfield—Mrs. Griffiths, Miss Griffiths. Brisbane Water—Mrs. T. C. Battle, Mrs. Reeve, Mrs. Herbert. Bowral—Mrs. Bowen. Balmain—Mrs. Russell and Mrs. Ford. Bungonia—Mrs. Proctor. Bathurst—Mrs. F. B. Suttor and Mrs. Webb. Berrima—Mrs. Geo. Sheppard and Mrs. Wilshire. Cobbitty—Mrs. Allnut. Cootamundra—Mrs. Gray. Coonabarabran—Mrs. M. A. B. Lamont. Camden—Mrs. Palmer. Cassilis—Mrs. Trail. Deniliquin—Mrs. McCulloch, Mrs. McArthur, Mrs. Noyes, Mrs. Taylor, Mrs. S. T. G. Watson. Forbes—Mrs. A. A. Aspinall, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. Dunstan. Field of Mars—Mrs. Stuart. Goulburn—Mrs. de Lauret, Mrs. Caldwell, Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Hayes. Glebe—Mrs. J. G. Fraser. Grafton—Mrs. McDougall. Kiama—Mrs. Dove and Miss Kendall. Lismore—Mrs. Bryant. Leichhardt—Mrs. Finlayson. Marrickville—Mrs. S. C. Brown. Moss Vale—Mrs. H. E. Kater. Menangle—Mrs. Onslow. Morpeth—Mrs. Pearson. Merriwa—Mrs. John Shaw. Mittagong—Mrs. F. C. Williams. Newcastle—Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Ellis, Mrs. O'Sullivan, Mrs. Selwyn, Mrs. Weatherill. Newtown—Mrs. Hey-Sharp. Parramatta—Mrs. Hugh Taylor, Mrs. W. J. Gunther. Queanbeyan—Miss Campbell, Mrs. P. G. Smith, Mrs. Willans, Mrs. Kemp. Raymond Terrace—Mrs. Caddell, Mrs. S. Simm. Ryde—Mrs. Collingridge, Mrs. J. C. Manning. Redmyre—Mrs. Nott. St. Leonards—Mrs. J. P. Abbott and Mrs. Whitton. Sutton Forest—Mrs. Badgery. Stroud—Mrs. MacKenzie. Tarago—Mrs. Cropper. Windsor—Mrs. Bloomfield, Miss Johnston. Wollongong—Mrs. Ewing. Woollahra—Mrs. Alexander Gordon. West Maitland—Mrs. Gillies, Mrs. Prentice, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Wolfe, Mrs. Trenchard. Woolloomooloo—Mrs. Kyngdon. Wallsend—Mrs. Neilson. Waverley—Mrs. Simpson. Ulladulla—Mrs. McMahon, Mrs. Stoddart, Miss Kendall.

The Board have still to complain of parents and other relatives not in indigent circumstances permitting children to remain a charge upon State charity until they are old enough to earn money, and then making determined efforts to reclaim them. The Board have an earnest desire to re-unite parent and child if the slightest justification



justification for doing so is presented; but applications such as I have alluded to will not be entertained. It is justly considered that the child old enough for service, whose natural protector has manifested no interest in its welfare until it is able to become a source of profit, will be happier and better cared for in a good home selected and supervised by its legal guardians than with an unnatural parent.

No permanent arrangement for providing medical attendance to the boarded-out children has yet been made, and I have once more to present the grateful acknowledgments of the Board to those medical gentlemen who have now for a period of three years given the children who needed it their valuable help without fee or reward. It is not possible to overvalue such services, nor too highly appreciate the benevolent motives which dictated them. In this connection I am glad to quote the words of a member of the medical profession, who is also one of the members of our own Board:—"Much of the success which has attended the system hitherto is due to the characteristic philanthropy of the members of the medical profession, who have in many districts attended the children either free of charge or at nominal fees, and acted as advisers to the guardians when special treatment was necessary. It is hoped that these gentlemen will continue to exercise this benevolence, and thus help to lighten the burden of the State in developing this new system of dealing with the waifs and strays of the community, and the permanent success of which must depend largely upon its economical administration, as well as upon its more solid advantages." The general health of the children has been good during the year, and I have again to mention with satisfaction the numerous instances of delicate children selected from the asylums generally becoming robust under the influences of family life and individual care. Especially is the change beneficial to scrofulous children, of whom many have been placed out, and who require liberal milk and vegetable diet and plenty of out-door exercise. Cases can be multiplied in which such children, who would probably have pined away or continued to lead a miserable existence, if not removed from the institution, have in their changed circumstances after some time ceased to present any traces of hereditary taint. Indeed it is this result which has induced the Board to make special efforts to obtain homes under the maximum subsidy, notwithstanding that the system has in consequence been charged with an expense which does not legitimately belong to it. Two of the elder lads, who had for some weeks suffered from scarlet fever at Cootamundra, were, when approaching convalescence, sent to the Coast Hospital, Little Bay, where they soon recovered strength, and were again boarded-out. One child has been in hospital some weeks under treatment for deafness, which is congenital. A sad accident happened at Goulburn during the past month, by which a brother and sister lost their lives. They proceeded to a creek at the rear of their dwelling for water for their silver fish, when the girl, aged nine, fell in, and the brother, aged twelve, endeavoured to save her. Both were drowned. Two boys, aged six and eleven years respectively, sustained broken arms by falls from horses.

During the past year the boarding-out system has been extended into the dairy-farming districts along the southern coast as far as Ulladulla, and to similar localities in the interior. The cost of reaching these districts is somewhat heavy, but the advantages to the children are very great. There is reason to believe that many such homes can be obtained for boys of ten years of age. The guardians thus far selected have faithfully complied with all the essential conditions of boarding-out. They have sent the children to school, and taken them to their own table; and the employments they have been put to are such as the families of the homes are generally trained in. In this way many of the elder boys will obtain a good knowledge of dairy-farming before their apprenticeship, and when that event is necessary there will be no difficulty in obtaining homes for them. This occupation will, it is believed, afford employment by-and-by to many lads for whom it might be difficult to find trades; and will also, it cannot be doubted, tend to create a most desirable class of colonists. This is one of the results gained in a very marked degree by the Redhill Reformatory to which allusion has been made in another part of this report.

It has been discovered that the boarding-out system will in time greatly diminish the number of dependent children. It has transpired that many parents who would willingly allow their little ones to remain in institutions, where they are easily

easily accessible, readily make homes for them when they are about to be sent into the country. In this way, as others, the system will tend to decrease pauperism, and to cause many careless parents to fulfil their natural obligations.

On March 31, 1884, the following minute was received from the Minister for Public Instruction :—" I shall be glad if the State Children's Relief Board will as quickly as possible make arrangements to board-out such of the children in the orphan schools at Parramatta as are now suitable to be boarded-out." As it had already been officially notified by the Minister that the children in the orphanages old enough to be apprenticed were to be immediately sent to service, and there were to be no further admissions, the effect of this minute if acted upon would be to bring speedy finality to the institutions. The minute had not, however, been received through the Colonial Secretary's Department, of which the State Children's Relief Department is a branch, and as the Colonial Secretary had power under section 4 of 44 Vic. No. 24 to step in and prevent its operation, even if it were adopted by the Board, it was considered necessary before taking action as advised to forward the minute to the Colonial Secretary for his consideration. That course was adopted; and the Minister for Public Instruction was so informed. It is perhaps as well to state in connection with this important matter that a few months previously a resolution was passed by the State Children's Relief Board that, in order that no objection should be raised to the boarding-out system on the ground of its partial administration either as regarded the numbers withdrawn from the various asylums or the religious professions of the children selected, all children should, when practicable, be placed out from the Benevolent Asylum. That institution was specifically mentioned because it is only a receiving-house, and its managers are anxious that as soon after the children are admitted as possible they shall be provided with permanent homes. But it was further decided that when children could not be provided from the Benevolent Asylum to suit the homes under the boarding-out system, they should be selected from other institutions in proportion to the number of inmates in each; and further, that they should be boarded-out in the proportion of two Protestants to one Catholic when possible, so as to preserve, as far as it could be done in connection with the system, the same proportions of those two classes of the community as it is roughly estimated exist in relation to the whole population of the Colony.

For the purposes of this report, the usual circular was sent to the guardians a few days ago, requesting them to state, in reference to the wards boarded-out during the past year, the physical condition, manners; and habits of the children when they were first received, whether any improvement had been noticed during the period of guardianship, and, if so, in what respects. I again this year direct attention to the singular unanimity of the replies from guardians residing at such widely different points that intercommunication was not probable. I also further direct attention to the usual letters from the children as to their mode of life and treatment; from lady visitors respecting the operation of the boarding-out system in their respective districts; and generally to the interesting particulars which the Appendices contain.

In conclusion, I only discharge a most gratifying obligation when I express my great satisfaction not only with the success which has attended the operation of the boarding-out system, but also with the hearty co-operation and sympathy evinced by all those who have assisted in its development during the past year. It was only natural to expect that the lady members of the Board, who virtually initiated the system in this Colony, should continue to take a most anxious interest (as they have done) in its further extension. Scarcely less valuable have been the unwearied efforts of the lady visitors and the local committees throughout the Colony. The Chief Inspector and Boarding-out Officer has performed his highly responsible and onerous duties to the entire satisfaction of the Board, and much of the success of the system is undoubtedly due to his careful oversight of the little ones and their homes. And the other officers have assiduously and faithfully discharged their duties. I have pleasure in acknowledging the valuable assistance rendered to the Department by the Inspector-General of Police, who has strengthened our hands with even more than mere official assistance. The authorities of the various institutions—and more especially



especially of the Benevolent Asylum, whose Matron has given personal and essential assistance—deserve my best thanks for the help they have rendered; and although some little friction has occurred on one or two occasions, this has arisen, I trust, solely from an anxious desire for the welfare of the children, and not so much for the promotion of the particular institution; and must surely disappear as the benefits of the boarding-out system are more clearly discerned, and its unrivalled claims in promoting the true happiness of our poor little fellow-creatures—the definite end for which all our labour is undertaken on their behalf—becomes more and more surely established.

I have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ARTHUR RENWICK.

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The Tables containing names and ages of the children hitherto boarded-out, and other details referred to in the body of this Report, have been submitted to Parliament in accordance with the requirements of 44 Vic. No. 24.

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## APPENDIX A.

	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Children boarded-out on April 5, 1883.....	119	188	307
Boarded-out from April 6 to 30, 1883 .....	3	3	6
Do during May, 1883 .....	11	13	24
Do do June, „ .....	5	8	13
Do do July, „ .....	10	14	24
Do do Aug., „ .....	20	39	59
Do do Sept., „ .....	15	11	26
Do do Oct., „ .....	10	24	34
Do do Nov., „ .....	18	11	29
Do do Dec., „ .....	8	10	18
Do do Jan., 1884 .....	12	9	21
Do do Feb., „ .....	11	14	25
Do do March, „ .....	8	16	24
Do to April, „ .....	2	1	3
	252	361	613
	Boys.	Girls.	
Died, from April 5, 1883, to April 5, 1884.....	1	4 — 5	61
Returned to parents during same period .....	19	37 — 56	
	232	320	552

Of these children, 509 are paid for as boarders, viz., 1 at 10s., 2 at 7s. 6d., 61 at 7s., 21 at 6s., and 425 at 5s. a week; 21 are adopted without subsidy, and 21 are apprenticed.

Parents contribute wholly or in part to the support of 47 of the boarded-out children, and the remainder are supported by the State.

Of the children who died, 2 (brother and sister) were drowned; 1 died of malignant scarlet fever; 2 (infants under 1 year of age) succumbed to infantile wasting, from which they suffered when placed out.

In consequence of protests in reference to the selection of children from one of the principal institutions, boarding-out operations have been retarded on several occasions during the year pending the decision of such protests by the Colonial Secretary.

This return shows the number of children dealt with during the past year only. The total number boarded-out since the establishment of the boarding-out system in New South Wales has been 648. [See Appendix K.]

## APPENDIX B.

TABLE showing Ages at which Children have been placed out.

Under 1 year.	1 to 2.	2 to 3.	3 to 4.	4 to 5.	5 to 6.	6 to 7.	7 to 8.	8 to 9.	9 to 10.	10 to 11.	11 to 12.	Total.
5	21	56	72	67	61	59	49	75	69	56	58	648

It will be seen from the above table that the average age of the children hitherto placed out under the boarding-out system has been between six and seven years.

## APPENDIX C.

TABLE showing the Religion (as recorded at the Institutions) of all Children hitherto boarded-out.

Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Congregational.	Protestants not otherwise specified.	Primitive Methodists.	Total.
171	172	13	17	2	271	2	648

The children withdrawn from the Protestant Orphanage and Infants' Home, Ashfield, are classed as "Protestant." There is no classification of the various denominations at those Institutions.

## APPENDIX D.

ASYLUMS from which Children have been boarded-out.

Benevolent Asylum.	Randwick Asylum.	Protestant Orphanage.	Roman Catholic Orphanage.	Ashfield Home.	Biloela.	Children's Hospital.	Total.
424	49	75	58	35	5	2	648

## APPENDIX E.

TABLE showing particulars of all Children hitherto placed out under the Boarding-out system in New South Wales.

Father dead, mother a drunkard .....	13	Father dead, deserted by mother .....	7
Father deserted, mother in service .....	2	Father unknown, mother destitute .....	6
Father dead, deserted by mother .....	10	Deserted by both parents, illegitimate .....	23
Father deserted, mother dead .....	25	Deserted by both parents, married .....	16
Father in gaol, mother destitute .....	23	Found on door-steps, parents not known .....	3
Father in gaol, mother dead .....	5	Found in Hyde Park, parents not known .....	1
Father deserted, mother destitute .....	62	Both parents dead .....	60
Father dead, mother paralyzed .....	2	Father unknown, deserted by mother .....	5
Father dead, mother destitute .....	122	Both parents in gaol .....	10
Father lunatic, mother destitute .....	6	Parents unknown .....	50
Father helpless, mother lunatic .....	2	Father unknown, mother dead .....	1
Father dead, mother lunatic .....	6	Father drunkard and a cripple, mother a drunkard ...	1
Father unknown, mother lunatic .....	2	Father dead, mother in gaol .....	3
Father lunatic, mother dead .....	5	Father dead, mother killed by step-father .....	2
Father in gaol, mother lunatic .....	1	Father dead, mother unknown .....	2
Father deserted, mother lunatic .....	3	Illegitimate, mother in asylum .....	1
Father in asylum, deserted by mother .....	1	Father helpless, mother in gaol .....	2
Father will not support them, mother dead .....	4	Mother insane, illegitimate .....	1
Father cannot work, mother dead .....	4	Mother drunkard, illegitimate .....	1
Father cannot work, deserted by mother .....	2	Father deserted, mother consumptive .....	1
Father deserted, mother destitute .....	2	Mother a half-caste .....	1
Father deserted, mother unknown .....	3	Father out of employment, mother deserted .....	7
Father pays to support, mother drunkard .....	4	Father out of employment, mother dead .....	1
Father contributes to support, mother in gaol .....	5	Father cripple, mother deserted .....	3
Father contributes to support, mother dead .....	28	Mother a half-caste, living with a man at Narrabri ...	1
Father unknown, mother contributes to support .....	7	Father drunkard, mother dead .....	4
Father dead, mother contributes to support .....	7	Father deserted, mother drunkard .....	3
Father deserted, mother on streets .....	6	Parents of weak intellect .....	1
Father unknown, mother on streets .....	7	Father in gaol, mother dead .....	1
Father in gaol, mother on streets .....	5	Father ill, mother dead .....	1
Father drunkard, mother destitute .....	4	Father contributes, mother deserted .....	1
Father drunkard, mother in gaol .....	1	Father in asylum, mother dead .....	1
Father deserted, mother in gaol .....	4	Father of unsound mind, mother in gaol .....	1
Father cripple, mother in gaol .....	1	Father unable to work, mother dead .....	1
Father deserted, children found sleeping in paddock with mother .....	2	Father helpless, mother dead .....	1
Father destitute and consumptive .....	5	Both parents drunkards .....	2
Father drunkard, deserted by mother .....	6	Father paralyzed, mother deserted .....	2
Father blind, mother destitute .....	1	Father destitute, mother dead .....	1
Father dead, mother unknown .....	8	Father in gaol, mother deserted .....	4
Father dead, mother in gaol .....	5	Father in gaol, mother unknown .....	1
Father unknown, mother in gaol .....	3		
		Total .....	648

## APPENDIX F.

[EXTRACTS from Boarding-out Officer's Reports upon applications. Initials are fictitious. Correct names are entered in Report Book.]

A.—Applicant wants girl, aged nine years, as boarder. Keeps small roadside store,  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile from school,  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile from church. House fairly well furnished, contains four rooms. Child to sleep in separate bed in applicant's own room. Very unfavourably impressed with this woman. When I visited her she was very much under the influence of drink, and was drinking ale with two men—apparently bushmen—in the shop, one of whom passed her money as she opened a bottle of ale. \* \* \* \* \* Appears to me to keep a house for sly grog-selling. Police suspect her of this practice.

\* \* \* \* \* [Memo.—This suspicion was subsequently confirmed.]

B.—Wants two boys as boarders. Comfortable home, and applicant apparently respectable. \* \* \* \* \* A very plausible woman. \* \* \* \* \* One neighbour speaks well of her—two the contrary. \* \* \* \* \* Represented that she is not a respectable woman, that she drinks and gambles, and has kept until very recently a lodging-house of the lowest possible description for immoral purpose \* \* \* \* \* Police confirm this report.

C.—Applies for a boy boarder. Home very poor one. Woman's face marked as if from blows. Breakfast when I called consisted of bread and dripping, and tea without milk. Two neighbours give this home a very bad reputation. One person states applicant has a child in gaol. Police say that one of applicant's children is in a reformatory for robbery, and that another has recently been sentenced to a fortnight's imprisonment for theft; further, that applicant is a wife-beater.

D.—Applies for two children, boy and girl, as boarders. House very dirty. My inquiries elicited from two neighbours some serious imputations upon the morality of this family. Six persons—two of them respectable storekeepers—whom I inquired of, all say applicant and daughters not respectable people. Police do not know anything of this home.

E.—Wants four children as boarders. A leading resident, a neighbour, says — is very often drunk, and that his wife is seldom sober; also that she is in other respects a most immoral character. Applicants are in very good circumstances. Similar information supplied by two other respectable persons. Proceeded to the home, and saw sufficient evidence that it was a most unfit place for children. The woman appeared to be on the verge of delirium, apparently from drink, and had certainly been drinking heavily very recently. Her general reputation is very bad.

F.—Wants four girls as boarders. My inquiries in five quarters lead me to believe this woman is of immoral character, and cruel to children. Her own family of little children are allowed to run about the streets ragged and dirty. Two of our guardians, who profess to have known applicant many years, state that when her husband was dying it was notorious among the near neighbours that she was upon improper terms with a young man residing in her house.

G.—Woman reported by three persons who say they know her well to be very cruel to and neglectful of her own children. Applies for a girl. Husband is spoken of as brutal in behaviour to his family, and has just been refused an hotel license. Two of my informants spoke very reluctantly, and refused first to give me information, until I pointed out how necessary it was to tell the truth in the interests of the children. Applies for two girls.

H.—My inquiries elicited a favourable report of applicant's wife. Was informed that the husband is not of proper character; that he uses very bad language, and ill-treats his wife, of whom the neighbours speak in terms of sympathy. She presents the appearance of an ill-used and broken-down creature. Applies for girl.

I.—Applies for girl. Two neighbours say applicant thrashes his wife, and that two of his children have been before the police court for theft. Police report most unfavourable.

J.—Wants a girl, aged twelve. Is said to be of very dissipated habits. Neighbours strongly recommend that a child should not be entrusted to her. Also reported that moral character is not good.

K.

K.—Applies for three children under one year old. Home in a very bad neighbourhood. Applicant is foster-mother to two infants (not State children) already, who present a dirty and emaciated appearance. One neighbour remarked that "Mrs. — is going in for baby-farming."

L.—Applies for girl ten years of age. Received a very bad character of this home from three persons who live near by. The woman is occasionally intemperate, and I am informed that the husband seldom comes home sober. He also thrashes his wife frequently, and one of my informants has had to interfere to stop him. He is also said to be a gambler, and the family are frequently in great straits for the common necessities of life.

M.—Applicant is a well-to-do farmer, without children, and wants a brother and sister. The recommendations in this case are of a special character. Applicant is certified by a clergyman and a magistrate to be "of kindly character, and fit to have the care of children"; and another magistrate declares in a lengthy letter that applicant is "industrious and respectable and particularly fond of children." My inquiries, on the other hand, tend to show that he is a violent and brutal man, and the police record indicates that he has been once before the police court in reference to alleged ill-usage of a lad from a public institution; and on another occasion the local Bench refused to apprentice a boy from a public institution to him because of his well-known cruel propensities.

N.—Wants a boy for adoption. An excellent home apparently, and applicant, from his conversation, seems to have a proper appreciation of parental duty. I note this fact in justice to the clergyman who signed the usual certificate. Have discovered, however, that applicant has been punished at the police court for assaulting his apprentice from a public institution with a hay-fork, with which he wounded him in two places, the cause of offence being that the boy did not plant some potatoes properly. I have also heard some very unpleasant rumours, which I have not been able to substantiate, as to applicant's moral character.

O.—Applies for two sisters. Two neighbours gave this applicant a good character in addition to the clergyman; the home appeared very comfortable, and the children were consequently sent to him. The official visits disclosed that the man was quite unfit to be a guardian. He was of immoral character, was frequently intoxicated, and ill-treated his wife greatly. The children were removed. The wife was a thoroughly worthy woman, but the recommendation was given to the man, and it was discovered that the minister who gave it never saw him before the occasion on which he signed the certificate.

P.—Applies for a girl. Comfortable home. Woman's appearance not satisfactory. A neighbour speaks well of her. Postponed. Further inquiry: Believe this to be a most improper home; applicant is living apart from her husband, and was certainly greatly under the influence of drink when I saw her to-day. Am informed that her relations with a man who resides in the same house are of a most improper description. Third inquiry: This information is confirmed to-day by an authority which should be reliable. Have also been told that applicant assaulted her servant to-day with a billet of wood, and is likely to be summoned to the police court. Saw the servant's head bandaged, and could see that she had either been assaulted or had an accident, but could not find an opportunity of ascertaining particulars. Mrs. —'s appearance to-day confirms my opinion that she drinks habitually.

Q.—Applies for a girl. Resides next door to a dirty-looking house in which five or six Chinamen live; and have been informed that a daughter of applicant's was sent to Biloela, and a son to the "Vernon." Applicant first denied, but subsequently admitted, that this information is correct.

R.—Wants a girl ten years old as boarder. Applicant is said to be immoral. Do not like her appearance. Her manner is unpleasant. The woman's house was very dirty when I called on Sunday morning, and the two babies were in a similar state. I called about 12 o'clock.

S.—Asks for three or four boys. Recommended as a suitable home. Found home very dirty. Front windows broken; children all dirty and ragged, and none of them at school on Sunday morning. Very little bedding in place. No sign of drink, but home appears to be very poor, and the eldest girl has a very fast appearance.

T.—Applies for a boy and girl, three to five years, as boarders. Woman said to be respectable. Found the two front rooms empty. Family live in two skillions—one being a bed-room and sitting-room, the other a kitchen and dining-room. House shockingly dirty, and in the two rooms referred to as empty at least a cartload of empty bottles (beer, brandy, and whisky). In the yard found Mr. —, who appeared to me to be on the verge of *delirium tremens*—face bloated and disfigured, as if from drink. Neighbours stated that he is imbecile, and has been in a Lunatic Asylum—that he has not done any work for eight months.

U.—Is an applicant for a boy twelve years of age for service. Reputed to be well off, but said to be a man of immoral habits, and was recently charged with indecent assault. He was discharged, but am informed on good authority that the circumstances were such as to warrant the belief that the case was a most suspicious one.

V.—Wishes for a boy twelve years of age for service. Inquiries lead to belief that applicant is an habitual drunkard and is otherwise not of good character—also swears greatly.

W.—Wants also a boy twelve years for service. He is son of above, and said to have same faults.

X.—Asks for a girl nine or ten years old as boarder. Reported on good authority that applicant drinks, and the home is a very unhappy one. At present belongs to Salvation Army, but breaks out drinking frequently, and is very violent.

Y.—Applies for boy and girl, three years, boarders. Reported to me by person who knows applicant well, and on whose word I can rely, that applicant drinks, and is in other respects most undesirable for a guardian.

Z.—Applies for four boys, boarders, from four to eight years. Woman's husband said to be a very bad character. Drinks heavily, and has been several times at Court at the instance of his wife. She seems a motherly kind of woman, but the general reputation of the home is bad.

NOTE.—All the foregoing applicants succeeded in obtaining the necessary certificates that they were of sober character, and fit persons to have the care of young children.

#### APPENDIX G.

THE State Children's Relief Department in account with the Colonial Treasurer during the year ended 5th April, 1884.

PAYMENTS.		RECEIPTS.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
To board of children from April 1, 1883, to March 31, 1884 .....	5,501 10 8	By balance in Bank, March 31, 1883.....	19 6 11
„ Clothing from April 1, 1883, to March 31, 1884 .....	948 14 7	„ Deposit from Treasury, May, 1883 .....	500 0 0
„ Boxes for children's outfits* .....	83 6 8	„ „ „ July, „ .....	1,000 0 0
„ Boarding-out Officer's salary from April 1, 1883, to March 31, 1884 .....	400 0 0	„ „ „ Aug., „ .....	500 0 0
„ Secretary's salary, ditto.....	200 0 0	„ „ „ Oct., „ .....	1,500 0 0
„ Rent from March 9, 1883, to March 9, 1884 .....	227 0 0	„ Refund, D. Robinson, „ „ .....	1 5 0
„ Incidental expenses† .....	96 4 2	„ Deposit from Treasury, Jan., 1884 .....	1,300 0 0
„ Advertising .....	33 17 0	„ „ „ „ „ .....	450 0 0
„ Conveyance of children to destinations and cartage of outfits, ditto* .....	139 10 5	„ „ „ „ „ .....	150 0 0
„ Medical attendance and medicines .....	50 0 8	„ „ „ „ „ .....	1,920 0 0
„ Travelling expenses .....	111 14 11	„ Treasury for Boarding-out Officer's salary to March 31, 1884 .....	400 0 0
„ Balance in Bank after paying accounts to March 31, 1884 .....	148 12 10	„ Treasury for Secretary's salary to March 31, 1884 .....	200 0 0
	<u>£7,940 11 11</u>		<u>£7,940 11 11</u>

\* Cost of boxes and conveyance of outfits will be greatly reduced in future. A cheaper tin box (which can be carried by the children) will be substituted for the large wooden box hitherto used.

† Incidental expenses (£96 4s. 2d.) include—Clerical assistance, £59 10s.; lighting, £15 19s. 1d.; money orders on guardians' payments, £7 5s. 10d.; repairs, £2 13s.; sundries, £10 16s. 3d.

*Parents' Maintenance Account.*

Dr.		£ s. d.	Cr.		£ s. d.
1883.			1883.		
April 30.	—To collections from parents towards support of boarded-out children...	14 3 0	May 1.	—By cash to Treasury .....	14 3 0
May 31.	" Do. do. ....	19 12 0	June 1.	" Do. ....	19 12 0
June 30.	" Do. do. ....	8 3 0	June 30.	" Do. ....	8 3 0
July 31.	" Do. do. ....	14 3 0	Aug. 1.	" Do. ....	14 3 0
Aug. 31.	" Do. do. ....	15 16 0	Sept. 1.	" Do. ....	15 16 0
Sept. 30.	" Do. do. ....	12 13 0	Oct. 1.	" Do. ....	12 13 0
Oct. 31.	" Do. do. ....	20 8 0	Nov. 1.	" Do. ....	20 8 0
Nov. 30.	" Do. do. ....	25 5 0	Dec. 1.	" Do. ....	25 5 0
Dec. 31.	" Do. do. ....	14 13 0	1884.		
1884.			Jan. 3.	" Do. ....	14 13 0
Jan. 31.	" Do. do. ....	34 13 0	Feb. 1.	" Do. ....	34 13 0
Feb. 28.	" Do. do. ....	18 14 0	Mar. 7.	" Do. ....	18 14 0
Mar. 31.	" Do. do. ....	34 13 0	April 1.	" Do. ....	34 13 0
		<u>£232 16 0</u>			<u>£232 16 0</u>

## APPENDIX H.

*Extracts from Letters upon the working of the Boarding-out system.*

The late Mrs. RICHARD CONOLLY, Goulburn :—

\* \* \* My first inducement to take any part in the work of the boarding-out system in New South Wales was its similarity to that of our cherished Protestant Orphan Society in Dublin, where the orphans of our respectable Protestants of a humble class were taken and provided for—not in pent-up asylums, but amidst the sunny hills and verdant meadows of the beautiful county Wicklow. There, safely located in the houses of chosen Protestant farmers, they were brought up as members of the family, carefully sent to Sunday and weekly schools, and inspected by clergymen sent from the Society. I give my most hearty approval to the system of boarding-out when carried forward under due inspection. I consider that wherever a branch of the Society is established there should be a lady visitor as well as the Government Inspector, to unite in their labours amongst both the children and the foster-parents; and I feel assured that the Government of the country could not have adopted a more salutary resolution for the training of the rising generation than that from which emanated the Boarding-out Institution. \* \* \* Having been requested to give a statement of my opinion as to the working of the boarding-out system at Goulburn, I can most unhesitatingly answer in its favour, and my opinion is confirmed by the satisfactory evidence of the friends and inspectors who have visited us from Sydney. We are favoured with a fine healthful climate here, and this, in addition to the care, cleanliness, comforts, and caresses which the little ones receive from their foster-parents, soon renders them different-looking children from those who come down to us from the Asylum. One tiny creature, who really did look like death, insomuch that the Manager was ashamed to send her, is now one of the gems of our flock—a fine active little woman; and, more than all that can be said of their improved looks, is the improvement in the development of their affections. When they are first brought to us it is painful to see the passivity with which they will go to any strange nurse. Try the experiment now and the change will soon be found—clinging to their “mothers,” it will at once be seen that they have found a friend. We have now forty-eight children and twenty-seven nurses in Goulburn. Three of this number have proved unruly, but this is a very small item to weigh in the balance against the large amount of real good effected and happiness bestowed by the working of the boarding-out system in Goulburn. [*Republished from previous Report.*]

Mrs. RUSSELL, Balmain :—

Having frequently visited and carefully watched over the children placed in homes under the boarding-out system in this district for nearly two years, I have much pleasure in giving you my experience of the beneficent effect upon the children. \* \* \* I find them living the life of natural happy children in place of one which is monotonous and unnatural in the extreme. It is a merciful change for unfortunate children who from various sad causes have been sent to the asylums where they must grow up without affection, without a sense of responsibility, with no knowledge of the world, or power to stand alone. The tie between foster-parent and child seems as real as that between parent and child, and the children are growing up well taught, well housed, clothed, fed, and in every respect kindly treated. They have the great advantage of family training, learning to fulfil in comfortable and respectable homes the many necessary duties of domestic life. The boarding-out system cannot be too highly appreciated. The success in a great measure is due to the careful management of the administrative officials, who are unremitting in their kind attention to the cases and requirements brought under their notice. The sum allowed to foster-parents is insufficient to properly recompense them.

Mrs. STODDART, Milton :—

In reply to your letter asking my opinion as to the working of the boarding-out system, I am glad to be able to say, that as far as my experience goes, it seems to answer admirably. The six children I have visited, in every case, are well treated, seem quite happy, and those who are old enough to understand would be loth to leave their present homes. One great advantage of the system is that the children are trained to the home life which is so much to be desired.

Mrs. ALEXANDER GORDON, Woollahra :—

I have been requested to send a brief statement of my experience as to the boarding-out system in this Colony. As far as I can judge the plan answers very well, though I think great care should be taken not only in the placing of the children but in the removing them when the people with whom they are placed do not give a true home to the children. I have met with such a case, and the difference in the whole bearing and manner of the child when removed and placed in a true home was most remarkable. In the other cases under my visitorship I can thankfully say they are placed with those who give them a home. Three of the children are with those who knew their parents, and have received them from love and a desire quite as much I should say to benefit the children as to be of any personal use or comfort to themselves.

Mrs. J. C. ELLIS, Newcastle :—

In answer to your request for my statement regarding the children under my care, I have much pleasure in stating that I have found the boarding-out system answer admirably, and a blessing both to the children and the foster-parents. In one instance the child, a little girl, will be adopted by the foster-parents, and is already beloved by them.

Mrs. STUART, Field of Mars :—

In answer to the request for lady visitors' statements concerning the boarding-out system, I must remind you how little experience I have had, and just now have only two children in one home to visit. I am glad to be able to state these are doing well, treated most kindly, kept clean and comfortable, made useful and happy, appearing last Saturday as bright and beaming as any children in their own home could be. My observations then would certainly lead me to be in favour of the present system.

Mrs.

Mrs. S. McMAHON, Ulladulla :—

I have great pleasure in being able to say that the boarding-out system in this district is working admirably. The children all seem very happy in their homes. They are well cared for, and their foster-parents are much attached to them. I might further give it as my opinion that there is no part of this Colony more suited to the boarding-out system than the dairy districts of the south coast. As a matter of fact the people are kind and homely, the climate is superb, the work is congenial to youth, and everything in the farming line is taught. Schools and churches are plentiful.

Mrs. PROCTOR, Bungonia :—

I have much pleasure in giving, as you request, my experience of the homes provided for the boarded-out children. Though I have very few in my district, nothing can be more perfect than their success. It is evidenced in the children even in a few months; but when they remain in them two or three years, as some here have done, the change in the children is wonderful, fully illustrating the power of training a child in the way it should go; for the sad shadow of evil so many have at first seems to pass entirely away; the cunning, timid, distrustful expression of countenance is replaced by one of a bright and happy intelligence; those who before were indolent both in body and mind are full of activity and busy members of the family, effectually learning to get their own living. If all homes are equal to those I have seen it is not easy to calculate the benefit that will result to the Colony from the boarding-out system, by arresting *evil* in its germ, and replacing it with its contrast—good, which it must do if subject to the same kind and vigilant control as hitherto. I wish I could say that the older children were improved in proportion to the younger; I am sorry to say that they often give so much trouble and anxiety to their employers as to discourage their efforts to do them good; but in future I have no doubt they will be earlier removed from contaminating influences.

Mrs. SELWYN, Newcastle :—

In reply to your request that I should give my opinion as to the system of boarding-out destitute children, I can only repeat what I have before said, that I consider the system, under proper supervision, an admirable one, beneficial both to the children and to the foster-parents, cheering many a home left lonely by death or other circumstances. But I must add that I consider the payment of 5s. a week quite insufficient. I see the necessity for a wise caution on the part of Government lest children should be applied for for the sake of profit; but surely there is a medium between that and the present paltry and insufficient allowance. I do not ask for a large increase, perhaps 1s. a week would be sufficient. There are many *poor* people, with motherly hearts, who would gladly take children, but cannot afford to *lose* by them. I do not want them to *gain*. I have always thought the pay insufficient.

Mrs. GRIFFITHS, Ashfield :—

I have much pleasure in testifying to the success of the boarding-out system, and believe it better for the future of the children than being brought up under a stereotype system such as institutions must have. I have felt that something was deficient when hearing complaints from foster-parents of the uncleanly habits of some of the children under their care, such as no amount of money could compensate for the annoyance and trouble. The arrangements soon to be carried out at Ormonde House will be the "missing link," when the natural habits and dispositions of the children will be tested, thus proving useful to the Boarding-out Officer and visitors when having to deal with such complaints, as imposition will be prevented. I find grief is manifested and promise of better behaviour when the juveniles are threatened with being sent back to the Asylum, which speaks well for the homes.

Mrs. KYNGDON, Woollomooloo :—

I readily send a few lines with regard to the working of the system of the State Children's Relief Department in the district of Woollomooloo, where I am the visitor. At present there are six houses where the children are boarded which I visit—all respectable; and I think the guardians do their best to perform their duties, and to endeavour to eradicate, by firm and gentle treatment, bad habits contracted by some of the poor children. I am always welcomed in my visits, and believe that the boarding-out system must be attended with good results.

Mrs. F. B. SUTTOR, Bathurst :—

All the children in the different homes under my supervision are well and happy; they have improved wonderfully in manners and appearance; they have all good homes; and much credit is due to the foster-parents and guardians for the care they take of the children. I regret that the important matter of increased payments to the foster-parents has not been decided upon; I am sure better homes would be secured for the children if the payments were better. This is a healthy district, and I should like to see more children boarded-out here. The fourteen children who are here already have improved in every respect. I consider the system a most advantageous one for the children.

Mrs. CROPPER, Lake Bathurst :—

In reply to your inquiry, I must again state that I consider the boarding-out system an excellent one; and a proof of it may be seen in this district, with happy children in good homes.

Mrs. BOWEN, Bowral :—

My experience of the boarding-out system is very limited, but I am quite sure that children brought up in families are much more likely to become happy and useful members of society than they would if kept in large institutions. The child under my care seems very happy and extremely well-cared for.

Mrs. O'SULLIVAN, Newcastle :—

I am indeed favourably impressed with the boarding-out system. I have eight children under my supervision, whose homes I frequently visit. I notice a marked improvement in the children, all appearing clean, happy, and well cared for by their foster-parents, the only complaint being the weekly allowance of 5s. being too small to provide clothing and food.

Mrs. S. C. BROWN, Marrickville :—

In accordance with the desire of the Board, I send you my impressions of the boarding-out system. My experience is of short duration, but since I began my duties as visitor for this district my opinion of the beneficial effects of the system has never varied. The children in my district are improved, and improving in every respect, and the homes in which they are placed are exceedingly orderly and comfortable. A remarkable affection exists between the parents and their adopted children; and where the children of the house are young the protecting care of the foster-brothers is very pleasant to see. In all cases the children are treated by the parents as their own, and share in all the pleasures enjoyed by the family. I may add that I think the sum of 5s. a week too small for the maintenance of a child, especially when, as now, the necessaries of life are so dear.

Mrs. HUGH TAYLOR, Parramatta :—

In reply to your circular of the 29th ultimo, I have to say that the children boarded-out in this district are well cared for, comfortable, and contented, and the system appears to me to continue to work admirably.

Mrs. JOHN FRASER, Glebe :—

With reference to your circular of the 29th of March, I have to state that, though my experience of the boarding-out system is somewhat limited, it seems to me that the system, so far as comes under my observation, is likely, with proper care, to work well. The children seem to be on the whole well cared for, healthy, and happy. The most pleasing feature is the attachment and mutual affection which seem to exist, in some cases in a marked degree, between the children and those with whom they are boarded.

Mrs,

Mrs. ALLNUTT, Cobbitty :—

The boarded-out children in Cobbitty are in such an unusually comfortable and happy home, and the children themselves being very good, the results of the boarding-out system in Cobbitty are all that could be desired by the advocates of the plan.

Mrs. FINLAYSON, Leichhardt :—

The children with Mrs. F— seem happy and intelligent. I have opportunities of seeing them apart, and I think they have a very comfortable home.

Mrs. SHARP, Newtown :—

M. B. is improving in many ways, and I am very glad to be able to report much improvement in N. G. Mrs. M. brought Nelly here several times. I am quite satisfied that this child is well cared for, and I only fear she may be spoilt.

Mrs. SIMPSON, Waverley :—

F. C. is in a good home, and is treated as if she were the natural child of the foster-parents. The boys with Mrs. C. are carefully looked after. R. B. is improving in every way.

Mrs. CALDWELL, Goulburn :—

A. S. recovered quickly from the attack of rheumatic fever, but has had several slighter ones since. She requires and receives much attention from Mrs. W., and appears delighted to be with her sister. In consequence of illness of Mrs. M. I have visited her home frequently, and have noticed with pleasure the care bestowed on the child.

Mrs. NOTT, Burwood :—

I am quite satisfied with the care Mrs. B. takes of the little boy, having seen him two or three times since my last report. I saw L. H. alone, and she told me she was quite happy and was treated kindly.

Mrs. MANNING, Ryde :—

Regrets that she was unable to visit E. B. before January; but knowing what an excellent caretaker Mrs. B. is of children, she has no doubt but that she was as well cared for as when she called, when everything was quite satisfactory.

Mrs. WHITTON and Mrs. ABBOTT, St. Leonards :—

The children with Mrs. C. appear to have a most comfortable home, and we feel quite satisfied as to their being kindly treated. J. M. and M. M. are kindly treated, and have comfortable sleeping accommodation. J. W. H. P. has the love and attention of a fond mother. Nothing could be more satisfactory.

Mrs. WEBB, Bathurst :—

R. L. has much improved in appearance and intelligence, and is treated as the child of foster-parent.

Mrs. ONSLOW, Menangle :—

F. D. very merry and evidently very happy, and looks well nourished and well clad. A. D. is an unhealthy looking child, with a chronic cough. She has been very roughly brought up, and will need much careful training; Mrs. R. is anxious to do well by her. A. G. has only been a short while with Mrs. R., and he looks well and happy, and says he likes his present home better than the Orphan Schools. E. M. and G. M. are very much improved. S. J. M. will scarcely leave her foster-parent's side, and is as happy as any child could be.

Mrs. DIXON, Wickham :—

H. C.—I particularly noticed in this boy a marked improvement; he is well behaved and very obedient. C. G. is given to dirty habits; Mrs. S. is very kind to him; he is looking remarkably well and wonderfully improved. S. H. is making good progress at school, and is happy and contented. I consider these boys wonderfully fortunate in having such a good home provided for them; Mrs. S. is more than a mother to them.

Mrs. DE LAURET, Goulburn :—

I saw the children, who looked well. I often meet them going to school, when they always come forward and speak to me. In dress and general appearance they are well kept, and look strong and healthy. Since my former visit to the children with Mrs. F. they seem to have materially improved, and all look healthy. They were a most uninteresting quartette when they arrived, but are all now healthy looking. I saw them once a week since they have been here up to a fortnight ago, when I was absent. Up to that time they were looking well and contented, and were well cared for too.

Mrs. EWING, Wollongong :—

H. B. L. is well mannered and intelligent. Mrs. M. seems very pleased with him and kind to him; he is very happy. E. B. P. seems happy, and Mr. B. says he is improving in conduct and education.

Mrs. GUNTHER, Parramatta :—

In answer to your request that I should give you the result of my experience in connection with the boarding-out system, I am very glad to be able to report that the children placed under my supervision are well cared for by their foster-parents. All appear happy and have given very evident signs of improvement in every way. I consider the system a great success up to the present time, and think we may look forward hopefully to its future working. In some special cases I think it would be a great boon to the mothers, and advantageous to the Government, if their fatherless children were regarded as boarded-out children. A small allowance would enable them to keep them at home instead of having to part with them to strangers, to whom the full allowance must be paid.

Mrs. ELIZABETH WHITTON and EDITH ABBOTT, St. Leonards :—

We have very great pleasure in bearing our testimony to the excellence of the boarding-out system, so far as it has come under our observation. We have regularly visited the homes of the children in our district, and in no case have we had any cause to be dissatisfied with the manner in which the children were being treated. We have visited the homes at irregular periods, and without the foster-parents having any intimation that it was our intention to do so. By this means we have been able to see the children in their natural state. The system seems to be a very great improvement upon any yet adopted in the interests of children requiring the charity of the State. The children boarded-out are free and childlike in their manners, and natural, being a marked contrast to those children who are brought up under the barrack system, and who have none of the natural habits of children. The homes of the children in this district are all that could be desired, and the guardians are we think faithfully performing their duties; the homes are clean and comfortable.

## APPENDIX I

### *Letters from Children.*

I like to be up here; I don't like to be down at the Asylum; I play with little girls; we have such a lot of fowls and a nice little dog; I go to Sunday School every Sunday, and church too; and we are going to a feast; sometimes I am a good girl, and sometimes I am a bad girl; sometimes I give Miss P— trouble, and sometimes I don't.—S.W.

I received your kind letter, and I am glad to tell you I am well, and I am very happy; I would sooner be here than there; but I would like to see my mother. Dear sir, I hope you will give my love to my dear mother; tell her I am learning to do some sewing. I got no more to tell you.—E.H. I

I am pleased to tell you that my foster-mother is very kind to me, keeps me regularly at school, dresses me very well, and in no way have I to complain.—M.S.

I received your kind and welcome letter, and it gave me very great pleasure to hear from you. I must tell you, dear friend, that I am quite contented and happy, and would sooner be with my foster-mother than at the school; I am getting on very well, and hope soon to be able to write well to you; I am very well in health.—C.R.

Nothing gave me greater pleasure in receiving your kind letter. Dear sir, I am very happy and comfortable with my foster-mother; I am going to St. Peter's school every day; I am trying my best to learn; I feel a little troubled at not seeing my own mother since before Christmas, otherwise I am happy and comfortable.—T.H.

In reply to your kind questions, I am really and truly happy and comfortable, and like living up here very much, much better than the Asylum. The schoolmaster says I am improving now, but I was very backward when I first came. My foster-mother is very kind to us, and we love her. We go to church on Sunday. I must now say good-bye. I am dear sir, yours dutifully.—E.H.

I am happy and comfortable, and like living as I am now better than in Asylum. I will try to be good and dutiful. I am progressing very well at school, and I will write to you when I want advice. I will try and grow up a good and useful member of society, and so prove worthy the interest you take in me.—J.L.

Your fond note of yesterday came to hand to-day. I feel very grateful to see that you do not forget me although so far away. I am very happy to tell you that I feel both happy and contented in my new home; my eyes, which were very bad when I came here, are quite well again. I prefer being here to being in the Asylum. I am getting on fairly at school. I go to the Sisters of St. Joseph at North Goulburn, and I like them very much; they are good kind teachers. \* \* \* I must tell you that my foster-parents are very kind and very good to me, and I love them both sincerely. \* \* \*—E.M.

At your request I will try and answer your welcome letter. I feel that I can say that my mother is quite willing for me to write to you about my home, and I feel that I can say that I am quite happy and comfortable. I have no wish to come back to the Asylum; and I don't think I ever shall, for I have a good mother and my wish is to do better. Please, sir, will you let me know where my brother is; I wrote one letter, but I have had no reply.—H.N.

I received a letter yesterday asking me to tell you how I like Mrs. W—, my foster-mother. I like Mrs. W— very much. I do not want to go back. I like Newcastle. I like Sunday school and my teacher. I am in upper-second at day school. I think I shall be in third class when the inspector next comes. I have some plain sewing for the exhibition—a white shirt for a little boy and something for myself. I am trying to be good and do all Mrs. W— wishes me to do. We have a holiday to-day from school. Sir, if you see my mother would you ask her to adopt me to Mrs. W—. I am sorry I have written so badly. I will try and write better next time. \* \* \*—L.W.

I received and read your letter. Mrs. H— wished me to answer it. I hope mother is well as it leaves me at present. I am happy and comfortable. I would rather be at Mrs. H— than the Asylum. Mrs. H— gives me the same as they have to eat, and plenty, also nice clothes; and I hope she will keep me. I will try to be a good girl to her. I don't get beat, but I think I want it sometimes when I am a naughty. I like the children very much; they are good little girls, and they like me. Mrs. W— has brought me a new exercise and a copy-book. I go to school regularly, to Sunday school too. Mrs. H— is telling me to say the truth in this letter, and what I am writing is the truth. I see Amy and Stephen often. I would like to hear from mother sometimes. I send my love to mother and brother. I have read this letter to Mrs. H—, and she says it is very good. I will write more next time.—A.M.L.

In answer to your kind letter which I received to-day, I thought I would embrace the first opportunity of answering it. You wish me to tell you whether I like living here as well as in the Asylum. I would rather live here where I am than in the Asylum. I am happy and comfortable; and I try to be as good and dutiful to my foster-mother as I can. I am getting on at school very well. I go to church and Sunday school regular. I can milk a cow, and drive a horse and buggy, and also ride a horse, and can learn many useful things here where I am. My foster-parents try to teach me all they can that is good and useful. I have plenty of good food and clothes, and a clean comfortable bed to sleep in. I hope you will see that I have improved in my writing since I wrote to you last. I hope you will let me remain here where I am, as I would not like to be taken away. I shall be very glad to write to you any time.—P.C.G.

I received your kind letter yesterday. I know if I was to do as I was told and obey my guardian I would have a good home; but I intend to do better for the future. I do like being here better than in the Asylum, and I think I am getting on better at school. I go to church and Sunday school every Sunday; and my teacher was only looking on her roll book on Sunday, and I have not missed one Sunday since Christmas, and once before, except when I had the measles. I thank you very much for all the trouble you have taken of me, and for all the good homes you have got for me. I am very sorry for all the trouble I have given you; and I hope I will soon be able to earn my own living and grow up a useful member of society.—A.E.

[This child is aged fourteen years; she has been very difficult to manage, and has been in no less than six homes.]

I now take the pleasure of writing to you, just to let you know how I am getting on. I like being up in Newcastle fifty hundred times. I like my place very much. I am happy and comfortable up here. I go to the Convent School up on the hill. I am in third class in the girls' school. I obey my foster-mother in all things I can do. I attend my church every Sunday at eight o'clock Mass. I am good and dutiful to my foster-mother. Send my love to all nuns and to my two brothers; tell them that I do not forget them. So good-bye all.—M.H.

I am very happy and comfortable. I like living where I am now better than in the Orphan School. I do try to be good and dutiful to Mrs. S—. I am progressing at school very much, more than I used to. I am not in trouble, and do not want advice. I have been caned twice, but not lately; but I believe I really deserved it for bad temper. I go to school clean and tidy, and my clothes do not want mending.—F.P.

We are very happy and comfortable. We are all sent to school, and we are as happy as in the Asylum. We are all well at present. We like living in Maitland; and that is all I have to say.—F.C.

In answer to your letter of the 31st, I am getting on at school very well; the only fault in my schooling is that I cannot read so well, and I am very well in every other way. I could not read or write when I went first to school. I am in upper second in the big school. The teachers are very strict, and they get all of the girls very well. And I am sorry to tell you that I am not so happy with my foster-mother, because I sometimes am very cross, and I cannot speak civil to the children; I must say that I get plenty to eat; and the fact of the matter is that I want a change. If you would be kind enough to come, I can tell you better than I can write.—M.D.

[This child has been discharged to the mother, whose interference had for some time unsettled her.]

\* \* \* I am treated very kindly. I am very comfortable here, and I am living very happy. I have been a very naughty girl in the past time, but I am going to be good now. I am going to school, and I am getting on very well; and Mrs. W— has forgiven me for all my faults if I try to be good, and I am so fond of the baby, and all the children like me. Mrs. W— has promised to let me go to the children's tea-meeting if I am a good girl. I am going to Sunday school, and I would like to stop here.—M.L.

I received your most kind letter last week, but I have been very ill; I was not able to answer it before. My foster-mother would not let me go out of my room for three days for fear I might catch cold; I had everything I wanted. I am not with Mrs. B. now; I am with her mother. My mistress and master are very fond and kind to me, and so does their children, they treat me like if I were their sister. My foster-mother dresses me like her own little girl, and we sleep together in a nice little room. I go to school every day, but when my foster-mother is very busy she keeps me at home once a week. I am preparing for my holy communion and confirmation. I am going to make it on the first of May. I go to church and Sunday school every Sunday. Give my love to all the nuns and to the orphans. I remain, your loving little friend, F.H.

I.



I cannot write much to you as I have not much to say, but I must tell you that I am very happy. I like to be here better than at Randwick. I go to school and to Sunday school. I go to Band of Hope when auntie can go with me. I went to the tea meeting; I did like it so much.—M.McL.

I now take the pleasure of complying with your wish. I would have done so before only we were busy. I am quite well and Mary is well, also Maggie is looking well again. Fanny was ill last week, but she seems better to-day. I am getting on well at school; I go every day but washing day. I had to stay at home a week as Mr. S— happened with an accident, and Mrs. S— was sick, and I had to mind the baby. I am quite happy and comfortable. I would much sooner be here than in the Asylum. \* \* \* I can wash and iron very nicely now. I would not like to part from the little ones for they are as fond of me as I am of them, for they are two nice little things. I have got a nice lot of new things for Easter; I have one dress made, and the others will be made after Easter. I have everything I could wish for; every holiday I go somewhere for pleasure. They are all very kind to me up here; they are just the same to all of us. I think I have told you all this time; I will write you a longer letter next time. With kindest regards to you, your dutiful child, M.R.

According to your request I write a few lines. I am very happy and comfortable, and am doing the best I can to please Mrs. H—. I learn my lessons at home every night, and am trying to improve myself. Mrs. H— is very kind to me, and also all the young ladies, and when I am a good girl Mrs. H— always gives me some present. I am going to confession and communion at Easter, and during the holidays Mrs. H— has promised to take me to Parramatta. Mrs. Kyngdon has been to see me twice and spoke so kindly to me, and has promised to come every month. I have nothing more to say just now, but I am truly happy. Your dear child, E.N.

With much pleasure I answer your letter, and you must excuse me for not doing so before. Mr. and Mrs. B— are very kind to me and do everything to make me comfortable and happy, and I like living in the country very much. I have not been to school since my return from Sydney, but intend to do so after Easter, and intend to study hard. It has been very hot, but we have had a heavy shower this evening. I hope you and Mrs. and the children are all quite well. I have nothing more to tell you, so I must conclude with regard.—Yours affectionate, E.S.

I received your kind letter of the 1st of April; I am now going to reply to it. I like my home very much more than the Asylum. My master and mistress are very kind to me. I am very happy and comfortable. I am trying to be a very good girl. I am getting on very well at school. I go to school every day in the week except two afternoons when my mistress is teaching sewing. This is the first letter I have ever written; I did not do it all myself; Mr. W— showed me how to commence it. I hope next year I shall be able to write a letter myself. I attend Sunday school and religious instruction during the week. Hoping you and Mrs. are well, I am, your affectionate child, A.H.

I received your kind letter. I thank you for your kind advice, and I am getting on nicely at school. Dear sir, I am treated the same as Mrs. L—'s own children. I would rather live with Mrs. L— than in the Asylum.—F.G.

To my dear friend ——. I received your kind letter, afford me a great deal of pleasure, and often. I had read it over several times. I resolved to do all in my power to profit by your advice. My companions, as far as I am able to judge at present, are well-disposed lads. Also telling you that I am quite comfortable with my aunt. I am getting on very nicely at school. I will now end my letter with loving kindness.—T.L.

According to your desire I will take the liberty to write you a letter to let you know how F— and I are getting on. I am proud to tell you that both F— and myself are removed to a higher class in the day-school since our last examination. We go to Sunday school very regularly. Both of us got a very nice prize at Sunday school. I am glad to say that Mrs. T— can report more favourably of our conduct this quarter than the last, and we will try to be better in the future than we have been in the past. We try to make ourselves as useful as we can to our foster-parents. We are very well satisfied with the home \* \* \* If we behave ourselves our foster-parents have promised to make us good and useful members of society. \* \* \* —S. & F.P.

I received your letter yesterday, and was very glad to hear from you. I am quite well and happy. I am very comfortable where I am living. My mistress and master are very kind to me. I go to Sunday school every Sunday, and I learn my lessons better than any one in my class, and my teacher gave me a prize for good conduct. Mrs. T— has been down to see me since I came here. I went to Sydney last Wednesday, or rather I should say to Balmain, to spend the day with Mrs. T—'s daughter. It is a very pretty place down here, and we have a beautiful view of the harbour and the ocean, and when it is rough we can see the steamers going out. Your loving friend, E.W.

[This child is apprenticed. The "Mrs. T—" mentioned is her former guardian, who goes to see the child, and continues to take a strong interest in her.]

Dear Sir,—I received your letter. My uncle and aunty is so kind to me I would not like to leave them. I am getting on well at school. The copy-book that I am in now is large and small hand, and I can do hard sums. Our Sunday school had a picnic at Lake Bathurst; we went in the train, and it was so nice. I try to be a good girl, and do what I am told. I like to get a letter from you. I hope you are all well in Sydney. I am quite well. I never feel sick. I like going to day school and Sunday school, and aunty lets me go regular. We want rain in Goulburn; it would make the grass grow.—S.C.

My dear friend and guardian,—We received your kind and welcome letter this morning, the third. We are all very comfortable and happy, and get plenty of good food to eat and drink, and good beds to lie on, with plenty of good clothes to cover us. I like my place very well. I hope I will never have to go back to the Asylum. We are all getting on well at school. I am in the second highest class; Robert is in lower fourth class; Wilson is in upper second, and is a very good reader; George is in the highest class in the infants, and Bella is in second class. George is growing very fast; he has got flesh on him now, but twelve months ago he was the thinnest and smallest little boy I ever seen; the boys at school have left off calling him the sixpenny boy. Bella was blind when she came here, but our good foster-mother soon cured them, and now she has as good a pair of eyes as anybody in Bathurst. Our foster-mother took us to the show yesterday, and there was everything you could mention there; we enjoyed ourselves very well. Bella and George are learning to sew, and George is going to be a tailor. The sun has roasted everything up, and there is nothing to do in the garden. We could not write yesterday as we were at the show. Every one of us have had the measles except Georgie and myself. There has been a concert given by the Public School in aid of the Bathurst District Hospital, and was a great success, from what I heard; but I could not go, as it was at night.—W.J.S.

Dear friend,—I received your first letter (which I was anxious to get) to-day, and now I will answer it, and I hope that it will please you. I am very happy, and I think no one could be unhappy if they had such a comfortable home as I have got. I am progressing nicely at school; and I go to the Pyrmont Public School. I try to be good to my foster-mother, and I like this place very much better than the Asylum. I go to Sunday school morning and evening on Sundays. This is all I have to say at the present.—A.E.

Dear sir.—It is with pleasure that I write to you to let you know that I am quite well. Sir, I received your letter. Sir, I would rather be here than the Asylum. I hope you will come to see me the next time you come up to Newcastle. I hope you are all well. I am getting on with my lessons at school a little better. I attend to Sunday school. I get prizes for reading, and I get them every time they give them to our class. I got a nice home down in Newcastle. I hope I can stay here until my time is up. I hope I shall not go back again; and I give my love to you.—K.P.

I am very much obliged to you for the kind letter you sent me, and I am happy to say that my foster-mother is very good to me, and I like her well, and am quite happy here, and thank you for the interest you take in me.—A.L.

Alfred and I are quite well. I like to stay here. I don't want to go back to the school any more. Aunt has got a baby and is sick. Uncle is not very well. Aunt is not very well. It is such bad weather that is. My uncle bought me tools and a tin plate, gave me grapes and money, and all sorts of things; and my aunt gave me money, and gives me money for copy-books, and plenty to eat. I like the day school and the Sunday school. I have nothing more at present.—A.W.T.

I am happy and comfortable both. I have no wish to come back to the Asylum ; and my foster-mother is very good to me ; and they are very fond of me, all them. I am doing my best at school.—T.P.

I like to live here very much. I have a new dress and hat. Mr. O—— is very kind to me. I have Edith and Birty and Daisy to play with. We go to Sunday school and day school. I like to go very much ; and they get library books and library cards every second Sunday in the afternoon. I am living very happy, and I should like to see you. I get plenty to eat here, and I like to live here better than in the Asylum. I will try and do all I can for Mrs. O——. I am getting well on in school. I learn writing on slates, and reading on books, doing sums, dressing the children, and washing them every morning. We learn singing. I hope you are getting on quite well. I can make the tea and lay the table. I can tidy the rooms and sweep them out—dusting them, and wash up the tea things. I say my prayers every night before I get into bed ; and bless God that He might take care of you and the children. I will never forget you. Mrs. O—— treats us very kind, and sends us to school ; and should return the libraris back again to the Sunday-school teachers, and should be very careful about them, that they should not be destroyed. I am learning to sew. Learn to darn stockings. We went out to Burwood for a drive. And I have money-box full of money.—A.K.

You wished to know whether I was happy and comfortable with my foster-mother. I am happy and comfortable, and would rather live here than in the Asylum. I am as good and dutiful as I can be to my foster-mother. I think that I am getting on pretty well at school, as I did not know my letters when I came here, as I only been here thirteen months. My little brother Joe is growing a fine big boy, and the other three boys are quite well.—I.H.

Both my brother and I would rather live here than at the Asylum, and we are happy and comfortable. We try to be good and dutiful to our foster-mother. I have to write on unruled paper at school, and I cannot write very straight ; and I am in the fourth class. We say our prayers every night, and we go to Sunday school and church very regular. We are having very dry weather here, and all the things in the garden are withered ; but we are having some showers now. The cattle are getting poor here, and there is a very poor crop of corn. My brother will take my place of writing to you when I leave here, and he will feel proud to do so. Hoping you are quite well, and with kind regards from my brother and self.—W. Le B.

It is a long time since I last wrote you a letter. I am very glad to be able to write you a letter. I can tell you that Mrs. H. is very kind to me, and that I am very happy and comfortable with Mrs. H. ; and I know myself that I ought to try and help her as much as I can. I like living with Mrs. H. very much ; I do not wish to leave her for she is so very kind to me. I do not know whether Mrs. H. is better pleased with me than she used to be ; I think she is, for she lets me go to all the nice treats, and she also makes me such nice clothes, and keeps me very neat and tidy. I am getting on very nicely at school ; I can do all my lessons very nicely ; I am in the second highest class at school. Mrs. H. took me to the show last week ; on Friday night some of the school had to sing a lot of pretty songs, and I was singing with them ; it was very nice ; there were a great many people there. On Easter Sunday I expect a prize from my Sunday-school teacher for attendance, and on Easter Monday I am going to the Sunday-school picnic ; I went to the picnic last year, and I raced and I got such a nice lot of slate pencils. I hope I shall win a prize this time as well.—A. M'C.

Dear sir,—I received your kind letter, and I am very comfortable in my new home. I feel thankful to say I have plenty to eat and to drink, and a good bed to lie on. I would rather be here than in the Asylum. I try to be good and dutiful to my foster-mother. I go regular to school, and my master says he has no complaint to make against me \* \* \* I go regular to Sunday school and church of a Sunday. All that I have wrote down here is the truth. Dear sir, I was pleased to receive a letter from you \* \* \* I remain, dear sir, your child.—W.S.

I now sit down to answer your letter which I received this morning. I am very comfortable and happy with my friends, and I would much rather be here than anywhere else, but with my mother ; and I hope I shall never go back to the Asylum again. I hope you can let my mother have me after my time is up here instead of being bound out for five years. I think I am improving a great deal at school. \* \* \* I must now give my kind love to all down there, and Katie and yourself, so good-bye for the present.—G.K.

I received your letter, and I am very thankful for the interest you take in my welfare. I am both happy and comfortable, and Mrs. K. is very kind to me, and I am very thankful to her for her kindness ; but as you asked me to speak truly, I must say I would rather live in the Asylum than live as I am now. I try to be good, and I go to school every day, only one week I was not well enough to go. I think I am improving very much. I could read your kind letter, but I cannot write well, so you will excuse my letter. I hope to be able to write a better one next time. I do not want anything, as Mr. K. very kindly buys me books or anything I want, and I am not in trouble only when I do some little thing wrong ; but I must try to do better as I grow older.—M.A.C.

I received your letter all right, and I would have written sooner, but I have exercises to do at night for to take to school in the morning. Hoping you will excuse me this time for not writing sooner. I like going to school very well, and I go to Sunday school also every Sunday ; we are to get prizes at Easter. I like stopping here now better than when I wrote to my sister. I am getting along well at school ; I am in the second class now. I can drive bullocks now, and milk cows, and I can ride on horseback. I am comfortable and feel happy at present.—R.K.

I like living here very much ; they are very kind to me. Mrs. L. says I can tidy the place very well. Miss W. gives us marks for our lessons and good conduct, and at the end of the month whoever has the most gets some toys. Mrs. S—— gave Minnie and I a present last Christmaa, as Mrs. S—— is very kind to let us come up to her place. Miss W—— was kind enough to give us a picnic. \* \* \* We enjoyed it very much. We are getting good now. I am getting on very nicely with my lessons. \* \* \* I will promise you that I will be very good, so as Mrs. L—— can depend upon me. On the 14th of April is my birthday, and I will be eleven years of age. I went to see my mother, and I think she will soon come out ; I hope she will.—N.G.

I like the place very much and I am treated very kindly ; Mrs. L—— treats me like a real mother ; it is nothing to what Miss W—— would treat me if I was quite good. I go out very often ; I have been to Balmain, Marrickville, Moore Park Gardens, Petersham, and the Botanical Gardens, and Miss W—— took us for a picnic to Mossman's Bay. We get everything we want ; we are never refused anything. We get every encouragement to get out of our bad habits. Sometimes we spend the afternoon at Mrs. S——, and she is very glad to hear we are getting good girls ; she has a dear little boy. I am getting on very well with my reading and writing, but not so well with my sums. I am going to try and be good. Hoping I will write a better letter next time.—M.B.

I received your kind letter this morning, and I am so glad you got home to Sydney quite safe. I am very well in health, and I am so glad to tell you and the kind ladies in Sydney that I am very happy in my new home. My parents and brothers and sisters are very good and kind to me. I don't want to go back to Sydney, but hope Mrs. P—— will let me stay with her always, and I will try to be a good girl. I am much stronger than when I left Sydney. I am not able to learn very fast, and I never wrote a letter before, so I hope you will be pleased with it, and I will try and do better next time. I must now leave off, as it is time to go to the post ; and so, my dear sir, I remain your little friend.—M.A.H.

You wished to know if I am happy and comfortable. I am very happy ; I like my guardians very much ; they are very kind to me ; I try to be good and obedient. I was promoted to fourth class this morning at school. The nuns are very kind to me, and try to advance me as much as possible. I like my home very much ; I should not like to live in an Asylum at all.—M.E.

Thank you very much for writing. I am very happy with Mrs. F——, and do not want to go back to the Asylum. I will try and be good and dutiful. I think I am getting on at school.—R.B.

I write this short note to let you know that I am very happy here. I like the place where I am very much, and I try my very best to do as my foster-mother and school-teacher learns me, and I am not in want of anything here, as every one is kind and good to me ; I have also very good health. Hoping this will find you in good health also.—G.W.

You

You asked me to write, letting you know how I am getting on at school and at home. I go to school every day, and to-day I was placed in a higher class, as I was the only girl that could do subtraction in the infants' school. I learn my lessons at home after tea and write a copy. I am so happy with Mrs. H—; she says that she is very pleased with me, and Miss H— shows me how to do my work and is very kind to me. I say my prayers every night and morning. I went to confession last Saturday, and am going to receive holy communion next Sunday.—F.H.

\* \* \* I would much rather be with my foster-parents than in the Orphanage. They are both very fond of me, and also very kind; they treat me like their own child; I have everything I wish for, and I am always happy, but I do not go to school; the doctor said I was not strong enough, the schools are so draughty, but I am going when I get stronger. I have a bedroom for myself, and plenty nice clothes. If I say I like anything my foster-mother will get it. \* \* \*—M.C.

In answer to your letter I am glad to tell you I like living with Mrs. C— very much, and would not like to go back to the Asylum again, as I am very happy and comfortable now. I am progressing very well at school; can read and sum fairly. \* \* \*—M.B.

\* \* \* I am very happy and comfortable, and would much rather live with aunty than come back to the Asylum. I will try to be good and dutiful. You wish to know what progress I am making at school. I am doing compound addition sums and using the First Sequel Spelling-book. I am in the second class in the big school. Alice and I are both very well, and we will try to be good.—E.W.

I am glad to tell you I am as happy and comfortable as I wish to be. Me and my sister like living here better than in the Asylum. I can't say I am as dutiful to my foster-mother as I ought to be, but I will try to do better in the future. My schoolmaster says my sister and I are improving. We go to Sunday school and church regular. I should like to hear from my mother and sisters. I should be glad of your advice any time when you write. I will conclude with sincere thanks for your well wishes for my welfare.—E.T.

I now thank you for the letter you sent me last in reference to my letter. I am happy and comfortable, and treated kindly. I have been to a school concert and a great many more treats, and I am yet in the Blue Bibbon Army, and I am glad to tell you that I go to church every Sunday and Sunday school, and I am glad to tell you we are going to get prizes next Sunday afternoon for those who have earned them. I will be glad for you to come up soon and see me. I am now in third class in the Public School, and I am progressing at school well, and I have joined the young people's Scripture Union, and I am trying to do my best while I am here.—E.L.

I write you these few lines to let you know how I am getting on. I am very sorry to tell you my foster-mother is very ill, but I hope she will soon be better, for she is very kind to me. I am very happy and comfortable here. I am trying to be a good girl, and I am trying to improve myself at school. This is all I can tell you this time.—J.B. I will try and write my own letter next time.—J.B.

I am very happy and quite well. I will be a good girl. Please let me stay at home here. I love Mrs. C— dearly, and I am her own little girl now. She is very lonely when I am out. I tell her not to cry because come home soon. This is my first time on paper; better next time. Hope you are quite well. Good night, sir.—J.W.

I received your letter on Friday morning, and thank you for kind inquiries for me. Dear sir, I am happy and as comfortable and I like to be here as well as in the Asylum, and I try to obey and please my foster-mother. I go to school every day and to Sunday school every Sunday, and when I am at home I do what I can for my foster-mother, who is very kind to me.—E.L.

\* \* \* In reply to your questions \* \* \* I am perfectly happy and very comfortable, and my master says that I have made very good progress in reading, writing, and arithmetic. This is a very nice place; I would much sooner be here than in the Asylum. I am sometimes disobedient, but I mean not to be so any more.—E.M.

I am happy and comfortable living in Goulburn. I am in the second class at school. I go to school four days a week; I have home work to do every night. I go to Sunday school every Sunday afternoon. I am not often good, but I will try to be better. I would not like to leave Mrs. C—. They are always kind to me. They help me with my home lessons of a night, and Mrs. C— says I am getting on very well at school.—E.T.

In reply to your kind letter I wish to tell you that I am both happy and comfortable. I like my foster-mother very well. She is very kind and good to me. She sends me to school nice and clean. I have plenty to eat and drink and plenty of clothes. I go to school regularly, and to Sunday school and church. I think I get on at school very well. It is only half-time school; it is two days one week and three another. I see my brother and sister nearly every day at school, and at Sunday school and at church. I would rather live where I am than in the Asylum. I should be very sorry to leave my foster-mother to go there. I can make wool flowers and cuffs and sew. I made a pair of cuffs for my sister Maude, and I sent them up to her. She was very pleased with them. My foster-mother buys me the wool and we make her the things. \* \* \* I thank you for the card you sent me on Christmas. I was very pleased to see you up at the church, and I hope I shall see you again before long.—R.G.

In reply of your kind letter I wish to tell you that I am happy and comfortable and I love my foster-mother. She is very good and kind. I am sent to school clean and I have plenty of clothes and to eat. When she goes to Goulburn she takes me sometimes, and also my sister. I would rather live here than in the Asylum. I get on very well at school, and I go to Sunday school. I do what my foster-mother tells me, and I see my brother and sister nearly every day at church, school, and Sunday school. I can crochet and sew. We have no lady teacher, but our foster-mother shows us. I do not get the cane at school. We have three days one week and two another week. I thank you very much for the pretty card you sent on Christmas, and it was very pretty. \* \* \* I hope you will soon come and see us again.—D.G.

Hughie and I are very thankful to you for writing us a letter to inquire whether we are happy and comfortable in our home with Mr. and Mrs. B—. In reply we can say we are very happy and comfortable, and that we like staying where we are than to be in the Asylum. We try to be good and do all we can for Mr. and Mrs. B—. I have left school now, but I still do lessons at home in the evening. Hughie did not go to school as Mrs. B— thought it was too far for him, but Mrs. B— teaches him at home. Mr. B— has taught me to milk and drive since we came to live with him. I have been well since you was up here. Mr. B— asked the Doctor if it was necessary to see me, but he said it was only the heat that caused me to faint.—E. & H. T.

In answer to your welcome letter, which I received last week, Mrs. S— desires me to answer it as soon as possible. I should have answered it before, but the baby has been very ill, and he likes me to play with him in my spare time. I am very happy and comfortable, and would not like to leave Mr. and Mrs. S— and dear little Edgar,—that is the baby, for they are very kind to me; and I have a nice pony to ride, and I am learning to drive very well. I am in the upper third class at school, and getting on very well, and like going to school. I am also very fond of the butchering business, as I think I can soon learn the trade.—E.F.

I am quite happy with my foster-mother; she is very kind to me, and I have everything that I want, and I have no wish to go back to the Orphan School. I am getting on very nicely at school, and I like the school very much.—M.M.

I received your kind letter some time ago, and I wish to let you know how I am getting on. I like living here very much, and I do not wish to leave my aunt; she is very kind to me, and tries to do the best she can to please me. I have not been as obedient as I ought to be, but I've made up my mind to do all I can to help my aunt. I have just returned home after spending my holiday. We had a school picnic Easter week; lots of races and games, and enjoyed ourselves very much. With love,—W.W.

I am getting on well at school, and I am going to get first prize in my class,—lower third. If I was a good girl, and did what I was told, I would feel quite happy and contented; it is my own fault if I feel unhappy, for I have kind people to deal with, and I would feel better off here than anywhere else if I be a good girl. I was glad to hear that you let my mother take my sister. I did not like the steamer coming down, and I was never on board so long before; I was not sick, and I got off in the morning. I cannot tell you any more at present; I must conclude with best wishes.—K.S.

I received your kind letter, and now write to let you know that I am well and happy and go to school regularly. Grandma is very kind to me, and I feel quite at home. I like living here better than in the Asylum. I remain, your dear child,—J. M'C.

I now take my pen to write to you, to let you know I am happy and comfortable, and I don't want to leave my dear mother, and I try to do all I can for her; she is very kind to me, and I hope please God will help me to do my duty towards her; and I am getting on very well at school. I have a good master. Please let me know where my sisters are, as I would like to write to them.—H.F.

You wished me to write and let you know how I like living here. I like it very much, and would not wish to leave. I go to school regularly, also to Sunday school. I am improving at lessons, although slowly, but hope to make greater progress this year. I have been learning music just eleven months, and have eight books; I like this lesson much better than the others. Walter is away for a week spending his Easter holidays; he will write directly he returns. We are to have a picnic on Thursday next; he will tell you all about it. I do not want any advice just now; I am very happy, so is Mary.—E.W.

In the kind letter you sent me you asked me if I like my foster-mother and my home. I am sure I would cry very much if my dear mother and father said I had to go back to the Asylum. I love my foster-parents very much; I do all I can to please them. I am reading the second at school, and I can do long division sums. I cannot think of anything else to tell you now.—R.M.

I am glad to be able to write you a little letter, and to tell you that I am very well and very happy. Mrs. G—— is very kind to me; I would not like to go back to Parramatta; I would rather stay with her; I go to the nuns' school every day, to church and Sunday school every Sunday. I try to be a good girl, and to please Mrs. G—— as well as I can.—M.A.F.

I am quite well, and I like home quite well; and I did not tell the truth. And I hope you are quite well. And I do not like to go back to Randwick. And I get plenty clothes to wear; plenty to eat; and I have nice clothes. And Mrs. B—— is quite well; and Mr. B—— is quite well. And I can write well, and can read little. I thank you for your letter.—M.

You will be pleased to hear that I am very happy and comfortable here, and everybody is so kind. I have several little things to do every day at home. I have been moved into a higher class at school, from the infants' to upper-second, and often get high marks. I am in no trouble, or do not want anything. Trusting you are well.—G.S.

You will be pleased to know I am very happy here, and Mrs. T—— is very kind to me; I have a comfortable home and plenty to eat. Mrs. T—— has taught me how to do a great many useful things. I have been moved from the infants' school, and soon will be moved again to a higher class. I am learning to sew and sing. We both read the Bible in spare time, and learn sacred hymns. Hoping you are well.—M.S.

I received a printed form stating that you wish me to inform you truly in reference to my home. I am very happy and comfortable, and I would sooner live up here than at the Asylum. I try and be good and dutiful to my foster-mother, which I hope may improve. Mr. P—— put me in the fourth class for a week, and put Mrs. A—— to the cost of getting new books, and then he put me back again. I have a comfortable home in every respect. I have spoke my mind truly, and am telling nothing but the truth. I am not in any trouble so far; if I want advice at any time I will immediately let you know. I am hoping to spend a pleasant afternoon with Mrs. and Mr. A—— this evening up at the Maitland Show.—J.S.

I received your letter to-day, and as regards my home I am very happy and comfortable, and I would not like to leave here to go to any other person except my mother, who is ill now, and as soon as she is able to travel she is coming for me. I am obedient to my foster-mother sometimes, but I will try and improve and be a good girl. And as regards my school, I don't improve very much, as I cannot learn; and I am never in any trouble; and I am more happy and contented here than in the Asylum.—M.K.

I received your very welcome letter; and I must say I am very happy. Mrs. G—— as been to see me; and she likes Mrs. M'E—— very much; she asked me to go and see her, but I could not find the place, it is too far; she has been twice to see me. I have no more to tell you this time, but I will soon write again.—M.S.

I am a better girl than I used to be; I never run away from school now; I can read and write now; I go to school, and mother gives me lessons as well, because she wants to make me useful for her. Mother says if I am a good girl I shall learn music; I like my home better than ever I did in my life.—E.J.

I now take the pleasure of writing you a few lines. I like living here ten times better than at the Asylum. I am improving at school. There has been a splendid rain up here, and the grass and crops are growing nicely. Mrs. H—— is dead; I am sorry to say she died the Sunday before last, and was buried on Monday in Camden cemetery. I have nothing more to say at present.—T.R.

I am very glad that I can write another letter to you again. I am not well; I have got rheumatism very bad in my neck, and I also have got a very bad cold in my head. I am also very happy and comfortable. I like living here better than any place I have been. I am improving in my lessons every day. I go to Sunday school on Sunday. Mrs. C—— came to see me when I had the rheumatism last. Dear Mr. C—— is dead; he died on Easter Monday at 10 o'clock in the night, and was buried yesterday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. W—— are very kind to me. Give my love to all at your place. I also send my love to you. I now enclose my letter.—A.T.

I am going to write to you to let you know how I am getting on. I have a very comfortable home, and I have plenty of food to eat, and I am going to try to be good, so I will try to, and leave off those naughty things. I have a very nice bed. I am not very happy here, for I am sometimes naughty; my mistress tells me to be good, and do everything that I am told. This is all I have to say, so good-bye.—E.M.

I would like to see you it is now two months since I saw you last. I am quite well, but little Ada is not well at all Mrs. W—— said she thinks she would be better if she was in Sydney, as it would be warmer down in Sydney than it is in Goulburn. She is suffering with the rheumatism, but I hope she will get better soon. I am comfortable. I am improving with my lessons. I am now in the fifth class. I also go to Sunday school on a Sunday, and church. We had on Friday and Monday our Easter holidays. I enjoyed Good Friday very much. I heard that two little orphan children were drowned at North Goulburn. Sometimes I have not done what I ought to have done. I have done wrong and displeased dear Mrs. W——; but I mean to try for the future to do right, and be a good girl.—E.A.T.

I now take the pleasure of writing to you to let you know how I like my place. I like it very much, for Mrs. C—— is very kind to me. I go to school, and as Mrs. C—— was writing, she told me to write, and I hope you will please give my love to the nuns at Parramatta; and please if you would be so kind as to send me my sister's address, Ellen, as you said that you would send me her address, if I wrote to you. Sir, I hope you will be pleased with my little letter.—M.S.

#### APPENDIX J.

##### *Letters from Foster-parents in reference to the Children.*

In reply to your note of the 15th instant, I beg to state that the four children entrusted to our care—three came on the 16th August, 1883, and one on the 9th February last. They are all doing exceedingly well and happy. As you are aware, three of them are children that are physically and constitutionally afflicted. The little girl, A. H., suffering from a spinal and kidney complaint, is a wonder and surprise to all who saw her when she first came to us. She has wonderfully improved in health; at first she could neither dress nor undress herself, and would sleep nearly all her time. Now she is able to go to school, and eats heartily and sleeps naturally. She has also greatly improved in her habits and manners, although very difficult to manage, having no kind of feeling for any of her foster brothers or sisters;—selfishness seems to be her chief characteristic, but I believe in time that we shall be able to overcome it. She requires great care and kind management. Poor child, her lot in life has been a hard one indeed, and if she had been left to pine in one of the large institutions

institutions her life would have been a cheerful one. I have great hopes that she will yet grow out of her affliction. E. B. and D. B. both have very delicate constitutions, suffering from scalp disease when we received them, and I think that it will take some time to eradicate it, but they are much better than they were; but there seems to be a great want of vitality in their systems. E. B. has also a rupture of the navel. Both are wonderfully improved in health, and are as rosy-cheeked boys as you could wish to see. In manners, when E. B. first came, he was sly, cunning, untruthful, and vicious; he would lie down, scream, bite, and kick at any one that came near him; now he is a very good boy, kind, obedient, smart, active little fellow. D. B. is a quiet, dull, unobtrusive child, but getting more jolly and lively every day. G. B., a mere baby when he came, and could only lisp a few words, was a fiery passionate little fellow, has grown very much, is very healthy and sturdy, the pet of all the school and house, a bold, daring, boyish spirit, and of a most loving and affectionate disposition. When he first came he would go to any stranger that came to the house; now he will not stir from papa or mama if they try to induce him ever so. Hoping these few particulars will be satisfactory concerning our little ones. 2nd. My idea of the effect of the boarding-out system on the above children. In the first place I believe that the boarding-out of these children has probably been the means of saving the lives of these delicate ones, and the moral influences and comforts of a cheerful country home, combined with parental kindness and a mother's watchful care, with the salubrious climate we live in, are blessings that it was impossible for them to enjoy in the Asylums of the Colony; and I am sure that as far as regards all the children placed out in this district, the boarding-out system has proved a greater success than was ever anticipated; and I am sure that the younger the little ones are placed out in happy homes the greater will be the success that will attend the Department. In a very few years we shall see the fruits of our labours in the improvement and development of these poor little outcasts, who will grow up to be members of respectable families in the enjoyment of happy homes and influences.—E.P.

The following is a report of the children in my charge, and my opinion of the boarding-out system. First, when the children came to me they were clean outward; the elder child had sores on him; after they had been with me a few days I found that their blood was very bad, and they bred vermin fast. The elder boy had a very bad cough; the younger one was fretful and not healthy. Second, their manners very ill-behaved—the want of proper training. Third, their habits very dirty. You could not find a worse boy than the eldest boy; he was filthy in the extreme, quite idiotic, bad in any way you like to take him; the youngest boy very sulky and stubborn. I am glad to inform you that they are greatly improved in every way; they are much cleaner, better behaved, and much better in health than they were when they came to me, but the oldest boy is an idiot, with an unhealthy body; he still breeds vermin fast, and still dirty. With regard to the boarding-out system, I am convinced that to distribute children is much better than to have them together in large numbers, such as Randwick and such places. Nothing could be better than the boarding-out system, but I would advise to have the most healthy and robust of State children sent out. What the State wants is sound, healthy, useful men and women to come from those children; if so, send to be boarded-out the children that are likely to become useful members of society, that they may be taught and shown a useful living; and keep those that are likely to become a pest to society and a trouble and expense to the State in the Asylums, as it is certain that in a few years they will be in gaol or an Asylum, at the expense of the State, and not only themselves but their progeny State children, and so it is from bad to worse; and if this state of things go on, in about two hundred years Australia will have a race worse in every respect than the aborigines. I have had seven children from the Asylum, and four out of the seven ought to have been kept in the Asylum. On the one hand the State is paying for the refuse of other countries to come here, and on the other hand rearing the refuse of this colony. Let the State look ahead and improve our race by sending out the sound children that are likely to become useful members of society. Four of the children that were sent to me plainly show what a degraded state their parents were in. If something is not done to stop this state of things Australia will not find room to store all her prisoners, lunatics, and mendicants. There was a great fuss about the small-pox, but there is a much worse epidemic staring us in the face; and to help to ward off this let the State do all in its power to see that sound right-minded children are sent to proper foster-parents, who shall care for them and fit them to fight the battle of life, which they never can be taught in an Asylum; let those remain who cannot be made useful.—A. L.

I received your note concerning A.P. You wished me to inform you about her health and manners, and I find her a very healthy child, and I have no complaint at all to find with her. When I received her she did not even know her letters, but she is improving wonderfully in her lessons, and also in her health, and I am willing to keep her on the conditions which I have her at present, and do my duty to her; but as regards adopting her, I am not in the position to do so; I like the child very much, and she is quite at home with us; and as regards the clothes, I was not aware that you would change them, so I altered them to fit her, and they will do very well.—A.L.

I received your letter on the 17th; Katie is behaving herself better than she did at first. K.P. was healthy when we received her, excepting her hands; her fingers were bad, but are better now; she has not very good manners; we have noticed a little improvement in manners now, and also in schooling.—J.R.F.

In reply to your letter of the 18th, I beg to state that the health and manners of the child when I first received him were not very good; he was troubled with sore eyes, which is quite restored; he was rather a weakly child, but is now quite strong and robust; he has improved in his manners and habits; he is quite cheerful and contented; and my idea of the boarding-out system so far upon the little one is very good.—F.S.

In reply to your letter, I must inform you that my little ones are progressing favourably, and they are very good children indeed, and since I have got them I have noticed a great improvement in them for the better, and I have no complaint whatever to make against the children.—C.W.

In reply to your note of the 15th instant, I beg to inform you that the child in question is progressing and behaving as well as can be expected; he goes to school regularly, and from his lessons there is an improvement in that respect; his health was delicate when he came to us, but there is a marked improvement since; his manners are good—we have no fault to find in that respect, and the boarding-out system has been very beneficial in his case.—B.W.

W.C. is very good behaved, but cannot speak; he is well in health at present. When I received M.C. she was very sickly, and of dirty habits, and suffered with the blight; she has improved in health and habits. I strongly approve of the boarding-out system as far as the children in my charge, for they have improved in health.—M.J.

In reply, I may state his habits are industrious and clean. He had a bad cough, but he is now better. He seems to be quite at home and happy. He is attending school regularly; he also attends Sunday school.—G.T.

In answer to your inquiry of the children, I have to say that they are as well as can be expected, for you must be aware that they are not always good. As to their health, they are quite well, with the exception of M. H., who has an eruption of the head and a running of the ear. J. C. for two years suffered much from breaking out of his head, but seems much better now. The children all, however, have greatly improved since I got them.—L.S.

You wish me to inform you in regard to the children's health and behaviour. I beg to inform you that all the children I have are pretty well behaved, excepting one, and she is very badly behaved indeed. That is R. L. The others have improved greatly in conduct. In regard to health, I had two very delicate indeed when I first received them, and now I am glad to tell you that they are strong and healthy. I have never had any sickness worth speaking of since I received them, and my opinion of the boarding-out system is that it is very good, but I think there are some that are not used well.—E.M.

I received your letter yesterday, and wish to say that E. R. has improved in health and grown fatter since I had her. She is a good child, and gives me no trouble, and is fond of school. E. and R. were in a bad state of health when I received them, and had no clothes worth speaking of. R. O. had no tidy boots. E. O. had one good pair. I would like, if you could make Mrs. M. find them, a pair of boots each. I have had a deal of trouble getting their things clean. They seem well behaved, and I am satisfied with them.—A.L.

When A. B. came to my place her health was very good and her habits were very good, but her eyes were bad, and have been bad ever since. I have had the doctor attending her, but they are sometimes bad and sometimes well. He says he can do no more for them. She is not able to go to school. She is much improved in health and manners, and I think the boarding-out system is very good.—E.W. The



The four children that I have are behaving as well as can be expected at their age. They are in the best of health and look well. They eat hearty and are very happy, and in their appearance a very great improvement.—M.C.

In answer to your inquiry as to how my foster-child is progressing, I may state the habits, health, and manners, good and very cleanly. He fretted a little at first and was childish, but he is bright and contented now, and is getting quite fat. Since going to school he has grown more hardy, and he is very clever and good at school, and in fact a good boy. The boarding-out system, in my opinion, is a very good plan, so long as the children are sent to proper foster-parents.—Mrs. G.

In answer to your note dated 16th, regarding the children, they are progressing very favourably I think; and I was speaking to their teacher, and I was informed that there was not their equals entered the schoolroom. I might as well inform you that if all the children are as well done for as the four I have the boarding-out system would be a great benefit to the children, as they are healthy and strong, and do not look the same as when I got them.—F.C.

My foster-child is progressing well, and greatly improved in health and manners. When I first had her she was weak in body, apparently from neglect and want of proper food, and very forward in manners; and I noticed that after being away a month she had gone back very much, and was dirty in her body, and evidently had not been bathed since she left me, but she is now strong and robust again, and is quite contented and feels at home. I am glad to say she takes very much to Sunday school, and is very good in church on Sunday mornings; and I am convinced that, provided proper homes are found for the children, that they are happier and more likely to grow up useful members of society by being boarded-out than in Asylums; but great care is necessary to be taken in selecting the foster-parents.—M.A.H.

In answer to your letter, I write to say that the children are all well and happy. The youngest was very ill last Sunday; I had to take her to the doctor; but she is better now. Their behaviour is good. When they came to me they were not in very good health, but they are looking stronger than they did when they came, and their habits and manners were respectable. I think the boarding-out system is a good one. I send the eldest one to school.—E.L.

In reply to your letter of 17th instant, I beg to state that the children that I have in my care are greatly improved; they are progressing and behaving themselves very well, both in health and manners. There were three of them bad, not in good health at all when they came to me; you know the state of the last two, but they are a great deal better now. They will be all right with care. The boarding-out system is very good, as far as the little ones in my charge are concerned.—F.M.W.

I am happy to tell you that the child A. W. is getting on well, and she is enjoying good health, and is a very nice obedient child. I am happy to say she has improved in health and manners since I got her, as she has got a better colour and is stouter, and I am very well pleased with her.—E.C.

In your letter of this morning you asked me to let you know the habits of my foster-child when I received her. She had some very bad habits when I got her, but it was easily to break her off them, and she looks well, and is now a very good girl.—M.B.

The foster-child I had from you is progressing most favourably and is very good. When I first received him he was very thin, but now he has the most healthy appearance and is getting stout. My idea with regard to the boarding-out system is that it is very good.—F.D.

All the children are in good health, and very obedient and clean in their habits, and I am pleased to say they improve.—S.L.

In reply to your note this morning about the children, I beg to state that the two youngest had diarrhoea, but they are quite well now; I think it was the change of the weather; and the two oldest had a bad cold, but they are quite well now, and they have very much improved in their habits.—M.K.

I received your letter by this morning's post. The little girl A. H. is improving since I first got her. She has had the measles and the native pox; but she is very well and in good health now, and attends school week-days, and Sunday school, and church with me in the evenings. I am trying to teach her all I can besides. I can safely say she has got a good home, and I treat her just the same as if she were my own.—H.S.

I am in receipt of your circular of 16th, and in reply beg to inform you that A. D., who has been under my charge since 1st September last, was to all appearances in very good health when she arrived here, and has continued so ever since. She was very ignorant of household duties, and in her manners was rude and sulky, besides being very careless. She has improved in her ideas of household work, and her temper is more under control, but she still requires a great deal of attention and reproof. On the whole, I am inclined to believe that the privilege allowed her of coming under the boarding-out system will be the means of making her an honest industrious woman.—L.J.C.

In reply to yours of the 16th, I beg to say that the child under our care is growing up a good child in the true sense of the word; she is all we could wish. When we first got her her habits were so dirty that had I lived near Sydney I should most certainly have sent her back. I can truthfully say that at her age—sixteen months—I never saw a child so filthy in her habits then. I think she was very backward in walking. We got her in May; she had then no idea of walking; she did not start till September. Children, if well in health and well cared for, ought to walk before a year and eight months old. Before we had her a month we had to call in a doctor; he said she was suffering from congestion of the lungs. She has not been seriously ill since, but her stomach seems to be very weak, except that she is a fine strong girl. She has improved so much in every respect that people are constantly asking me how I manage her. She can say all the alphabet except W in a clear and distinct voice. Can say her prayers. I do not think we ought to expect much more from a child two years and three months. I do not see how there can be any question about which is the best system for the children, that is, providing they are placed in comfortable homes. Is it possible that you or anyone else can think for a minute that home comforts go for nothing in the lives of our little ones? and I can tell you this, that it is possible to love these little strangers very much; and if there was more love in some homes there would be less crime and poverty amongst our young people. This child is growing up with a home for the future, and foster-parents who will protect her from all danger and all sin as far as it is possible, and a home in times of sickness or sorrow as long as God spares us. I hope you will not think I have written too much.—J.H.

As regards the children in my care, I am pleased to say they are getting on nicely. N. W., when I first received her, was very delicate; she was in bed the first fortnight, but she has not been ill since. Her little brother has the whooping-cough at present; he is not in such good condition as he was. M. K.'s health is very good, but she had very odd habits and manners at first, but she is improving. I send them all to day school regular, and also to Sunday school, and they are quite content and happy, and I should say the boarding-out system was a great benefit to the children.—M.J.T.

In reply to yours of the 16th instant, I beg to say that my four little foster-children I consider have gained strength of constitution, that their habits are thoroughly cleanly, and manners very promising; also their general behaviour good, though of course like other young children require care and attention. My idea of the boarding-out system is that it is an excellent one, provided the children are kindly and judiciously treated.—M.C.

In answer to your inquiry concerning the progress of the child under my charge, I beg to inform you that she was very dirty in her habits and a great story-teller, but I find a great improvement in both habits, manners, and health, and my idea of the system is that it is a very good one as far as she is concerned since she has been under my charge.—M.C.

With reference to your circular of the 16th instant respecting my foster-child, I have much pleasure in being able to say that so far I am very well pleased with him; he has behaved himself remarkably well, and is a very nice little boy. His health when he first came did not appear to be good; in fact, I thought he looked rather delicate, and his appetite was very poor, but now he seems much stronger and his appetite good. His education appears to have been neglected, but I have sent him pretty regularly to school since he came, and he now seems to be getting on fairly well. As to my idea of the effect of the boarding-out system upon him, I think that he is far better off with me than he could be in the "Home."—C.M.

In reference to your letter of this morning respecting the health and behaviour of the children under my care, I am pleased to say that M.E. has improved, and is much stronger than when she came to me a poor neglected child, and is now growing a fine girl. Of course you know that W.H.M. was really ill when boarded out to me. However, you will be pleased to hear he has much improved, and I think the boarding-out system has done wonders for the poor child. As for the two M's, I at one time thought of sending them back, they were so rude and unmanageable, but I am pleased to say they have so much improved that I have changed my mind respecting doing so. The poor children all try to be obedient and respectful, and you will also be pleased to hear they all attend school regularly and are progressing very well in their lessons; and I think the children will one day feel very grateful to the State for the kind interest taken in their welfare.—K.A.G.

In reply to your letter I must say that the children that we have got are doing well. They are both healthy children. The big boy was a bit wild at first, but I am getting him broken-in a little now. The big boy goes to school, but I have not sent the little one yet, but I will send him soon. Mrs. B. was visiting the children last evening, and she spoke highly of them, and said how fat and well they were looking, and she says it is a healthy place. I said to G. H., "I will take you back to Sydney again," and he began crying, and I said, "Will you go back?" and he said, "No." They both like to be here. I think I can make fine children of them. I like the children very well. They seemed pretty healthy when I received them, but very dirty. \* \* \* —P.J.

My foster-child is progressing very well, and her behaviour good; her habits were good, but her health poorly; manner good. I have noticed an improvement in her health. My idea of the boarding-out system is that it is a very good object.—M.G.E.

A.C. and G.C. are progressing and behaving favourably; I have noticed improvement in manners and behaviour. My idea of the boarding-out system so far upon the little ones in my charge is very favourable.—H.F.H.

I received your note about the boy W.J.; he is getting on quite well; he wants to be kept under; I have to be very firm with him; taking him on the whole he is a good boy. I think Mrs. C.— let the boy have too much of his own way. He has improved well in his health and appearance and manners. I think the boarding system very good.—M.M.

In answer to your note *re* foster-children E.N. and F.W., I beg to state in reference to the former that when I received her from the institution she was suffering from a very severe cold accompanied with hoarse dry coughing, from which I am happy to state she has quite recovered, and is growing stout and strong and very much improved in health; her general habits and demeanour have considerably improved, although at first she was very sullen and self-willed; she is growing out of that failing, and promises to become a very good domestic. F.W. seems a child that has been very much neglected, being very dull in intellect and manners and of a very nervous disposition; she is gradually improving, and I trust after a little while will be all right, as she is getting more contented and lively in her disposition and is improving at her school. I am of opinion the children will be more happy and become more domesticated by being placed out in various families under the boarding-out system than if retained in the institution, simply because they see more home associations than can possibly be afforded them otherwise.—F.H.

With regard to the little girl, when I first got her her manners were very bad; she was very disobedient; her health was very good; she has improved since in each case; I think as she gets older she will improve.—S.J.

Your note concerning F.B. duly came to hand on Friday last. I must say that she was in very bad health when I received her, and her eyes were so bad that she could hardly see out of them for weeks after I got her; and on taking her to the doctor he said she was very bad with bronchitis, and still added that if I was not careful she would not recover from it, but I am glad to say she has improved wonderfully both in manners and health. I almost can say that her mother would not know her now if she was to meet her. The only trouble she has at present is a slight cold, but I think she will soon get over it. In fact she is at the present both a fine and as healthy a looking child as a person could wish for; she is also a clean, obedient, and intelligent little girl. \* \* \* In giving my opinion of the boarding-out system, I can with a true heart say that it is the best thing to do, providing the children get good foster-parents to look after them. As for the child I have, she is spoken of all over the place being so well attended to; some say she is better cared for than other children who have both father and mother.—J.M.

I received your circular, and in regard to the children their manners and behaviour are very good, and with regard to M.—K.— I am sorry that I cannot give such a satisfactory report, as you know that she is silly. All the children up to this are in excellent health, except M.A.L., who has been very ill for the last week, attended by a doctor, but I am happy to say she is better now. I am happy to say that there is a great improvement in the children since I received them, both in health and behaviour. My idea of the boarding-out system is that it is very good if the children get a good home.—B.C.

\* \* \* As regards the child, he has greatly improved since he came up here. His habits, health, and manners are all particularly good. He has attended school every day since he came up except one. His behaviour is very good. He has greatly improved in all that I have stated. He is a clever active little boy, very obedient in every manner, and he likes his place of residence very much. \* \* \* —G.B.

I reply to yours of the 16th, I beg to state that the children taken under my charge were, both with respect to health, manner, and habits, all that could be desired. Albert (the boy I have with me still) is a very good lad and very fond of school, and enjoys the best of health. He seems very contented, and I am perfectly agreeable to still keep him.—T.R.

A—M—, the child you placed with me, has much improved during the time she has been in my house, and is now a strong healthy girl and well behaved. When she came to me, which is about seven months ago, her face was covered with sores, and her eyes were very weak, a lotion having to be applied to them constantly. Measles then followed, but since the time above stated nothing has ailed her. In conclusion, I may add that I approve of the boarding-out system, and I think the child has benefited thereby.—K.E.

In answer to your letter, I have only to say, my experience of the boarding-out system is very limited. The only children under my notice, and I think those only in the district, are under my own personal care, which makes it rather a difficult matter to speak on without egotism. I can only say I am very pleased the system has been introduced, the children I have being relatives of mine, with the assistance received from that source I have been able to take charge of them, which otherwise I could not have done. After reading some of the letters in your report both from the children and foster-parents, I am sure the system cannot fail to be a success, and feel certain that children so placed out have by far a greater opportunity of expending their imaginations than those in an Asylum.—E.W.

The child's health is good. Not progressing a great deal yet. Manners good. The child with me is a good child and is very well. His manners are very good. Yours faithfully.—R.G.

I have much pleasure in informing you that my foster-child is going on very well and progressing fairly at school. I could not say she has any serious faults, and on the whole I quite approve of the boarding-out system.—R.G.

The children under my care are progressing favourably and behaving themselves tolerably. They certainly have improved wonderfully both in habits, health, and manners. When I received them the health was fair, but habits and manners were dreadful. The system of boarding-out is in my opinion good, judging from the happy faces of the little ones under my charge.—E.L.C.

I am duly in receipt of yours in which you ask how the boy of our adoption is progressing. I am glad to say he still continues to be a good well-behaved boy, very obedient, kind, loving, and affectionate. When first we got him his habits were clean and very careful, his health very good, and in his manner most obliging.—W.B.

When

When S— F— came to me he was not very strong—was very often complaining; but now he seems to be stronger—does not so often complain. He was when he came a very good behaved child, and, as far as his behaviour is concerned, he has still continued so; but he had two very great faults: he was not honest, and was not truthful—cannot depend on one word he says. I think he is more honest now than when he came, but not much difference in his truthfulness. I have never punished him for it yet, but I try to instil into him the consequence of it. I am afraid he has been brought up to lying and stealing, as it seems to be so habitual to him.—A.S.

My foster-children are in very good health at present, and I have not any fault to find with their conduct. The younger child when I received it was in delicate health and of dirty habits; the eldest was clean and healthy. My opinion is that the boarding-out system answers well.—E.N.

You wish to know how the boy W— S— is progressing and behaving himself. He is behaving himself well in every respect, willing and obedient in all things. I can truly say he is a good boy. The habits and health and manners of the child when we first received him were very good. He is progressing in his learning; he goes to school regularly every day, and likewise his Sunday school. I think the boarding-out system is very good. \* \* \* \*—J.F.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 16th instant, and in reply beg to state that the foster-children are progressing well and their behaviour is good. The health and habits of the children were not very good when I first received them, but there has been a great improvement in both health and manners, and they are in best of health. I consider the boarding-out system to have a great effect on the children under my charge.—E.G.

In reference to how A— G— is progressing, I am glad to state that ever since I have had her her health has been very good. Her manners are very much improved since she has been with me. When she first came to me she had a very troublesome habit of laying down and kicking and screaming with all her might if she could not have her own way, but, I am glad to say she has not done it for some time past. She has been going to school since Christmas, and seems to be getting on very nicely. My idea is that the boarding-out system is very good indeed. \* \* \* \*—C.F.S.

\* \* \* \* A— M'G— was a little delicate when we first got her, but she has improved up to this. She is very obedient in all respects; no fault with her whatever. As regards the boarding-out system, I think it very suitable.—J.F.

Your note to hand. *Re* M— H—, I'm happy to be able to inform you that she is progressing fairly well in her schooling, and as for her behaviour, I don't see anything to complain of in that respect. It appears she was a very delicate child in Parramatta, \* \* \* would not know the stout child of to-day was the puny little thing of nine months ago. In fact, Newcastle appears to agree with her first-rate. To sum up, the child's habits were good when we received her, and of course they are ditto still. Her health was very middling; in fact, the first time she went to church she had to be carried out in a fainting condition; no fear of that sort of thing now. Her manners appear to have been pretty well looked after by the Sisters; therefore there was not much to improve in that respect. The boarding-out of our little girl has done her a power of good. If she takes notice of what we tell her she will be self-reliant without bigotry, and independent with modesty. As I informed you in my last, we can't take in hand to free her for five years.—T.V.

The habits of the children when I got them were very improper, but, through careful watching, they are greatly improved. The boy's health has always been good; The girl has been delicate from the commencement; she has had running from the ear all the time, causing a very unpleasant smell. The manners of the children were very good when I got them, and I am pleased to tell you they are improving in every respect. You ask my opinion regarding the boarding-out system. I think it is the best method for the benefit of the children, as long as the children are placed with good parents, for they want careful watching.—M.S.

Two of the children are all that could be desired. They were quiet and docile when they came and are so still, but the boy J. A. is unmanageable. He requires a man to deal with him. The health of the children was good when they came, and is so still. They look well and eat well. I think, so far as they are concerned, the boarding-out system agrees with them.—B.K.

In the absence of my wife, the duty of replying to your letter of the 15th inst. devolves upon me. The child in question, E. P., was, when we received him, in very good health. His manners were somewhat uncouth, but not more so than could be expected from a child so young. We, however, soon discovered that he was thoroughly untruthful; and he evinced a very remarkable shrewdness in inventing plausible stories to bolster up his false statements. By keen cross-examination, however, we generally succeed in leading him to acknowledge the truth. And I think I am justified in believing that, as a result of having the wickedness of falsehood continually impressed upon him, he is becoming more truthful than he was formerly. His health is excellent; and he promises to grow up into a strong powerful young man. Considering the short time he has been in school, his writing is I consider excellent; but he appears to be a little afflicted with a disinclination to mental exertion, which he shows in spelling and mental arithmetic. In this, however, he will probably improve in time. Generally speaking, and judging from our experience of the boarding-out system as exemplified by the child in our charge, I believe the system to be a most excellent one, and much, very much, to be preferred to what may be styled the boarding-school system.—G.T.B.

In reply to your circular of last month regarding the progress and behaviour of the child placed in my charge, I am sorry to say she is not progressing according to my wishes. She is very untruthful. Her habits, health, and manners have improved since I received her in my charge, and she would become a useful member of society provided she can be taught to tell the truth; if not, the morals of my own children are endangered.—M.J.C.

R— K— was a very bad boy when he came to me, but he is improving very much lately. I don't think it was the fault of the school, but it seems naturally in him. He is very stubborn and disagreeable, and seems to have had his own way a good deal, but I think he will change. He likes going to school now, and he is healthy and has manners to please anyone when he likes. He is growing, and is a smart lad, too, at figures. I like him very well, if he continues to improve. He would not care to go back to Sydney.—H.G.

You wanted to know how my foster-child is getting on. I think he is a good boy, and willing; but I think that he has been a little out of his mind some time or another, because he seems a little stupid in some things; but he may wear away from it; but he is all right in health.—D.T.

The girl under my care is progressing and behaving herself very well. Her habits and health were good when we received her, but her manners only fair. She is now in very good health, and is a useful well-behaved child. As regards the boarding-out system, in the case of this child, it is all that could be desired.—H.E.H.

In answer to your letter respecting the little girl in my charge, I beg to state that she has very good health, also her habits are very good. I cannot say much about her manners, but they will improve as she gets more sense. She is very good and kind, and we are very well pleased with her. She has faults, I won't attempt to deny, just like any other child. The boarding-out system is very visible on her in a great many respects. She is very happy, and improving at school.—M.R.

My foster-child is getting on nicely; both health and manners were good when I got him first, and I am happy to say he continues so. He is getting on very well at school, and at home tries to do any little thing he can well. My opinion of the boarding-out system is it is a good thing for the children when they are kindly treated.—E.M.

In reply to yours, I beg to say that the boy W.P., now in my charge, is in good health, and is progressing favourably at school. He was always a docile child. I see no particular change in him in any way.—C.W.

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter. In answer to your inquiries I may say that the girl M.J.D. was in good health when she came into my charge, and I am glad to say she is the same at present. Respecting the boarding-out system, I believe it to be the correct thing to do, providing the necessary precautions are taken to prevent the wrong class of people getting charge of the children.—J. M'L.

In



In reference to the boys A.W. and H.W., I beg to inform you that I am very well satisfied with them. They are both of them very good boys, and are making very fair progress in their schooling. A.W. was for some time very dirty in his habits, but he is thoroughly broken from them now; I would not wish for any better boy than A.W.; during my late illness he behaved like a little man, doing all that he possibly could to assist me.—E.T.

In reply to your communication of 16th instant, I beg to state that the children in my care are doing well, and behaving themselves better than when I first had them. The habits of the four were at first dirty, but all have considerably improved in this respect. The health of three of them is delicate, and they require a good deal of care, one day seeming well, and the next anything but well; the last one I got, viz., A.W., is a strong hardy girl. As to manners, they are all young, and we are doing what we can to form them, and I think there is a little improvement in this respect. Generally speaking, I think that the effect of the boarding-out system upon those in my charge has been for their benefit.—S.H.

In reply to your note of the 16th instant, asking information of K.S., I am happy to say she is a mild quiet girl; she was in good health when she arrived here, but she is now stouter, and a better complexion; her habits are very slow, and she would not exert herself or take any exercise if not looked after; indolence would perhaps be a better name for this. Mr. M'D—, the schoolmaster, says she has a fair intellect; she is to get some prizes this week. I allow Katie to correspond with her mother, for I believe she is a sensible good woman. I gave Katie your letter; I enclose her answer; I can assure you she was never helped, nor did she ask for any; she said she would write you a better letter next time, for she would have her prizes to write about; she only lost four days last quarter from school. I asked her if she were happy and content, she said yes, and she would not like to leave here. I think on your next visit here you will have a number of applications for Board children. I hear no complaints of any of the children down here.—C. M'M.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your kind favour of the 16th instant, and in answer to your inquiries, I feel great pleasure to inform you that M.L. is quite well in health, and she appears very happy; she is growing fast, and I hope to be able to make her thoroughly domesticated. She is treated the same as our own little girls; we have only two—one seven and the other six, so she has no nursing to do, and Mr. C— is from home two days out of three. I think the boarding-out system will benefit the girls very much, that is, if they get with people that take an interest in them, and are able to teach them; but unfortunately there are so many in this Colony that are not able to show them, because they do not know themselves. M.L.'s eyes are quite well now, and in fact she is every way much improved. Hoping, dear sir, the information will satisfy you.—E.C.

In reply to your inquiries of the 16th, concerning the child C— C—, I beg to state that I consider her much improved both in temper and manners. When she came to me she was a most stubborn and disobedient child, giving way to such frantic screaming, running out and saying I won't to anything she was told to do against her inclination, then she would snatch off her hood or anything she had in her hand and dash it on the ground. I was quite disheartened, and my daughters wished me to send her back immediately as the house was kept in a constant confusion. Still I thought for the poor child's sake I would try her a little longer, and I am happy to say she seems much improved. The schoolmaster and the Rev. Mr. Johnston also think her greatly improved. She has lost the fierce sullen scowl, and the countenance is much brighter. She is fond of children and romping noisy play, and she is a child of strong passions and stubborn disposition. She may grow up honest and obedient, but I doubt there will be no affection or tenderness except where self-interest is concerned. As to her health, she looks well and hearty, eats and sleeps well, and with the exception of some scurvy patches that have come on her head and are now getting better, she is a stout, straight-limbed, well-grown child. The body is quite clean, though I think she has had the eruption before, for when she came to me her head was all scarred and in bare patches, as you must have observed. As to the boarding-out system, I consider it better than massing a lot of children good and bad together, as the children all get too much of one pattern, like mere machines. If the family is what it should be, where the child is placed, they are taught to be useful and have some home affections, though in that there will always be a sad want to the poor child.—E.M.

In reply to your favour of the 16th, I beg respectfully to say that L— W—, the State child you have placed with me, is, in my opinion, very much improved. She is not a naturally amiable disposition, but she is obedient and very religious. Moreover, the nuns' word is law with her, and I want no more. As long as she is guided by the nuns she will do right by me. You wish to know in what way she has improved. She is beginning to learn the value of things. I take her with me everywhere to buy what I want. I show her how everything costs money, and I teach her to be careful. All the children from those large places are very wasteful. Everything is supplied to them in large quantities for nothing, and they have no idea of thrift. I think it a great blessing, to girls in particular, to be boarded out. L.W. goes up to the Convent school every morning at 8 o'clock. She takes her dinner, and remains all day at the Convent. I had to get the straw tick that I told you about, but she tries to be as good as she can. Mrs. E.'s W.C. is equally distressing in this point.—H.M.

In reply to your letter about the children, I may say when I received them F— P— was very dirty in his habits, dirtying the bed often, and also wetting it. I thought I could not do anything with him, and often threatened to send him back; he is now nearly cured of that. He was also a very untruthful boy; I think he is nearly cured of that. His health was bad, but he is now strong and hearty. Mabel was a clean child. I— L— was a very dirty child in her habits, often dirtying the bed, and does it now sometimes; she was a great deal of trouble at first. I think she is improving in cleanliness. She was a petted child; she is improving in that. R— L— often wet the bed when I had him first, but now is getting a great deal better. I may say the children's manners and health are greatly improved, especially their health. This is a very healthy place here, at the seaside, for delicate children, and I think a delicate child would soon get strong here. The boarding-out system has done my four children a great deal of good, as they mix up with other children and with society instead of being shut up in the Institution. I myself would have no objection in taking another delicate child under three years old if you had one to place out that you would like a place for. All the State children about here are doing well, as I said it was a healthy place. Hoping I have answered your inquiries.—S.C.



1883-4.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## VACCINATION.

(REPORT FOR 1882.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

## The Medical Adviser to the Government to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Board of Health Office, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 26 November, 1883.

Herewith I have the honor to enclose the usual Report, showing the number of vaccinations performed by the Government Vaccinators throughout the Colony during the year 1882, particularising those returned from the city and suburbs, and those from the country districts respectively.

I also enclose the returns of several of the country districts for the year 1881, which were received too late to be included in last year's report.

From a perusal of the Return for 1882 it will be seen that under one year 487 successful cases were recorded; from one to five years, 760; from five to ten years, 654; and over ten years, 287; making a total of 2,188.

I would draw attention to the remarkable falling off in the number of vaccinations as compared with the year 1881, when no less than 58,962 were recorded. During the greater part of that year small-pox was epidemic in this city, and markedly selecting its victims, for the most part, from amongst those unprotected by vaccination, and, as the report of the epidemic issued by the Board of Health shows, visiting them with a quite exceptional severity\*. It created a scare, which caused an unprecedented number to avail themselves of the services of the Government Vaccinators.

During the year 1882 no such stimulus was present, and hence the country again lapsed into that apathetic state, as regards vaccination, which has characterised it in the past. I cannot refrain from here expressing a fear that we shall one day be aroused from this condition by an epidemic of small-pox which may decimate the Colony.

The unvaccinated condition of our people is, moreover, a source of perpetual danger to the neighbouring Colonies, who, in the event of such a calamity as a small-pox epidemic overtaking us, would, doubtless, in self-defence, place such restrictions upon communication with our ports as would prove most damaging to the interests of commerce.

I desire, therefore, in the most emphatic way, to urge the Government to make the practice of vaccination compulsory, by means of legislative enactment, as is the case in Victoria, New Zealand, South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania, Western Australia, and Fiji, as I feel assured that in the absence of such a law we are in perpetual danger of the introduction of small-pox, at each fresh outbreak of which the whole country will be thrown into the humiliating state of scare which characterized it in 1881; and moreover, our unprotected state in this regard makes us a standing menace to the neighbouring Colonies.

Quarantine, no matter how vigorously administered, may, and in fact occasionally will, fail to keep out small-pox. It may reach us in one of the millions of letters or articles of ready-made clothing which are annually imported, or in the effects of passengers from foreign countries; and once established here it will find but too suitable soil for its propagation in our unvaccinated population.

I

## \* Vaccination.

The statistics regarding vaccination were commenced on the 2nd of September, 1881. Of the 103 cases of small-pox occurring after this date, forty-seven had been vaccinated at various ages, the details of which will be found in Appendix B.

Of the total 154 cases of small-pox, forty died, being an average of 25.9 per cent. Of these, ten had been vaccinated in early life, twenty-nine had never been vaccinated, and of one there is no record. Thus, of the total number of deaths in which vaccination or non-vaccination has been recorded, 25.0 per cent. occurred amongst vaccinated patients, and 72.5 per cent. amongst unvaccinated persons.

Of the total 154 cases of variola it will be observed that in forty-two instances the disease was contracted from an inmate of the same house, and of these a large proportion was contributed by instances in which the father of the family being a disbeliever in vaccination had not allowed his children to be vaccinated, and the disease struck down with more or less fatal effect many members of the household. Thus, in one family at Pyrmont, consisting of ten members, six cases occurred, two of which terminated fatally. Of the members who escaped two were vaccinated some time previously, and the other two the day after the house was quarantined. The six members of the family who were struck down by the disease had never been vaccinated.

In another family, consisting of eight persons, residing at Woolloomooloo Bay, six unvaccinated members had small-pox and two vaccinated members escaped.

In another family in Sussex-street, consisting of six members, all unvaccinated, five cases occurred.

Another example of the protective power of vaccination occurred amongst the members of a family in Arthur-place, of whom three were unvaccinated and one was vaccinated. The three former contracted the disease and the latter escaped.

In another family consisting of five members, only two of whom were vaccinated, the three unvaccinated members alone suffered from the disease.

I have carefully examined the Vital Statistics of the Colony with a view to discover the proportion of the population unprotected by vaccination, but I have not been able to obtain any definite information on the subject. I have therefore tabulated the number of vaccinations performed during the last twenty-two years and also the births registered during the same period. From this it appears that while 465,411 were born, only 223,546 of the whole population were vaccinated by the Government Vaccinators during that time.

Although it is clear that one cannot argue that a number corresponding to the difference between the recorded vaccinations and the estimated births remained unvaccinated, yet I think that we may fairly conclude that a very large proportion of our young people are unprotected, and therefore specially liable to contract small-pox.

Vaccination by private practitioners is no doubt carried on, but to a very inconsiderable extent.

The reason for this apathy as regards vaccination is not because either the general public or the medical profession doubt its efficacy as a prophylactic against small-pox (as witness the eagerness with which it was resorted to when that disease was at our doors), but because on the part of the former there exists a fear that the vaccine lymph may be a vehicle whereby specific constitutional diseases may be conveyed to their children. That there are no good grounds for this fear is shown by the evidence given before the Cabinet in 1881, to which I have the honour to refer you. In order to combat this prejudice I obtained from the Victorian Model Farm, during the month of September, a large quantity of fresh calf lymph, which I caused to be distributed to a number of the Government vaccinators; but the reports which I have received from those gentlemen have not been very encouraging, for although they for the most part have given a favourable opinion as to the results of the use of the lymph, they have almost unanimously remarked upon the apathy of the people as regards vaccination.

I would point the desirability of inserting in the next census papers queries which would afford us reliable information as to the number of persons in the Colony who are effectively vaccinated, and,—

I have, &c.,

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,

President of the Board of Health and Medical Adviser to the Government.

RETURN showing the number of Births during the past twenty-two years, and the number of Vaccinations performed by Government Vaccinators during the same period.

Year.	Births.	Vaccinations.	Year.	Births.	Vaccinations.
1861	14,681	2,349	1873	21,444	3,152
1862	15,434	3,155	1874	22,178	4,832
1863	15,679	12,970	1875	22,528	3,111
1864	16,881	10,696	1876	23,298	4,361
1865	17,233	8,367	1877	23,851	16,881
1866	16,950	7,606	1878	23,328	3,512
1867	18,317	6,931	1879	26,933	5,569
1868	18,485	11,237	1880	28,162	5,029
1869	19,243	21,507	1881	28,993	58,962
1870	19,648	7,084	1882	29,702	2,188
1871	20,143	6,482	Total .....	465,411	223,546
1872	20,250	17,565			

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,

President of the Board of Health, and Medical Adviser to the Government.

26 November, 1883.

RETURN showing the number of Persons Vaccinated by the Government Vaccinators in the Country Districts of the Colony of New South Wales, during the year 1882.

Country Districts.	Under 1 year of age.				From 1 to 5 years.				From 5 to 10 years.				Over 10 years.				Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.
Albury	26	29	55	55	23	40	63	63	12	9	21	21	5	10	15	15	66	88	154	154
Bathurst	..	2	2	2	8	3	11	11	6	3	9	9	..	..	..	..	14	8	22	22
Bega	5	1	6	6	15	17	32	32	23	25	48	48	10	17	27	26	53	60	113	112
Bombala	6	7	13	13	26	26	52	52	24	24	48	48	32	39	71	71	88	96	184	184
Burrumbidgee	2	1	3	2	12	17	29	20	16	20	36	21	..	..	..	..	30	38	68	43
Deniliquin	15	12	27	24	7	6	13	11	1	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	23	20	43	38
Gundagai	3	1	4	4	4	3	7	7	10	11	21	19	50	9	59	53	67	24	91	83
Kempsey, West.	..	..	..	..	1	2	3	3	6	4	10	10	..	..	..	..	7	6	13	13
Maclean	4	5	9	9	12	11	23	23	8	7	15	15	..	..	..	..	24	23	47	47
Mudgee	100	93	193	193	123	138	261	261	114	87	201	201	55	60	115	115	392	378	770	770
Murrumbidgee	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	5	2	7	7	..	..	..	..	6	2	8	8
New England and Gwydir	4	14	18	14	32	21	53	48	58	55	113	111	..	..	..	..	94	90	184	178
Penrith	1	1	2	2	11	6	17	17	19	8	27	27	..	..	..	..	31	15	46	46
Rylstone	..	..	..	..	5	7	12	12	5	4	9	9	..	..	..	..	10	11	21	21
Tooma and Tumberumba	7	5	12	12	7	5	12	11	5	5	10	8	..	1	1	1	19	16	35	32
Wagga Wagga	10	12	22	22	13	9	22	22	4	12	16	16	..	..	..	..	27	33	60	60
Wollombi	..	..	..	..	2	1	3	3	4	3	7	7	..	..	..	..	6	4	10	10
	183	183	366	358	302	312	614	597	320	281	601	580	152	136	288	281	957	912	1,869	1,816

RETURN showing the number of Persons Vaccinated by the Government Vaccinators in Sydney and Suburbs, during the year 1882.

	Under 1 year of age.				From 1 to 5 years.				From 5 to 10 years.				Over 10 years.				Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.
Balmain .....	3	1	4	3	3	6	9	9	7	5	12	10	..	..	..	..	13	12	25	22
Sydney .....	45	80	125	125	79	72	151	151	39	21	60	56	..	..	..	..	163	173	336	332
Woollahra .....	1	..	1	1	2	2	4	3	4	4	8	8	3	3	6	6	10	9	19	18
Total .....	49	81	130	129	84	80	164	163	50	30	80	74	3	3	6	6	186	194	380	372

SUMMARY, 1882.

RETURN showing the number of Persons Vaccinated by the Government Vaccinators in the Colony of New South Wales during the year 1882.

	Under 1 year of age.				From 1 to 5 years.				From 5 to 10 years.				Over 10 years.				Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.
Sydney and Suburbs .....	49	81	130	129	84	80	164	163	50	30	80	74	3	3	6	6	186	194	380	372
Country Districts .....	183	183	366	358	302	312	614	597	320	281	601	580	152	136	288	281	957	912	1,869	1,816
Total .....	232	264	496	487	386	392	778	760	370	311	681	654	155	139	294	287	1,143	1,106	2,249	2,188

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,

President of Board of Health and Medical Adviser to the Government.

Sydney, 26th November, 1883.

ADDITIONAL VACCINATION RETURNS FOR 1881.

RETURN showing the number of Persons Vaccinated by the Government Vaccinators in the Colony of New South Wales during the year 1881, the reports for which were received too late to be included in the return for that year.

	Under 1 year of age.				From 1 to 5 years.				From 5 to 10 years.				Over 10 years.				Total.			
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Successful.
Grafton .....	3	1	4	4	22	22	44	44	27	41	68	68	..	..	..	..	52	64	116	116
Muswellbrook and Merton .....	2	1	3	3	7	12	19	19	7	3	10	10	..	..	..	..	16	16	32	32
Newcastle .....	29	24	53	49	90	78	168	158	60	57	117	115	..	..	..	..	179	159	338	322
Parramatta .....	2	3	5	5	10	10	20	20	5	10	15	15	..	..	..	..	17	23	40	40
Penrith .....	2	2	4	4	27	20	47	47	7	6	13	13	..	..	..	..	36	28	64	64
Urana .....	1	1	2	2	3	3	6	6	..	5	5	5	..	..	..	..	4	9	13	13
Tamworth .....	20	12	32	32	78	74	152	152	56	60	116	116	13	12	25	25	167	158	325	325
Wollongong .....	1	..	1	1	8	8	16	16	15	14	29	29	25	37	62	62	49	59	108	108
Total .....	60	44	104	100	245	227	472	462	177	196	373	371	38	49	87	87	520	516	1,036	1,020

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,

President of Board of Health and Medical Adviser to the Government.

Sydney, 26th November, 1883.



1883-4.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

**POLICE DEPARTMENT.**

(REPORT FOR 1883.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector General's Office, Sydney, 10 January, 1884.

In accordance with the regulations and the Colonial Secretary's instructions, I do myself the honor to make this my Report upon the condition and operations of the Police Department for the year 1883.

Appendix A shows the strength and distribution of the establishment at the close of the year.

Additional Police Stations have been formed during the year at the twenty-four places hereunder named :—

District.	Station.
Northern ... ..	Broadwater. Brushgrove. Bolivia. Cudgen.
Southern ... ..	Harden. Wolumla. Eurobodalla. Jindabyne.
Eastern ... ..	Peat's Ferry. Prospect. Kangaroo Valley. Clifton.
Western ... ..	Currinyalpah. Nevertire. Burraga. Barringun. Goolagong.
Namoi ... ..	Grawin. Carinda.
North-eastern ... ..	Fernmount. Coopernook. Woy Woy.
Murray ... ..	Ournie.
Metropolitan ... ..	Croydon.

An increase of twenty-nine (all ranks) was provided by Parliament, and the vacancies created as under were also filled by new appointments :—

Resignations ... ..	91
Discharges ... ..	27
Dismissals ... ..	37
Superannuations ... ..	12
Deaths ... ..	5
Total ... ..	172

The increase of pay of sixpence per diem, together with the additional sixpence per diem allowed to subordinate members of the Force providing themselves with quarters, has had the desired effect, both of decreasing the number of voluntary resignations, and in securing more than an adequate number of eligible candidates to fill up the vacancies occurring.

Six

Six police pensioners died in the year 1883, whose pensions amounted in the total to £477 per annum.

Fourteen members of the Force were superannuated—eight being allowed pensions amounting in all to £1,012 per annum, and six received gratuities on discharge, amounting in the aggregate to £770.

Six widows were also awarded gratuities amounting to £1,834.

The income of the Police Reward and Superannuation Funds (combined) was about £15,000, and the expenditure £11,500. The fund therefore, so far, has been found equal to the demands upon it, though a heavier strain may be expected when a number of the old public servants in the Force are placed upon the pension list.

As the Colonial Secretary is aware, the demands for additional Police Stations and constables have been far in excess of the small increase voted. Most of the applications made have been reasonable, but it has not been possible to comply with all, whilst in the metropolis the Force is still far below the numerical standard fixed for other similar cities.

Complaints are therefore constantly made to me, chiefly from residents in the suburbs, of inadequate police protection, and the officers have frequently represented the impossibility of providing men for beats of such dimensions as will ensure a reasonable amount of supervision.

Many of the applications for additional police protection have been from country villages, where the presence of a constable would be found advantageous to the residents to preserve good order in minor matters, but where there is little or no crime of a serious kind. Police Stations are however far more required in remote districts sparsely populated, at considerable distances from existing Police Stations, and where serious crime is prevalent. It is for such places that I have had to devote many of the additional men provided.

The cost of establishing such stations is considerable, as buildings and paddocks have to be provided, and ordinarily two constables and a tracker are required at each.

However, acting upon the Colonial Secretary's verbal approval, I have increased the strength of the Force about twenty men above the limit provided on the Estimates for 1883, and the saving in the early portion of the year has enabled me to pay the wages to the 31st December, without exceeding the vote.

It will, I am satisfied, be absolutely necessary to increase the strength still further, to meet urgent requirements on the railway works and elsewhere in the interior, as well as in the suburbs of Sydney, where increased protection is at least equally necessary.

In my Annual Report for the year 1880 (dated the 27th January, 1881) I referred to the prevalence of intemperate and dissolute habits amongst the youth of Sydney and other large cities, in the following terms:—

“The idle and dissolute habits of many of the youth in large cities may, I think, be also attributed to a change in the tone of modern social organization, and an absence of restraint upon the young, especially exemplified in the discontinuance to a great extent of the practice of apprenticing boys to a trade or handicraft, in substitution of which large numbers of young people of both sexes now find employment in factories, where they can earn good wages, giving them the command of money and long hours of leisure, unrestrained by parental control.”

I regret now to say that there has been no improvement, but rather the reverse, since that report was written. I still attribute this to the facility with which young persons of both sexes can obtain employment in factories and other large establishments where they can earn high wages, and have abundant leisure with little or no restraint.

The cases of juvenile immorality and depravity which frequently come under public notice are most appalling, and unfortunately in most instances the circumstances are not such as would allow of the provisions of the Industrial Schools Act being enforced—indeed the evil must be regarded as a moral one, to a great extent beyond the scope of the statute laws, but none the less tending to the demoralization of the community and the precursor of future crime.

The more general diffusion of education does not appear to have had the moral effect upon the classes referred to which was hoped for. I find, upon careful examination of the records, during a period of six months, respecting 494 young persons—male and female—who were apprehended for minor offences, but who, from their known dissolute habits, may be expected to lapse into a career of crime and immorality, that of this large number twenty-four only were without education, and unable to read and write.

The effect of the whipping clauses of the Criminal Law Amendment Act yet remains to be tested, as they have not been put in operation, except in one case (an adult).

Although the statistics of crime for the Colony are not yet available for reference, as far as I can judge from the reports and records, serious offences are still on the decrease. I have, however, been able to ascertain the following particulars regarding the arrests in the Metropolitan district:—

The total number of persons taken into custody by the police during the year was 21,831, being 16,600 males and 5,231 females, against 19,639, being 14,436 males and 5,203 females, in 1882, showing an increase of 2,192 persons.

For drunkenness the figures stand as below:—

Year 1881	...	...	...	...	13,949
„ 1882	...	...	...	...	11,842
„ 1883	...	...	...	...	13,312

The increase in the number of arrests for drunkenness last year is therefore above the proportion, allowing for the addition to the population, though below the total for 1881, prior to the passing of the Licensing Act.







DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.						FOOT.				
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.
Southern— <i>con- tinued.</i>	Eden .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Bowling .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Gininderra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Cobargo .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Eurobadalla .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Wollongough .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Jindabyne .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Wolumla .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Eastern.....	Depôt .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Parramatta .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	7
	Rookwood .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
	Ryde .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Hunter's Hill .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
	Windsor .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Richmond .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Rouse Hill .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wilberforce .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	St. Alban's .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Penrith .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	St. Mary's .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Emu Plains .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Springwood .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Appin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Camden .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Picton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Berrima .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Mittagong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Moss Vale .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Robertson .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
	Wollongong .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Dapto .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Bulli .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Prospect .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Granville .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Campbelltown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Wilton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Bowral .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Smithfield .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Liverpool .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Kiama .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Shellharbour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Jamberoo .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Gerrington .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nowra .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Terrara .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Broughton Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Kangaroo Valley .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Cilfton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Milton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Western ....	Bathurst .....	1	...	...	1	...	2	4	1	...	1	7
	Milltown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Kelso .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Oberon .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Hartley .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Rockley .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wyagdon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	O'Connell .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Trunkey .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Rydal .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
	Lithgow .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Wallerawang .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Sofala .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Hill End .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Tambaroora .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	5
	Orange .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Stony Creek .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Molong .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Toogong .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Cowra .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Blayney .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Carcoar .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Canowindra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Cudal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
	Mudgee .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	3
	Gulgong .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
	Talbragar .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Coolah .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Mundooran .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Rylstone .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Ilford .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Hargraves .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Windyeyer .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Wollar .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	3	
Forbes .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Condobolin .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	
Eugowra .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	
Parkes .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	



DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.							FOOT.			
		Super-intendants.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.
North-eastern —continued.	Bungwall Flat .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Coopernook .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Fernmount .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
North-western	Tamworth .....	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	...	4
	Do South .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Murrurundi .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Blackville .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Gunnedah .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2
	Barraba .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Manilla .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Wallabadah .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Nundle .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Quirindi .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Currabubula .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Somerton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Namoi .....	Moonbi .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Carroll .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Narrabri .....	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	3
	Boggabri .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Tambar Springs .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Wee Waa .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilliga .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2
	Walgett .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Goodooga .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Mogil Mogil .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Meroe .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Bingera .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Warialda .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Yetman .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Coonabarabran .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Baradine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Boggabilla .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Moree .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Eulowrie .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Angledool .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Millie .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Collarendabri .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Mungindi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Carinda .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Grawin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
South-western	Deniliquin .....	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	6
	Mathoura .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Moama .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Jerilderie .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Tocumwal .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Hay and Carathool .....	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	4
	Darlington Point .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Maude .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mossgiel .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Booligal .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Hillston .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Euabalong .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Lake Cudgellico .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Gilgunnia .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
	Wentworth .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Pooncarie .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Salt Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Euston .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Balranald .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Clare .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Moulamein .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Wilcannia .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
	Milperinka and Ti-booburra .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Menindie .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Mount Gipps .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Mount Hope .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Murray .....	Albury .....	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	1	7
	Germanton .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Walbundrie .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Corowa .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Howlong .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Mulwala .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Tumberumba .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Ournie .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Gerogery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Gundagai .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1
	Tumut .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Adelong .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Shepherds' Town .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Reedy Flat .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Jugiong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wagga Wagga .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	7
	Junee .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Urana .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.						FOOT.					
		Super-intendents.	Inspec-tors.	Sub-Inspec-tors.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.	
Murray—con- tinued.	Narrandera.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
	Tarcutta.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	Kyamba.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	Hanging Rock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	Bowna.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
DEPÔT, BELMORE BARRACKS.													
Constables in course of instruction, under orders for transfer.....		...	...	...	3	1	2	21	...	1	1	19	
Gold Escort Conductors.....		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Orderlies to His Excellency the Governor.....		...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	
DETECTIVE BRANCH.													
Inspector in charge of Detectives.....		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
First-class Detectives.....		7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Second-class do. ....		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Third-class do. ....		3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL.....		11	7	8	28	26	52	117	337	24	33	79	593

Total of all grades..... 1,315.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office,  
Sydney.

EDMUND FOSBERY,  
Inspector-General of Police.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

## POLICE FORCE.

(STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF ON 31 OCTOBER, 1883.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 20 December, 1883.*

RETURN showing the Strength and Distribution of the Police Force on the 31st October, 1883.

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.							FOOT.			
		Super-intendents.	Inspec-tors.	Sub-Inspec-tors.	Senior-Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior-Con-stables.	Con-stables.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.
Metropolitan..	No. 1 Head Station	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	3	9	51
	Pyrmont .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3
	Glebe Island .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	General Post Office..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Mint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
	No. 2 Head Station	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	5	6	47
	Redfern .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8
	Waterloo and Alex-andria .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
	Glebe .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	7
	No. 3 Head Station	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	3	3	6	49
	Watson's Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Waverley and Bondi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Paddington.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Botany .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Double Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Rushcutters' Bay ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Randwick & Coogee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
	Woollahra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	4
	No. 4 Head Station	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	3	6	33
	Colonial Secretary's Office .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Lands Office .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Balmain .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8
	North Shore .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	6
	North Willoughby..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Lane Cove .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Manly Beach .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Mossman's Bay .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	No. 5 Head Station	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	12
	Cook's River .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Concord .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Petersham .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Leichhardt .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Camperdown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
	Ashfield .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Enfield.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Town Hall .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Quarantine Station, North Head .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
	Canterbury.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Marrickville .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Burwood.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Macdonald Town ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Kogarah .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Five Dock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Stanmore .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Summer Hill .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Homebush .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Water Police .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	16
Croydon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Hurstville .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	





DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.						FOOT.				
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.	Senior Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Senior Constables.	Constables.
Southern— <i>continued.</i>	Eden .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
	Bowling .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Gininderra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Cobargo .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Eurobadalla .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Wollongough .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Jindabyne .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Wolumla .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Eastern.....	Depôt .....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
	Parramatta .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	7
	Rookwood .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	Ryde .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Hunter's Hill .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Windsor .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
	Richmond .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Rouse Hill .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Wilberforce .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	St. Alban's .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Penrith .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	St. Mary's .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Emu Plains .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Springwood .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Appin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Camden .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Picton .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Berrima .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Mittagong .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Moss Vale .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Robertson .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wollongong .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2
	Dapto .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bulli .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Prospect .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Granville .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Campbelltown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
	Wilton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bowral .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Smithfield .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Liverpool .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Kiama .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Shellharbour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Jamberoo .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Gerrington .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Nowra .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Terrara .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Broughton Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Kangaroo Valley .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Cilfton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
Milton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Western .....	Bathurst .....	1	...	...	1	...	2	4	1	...	1	7
	Milltown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Kelso .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Oberon .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Hartley .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Rockley .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Wyagdon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	O'Connell .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Trunkey .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Rydal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Lithgow .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Wallerawang .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Sofala .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Hill End .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Tambaroora .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Orange .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	5
	Stony Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Molong .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Toogong .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Cowra .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Blayney .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Carcoar .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Canowindra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Cudal .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mudgee .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	1	3
	Gulgong .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1
	Talbragar .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Coolah .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Mundooran .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Rylstone .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Ilford .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Hargraves .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Windeyer .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Wollar .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Forbes .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	3	
Condobolin .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	
Eugowra .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	
Parkes .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	



DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.							FOOT.			
		Super-intendents.	Inspec-tors.	Sub-Inspec-tors.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.
North-eastern —continued.	Bungwall Flat .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Cooperbrook .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Fernmount .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
North-western	Tamworth .....	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	2	...	4
	Do South .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	Murrurundi .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Blackville .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Gunnedah .....	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	2
	Barraba .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Manilla .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Wallabadah .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Nundle .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Quirindi .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Currabubula .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Somerton .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Moonbi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Carroll .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Namoi .....	Narrabri .....	...	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	3
	Boggabri .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Tambar Springs .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Wee Waa .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Pilliga .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Walgett .....	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2
	Goodooga .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Mogil Mogil .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Meroe .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Bingera .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Warialda .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Yetman .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Coonabarabran .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Baradine .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Boggabilla .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Moree .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Eulowrie .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Angledool .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Millie .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Collarendabri .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Mungindi .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Carinda .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
Grawin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
South-western	Deniliquin .....	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	6
	Mathoura .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Moama .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Jerilderie .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Tocumwal .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Hay and Carathool .....	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	4
	Darlington Point .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Maude .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Mossgiel .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Booligal .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Hillston .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Euabalong .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Lake Cudgellico .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Gilgunnia .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2
	Wentworth .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
	Pooncarie .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Salt Creek .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Euston .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Baranald .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Clare .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Moulamein .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Wilcannia .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	2
	Milperinka and Ti-booburra .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
	Menindie .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
Mount Gipps .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	
Mount Hope .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	
Murray .....	Albury .....	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	1	7
	Germanton .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Walbundrie .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Corowa .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Howlong .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Mulwala .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Tumberumba .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
	Ournie .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
	Gerogery .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Gundagai .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	1
	Tumut .....	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Adelong .....	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Shepherds' Town .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
	Reedy Flat .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
	Jugiong .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Wagga Wagga .....	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	7	
June .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	
Urana .....	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	

DISTRICT.	STATION.	MOUNTED.							FOOT.				
		Super-intendents.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.	Senior Ser-geants.	Ser-geants.	Senior Con-stables.	Con-stables.	
Murray—con- tinued.	Narrandera.....	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	
	Tarcutta .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	Kyamba .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	Hanging Rock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
	Bowna.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	
DEPÔT, BELMORE BARRACKS.													
Constables in course of instruction, under orders for transfer .....		...	...	...	3	1	2	21	...	1	1	19	
Gold Escort Conductors.....		...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Orderlies to His Excellency the Governor .....		...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	
DETECTIVE BRANCH.													
Inspector in charge of Detectives.....		...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
First-class Detectives.....		7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Second-class do. ....		1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Third-class do. ....		3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
TOTAL.....		11	7	8	28	26	52	117	337	24	33	79	593

Total of all grades..... 1,315.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office,  
Sydney.

EDMUND FOSBERY,  
Inspector-General of Police.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**POLICE FORCE.**

(SUCCESSOR TO CAPTAIN ZOUCH.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 January, 1884.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 5th December, 1883, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all correspondence, applications, minute-papers, and other documents, connected with the appointment of a successor to the late Captain Zouch, of the Police Force.”

(*Mr. A. G. Taylor.*)

No. 1.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 1 November, 1883.

I have the honor to recommend, for the Colonial Secretary's consideration, the appointment of Mr. Edric Vaux Morisset (who is the Senior-superintendent of Police) to discharge the duties of Inspector-General in case of my illness, absence from the Colony, or other cause, as provided by the 3rd section of the Police Regulations Act, which office has hitherto been filled by the late Captain Zouch, *vide* notice in the Government Gazette, dated August 30th, 1875, page 2675.

I also recommend Mr. Morisset's transfer to take charge of the Goulburn (Southern) District; the other transfers consequent thereupon will form the subject of a separate communication, as they will require consideration.

As this transfer will be no pecuniary benefit to Mr. Morisset but entail serious private loss, I recommend, in accordance with the usual practice, he may be allowed £30 towards expense of removal.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,  
Inspector-General of Police.

Approved.—A.S., 6/11/83.

No. 2.

Minute-paper for Executive Council.

Appointment of Superintendent Morisset to act for Inspector-General of Police.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 6 November, 1883.

I RECOMMEND the appointment, under the 3rd section of the "Police Regulation Act of 1862," of Edric Norfolk Vaux Morisset, Esquire, J.P., Superintendent of Police, to act for the Inspector-General of Police, when from illness or other cause he may be absent.

ALEX. STUART.

No. 3.

Minute of Executive Council.

Approved.—A.L., 6/11/83.

The Executive Council advise that the appointment herein recommended be approved.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min. 83/46.—6/11/83. Confirmed.—13/11/83.

## No. 4.

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

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16 November, 1883.

In reply to your letter of the 1st instant, I am directed to inform you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to appoint, under the 3rd section of the "Police Regulation Act of 1862," Edric Norfolk Vaux Morisset, Esquire, J.P., Superintendent of Police, to act for you when from illness or other cause you may be absent; and that such appointment has been duly notified in the Government Gazette.

2. I am also desired to state that the Colonial Secretary approves of the transfer of Superintendent Morisset to Goulburn, and of the payment to Mr. Morisset of an allowance of £30 towards the expenses of removal.

I have, &c.,  
CRITCHETT WALKER.

## No. 5.

## The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 16 November, 1883.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, that authority has been given to the Inspector-General of Police for the payment to Superintendent Morisset of an allowance of £30 towards defraying the expenses of removing from Maitland to Goulburn.

I have, &c.,  
CRITCHETT WALKER.

## No. 6.

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

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 5 November, 1883.

I have the honor to recommend the following promotions consequent on the vacancy caused by Captain Zouch's death:—

Superintendent John W. Orridge, increase of salary from £450 to £500 per annum.

Superintendent Edward M. Battye, increase of salary from £400 to £450 per annum.

Promotions.—Inspector (senior on list) James Ryeland in charge of the Eastern District and Depôt to the rank of Superintendent with salary at the rate of £400 per annum; Sub-Inspector Charles E. Harrison to be Inspector with salary at the rate of £300 per annum.

Mr. Harrison is senior on the list, having been made a Sub-Inspector on the 1st March, 1862. He was temporarily reduced for a not very serious offence, but has been severely punished by five officers having been promoted over his head to the rank of Inspector. He is well known as a highly intelligent officer.

Sub-Inspector Nicholas Larkins, increase of salary, from £250 to £275.

Acting Sub-inspector Stephen Cotter, promotion to the rank of Sub-inspector, with salary at the rate of £250 per annum.

All to take effect from the 1st instant, except Sub-Inspectors Larkins and Cotter, whose promotions would date from Mr. Kerrigan's retirement (when relieved this month).

Sub-inspectors Donohue and Bremner's promotions, already approved, to take effect from the 1st instant.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,  
Inspector-General of Police.

Submitted for approval.—C.W., 6/11/83. Minute by the Colonial Secretary. Approved.—A.S., 7/11/83. I think that Mr. Orridge should be appointed to Maitland. A small allowance might be made towards expense of removal. I think it is due to him that the offer be made to him.—A.S. The Inspector-General of Police.—C.W., B.C., 8/11/83.

## No. 7.

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

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 12 November, 1883.

Considering the growing importance of the northern district the charge is not inferior to that at Maitland. Mr. Orridge, whilst stating his readiness to proceed to Maitland, or anywhere ordered, expressed his desire to be left at Armidale as his previous transfer from Braidwood entailed a serious loss.

Mr. Sanderson is well qualified for the charge at Maitland, but he has a near connection in the northern Police—Sub-Inspector Wright—who would have to be moved if Mr. Sanderson went to Armidale, and I have no station for him.

EDMUND FOSBERY,  
I.G.P.

*Minute by Colonial Secretary.*

I HAVE NO objection to the course indicated if Mr. Orridge distinctly understands that he might obtain Maitland if he chooses. I am anxious that he should not have grounds for feeling aggrieved, because I am persuaded that he is a good officer, and deserves the little extra *éclat* of the position if he wishes it.

A.S.,

15/11/83.

Minute for the Executive Council, 16/11/83.

## No. 8.

## Minute-paper for Executive Council.

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 23 November, 1883.

Promotions in the Police Force.

I RECOMMEND the following promotions in the Police Force, to take effect from the 1st instant, viz. :—

Inspector James Ryeland to be Superintendent, with salary at the rate of £400 ;  
 Sub-Inspector Charles E. Harrison to be Inspector, with salary at the rate of £300; and  
 Acting Sub-Inspector Stephen Cotter to be Sub-Inspector, with salary at the rate of £250 from  
 the date of Inspector Kerrigan's retirement.

2. I also recommend that the promotions of Sub-Inspectors Donohoe and Bremner take effect  
 from the 1st instant, instead of from the date of Mr. Kerrigan's retirement as already approved.

ALEX. STUART.

## No. 9.

## Minute of Executive Council.

Approved.—A.L., 27/11/83.

THE Executive Council approves of the promotions herein recommended to take effect from the dates  
 specified.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council. Min. 83-49, 29/11/83. Confirmed, 4/12/83.

## No. 10.

## The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 4 December, 1883.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer,  
 that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make  
 the following promotions in the Police Force, to take effect from the 1st ultimo, viz. :—

Inspector James Ryeland to be Superintendent, with salary at the rate of £400 ;  
 Sub-Inspector Charles E. Harrison to be Inspector, with salary at the rate of £300 ; and  
 Acting Sub-Inspector Stephen Cotter to be Sub-Inspector, with salary at the rate of £250, from  
 the date of Inspector Kerrigan's retirement.

2. The Governor-in-Council has also been pleased to approve of the promotion of Sub-Inspectors  
 Donohoe and Bremner taking effect from the 1st ultimo instead of from the date of Mr. Kerrigan's  
 retirement as already authorized.

3. I am also desired to state that the Colonial Secretary has approved of the payment to the  
 following officers of salaries at the increased rates mentioned in connection with their names respectively,  
 viz. :—

Superintendent John W. Orridge, £500 from 1st ultimo ; Superintendent Edward Battye, £450  
 from the same date ; and Sub-Inspector Nicholas Larkins £275 from the date of Mr.  
 Kerrigan's retirement.

I have, &amp;c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

## No. 11.

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

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 4 December, 1883.

Referring to your letter of the 5th ultimo, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform  
 you that His Excellency the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, has been pleased to make  
 the following promotions in the Police Force, to take effect from the 1st of last month, viz. :—

Inspector James Ryeland to be Superintendent, with salary at the rate of £400 ;  
 Sub-Inspector Charles E. Harrison to be Inspector, with salary at the rate of £300 ; and  
 Acting Sub-Inspector Stephen Cotter to be Sub-Inspector, with salary at the rate of £250 from  
 the date of Inspector Kerrigan's retirement.

2. The Governor-in-Council has also been pleased to approve of the promotions of Sub-Inspectors  
 Donohoe and Bremner taking effect from the 1st ultimo instead of from the date of Mr. Kerrigan's  
 retirement as already authorized.

3. I am also desired to state that the Colonial Secretary approves of the payment to the following  
 officers of salaries at the increased rates mentioned in connection with their names respectively, viz. :—

Superintendent John W. Orridge, £500 from 1st ultimo ; Superintendent Edward M. Battye, £450  
 from same date ; and Sub-Inspector Nicholas Larkins, £275 from the date of Mr. Kerrigan's  
 retirement.

I have, &amp;c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

P.S.—The necessary notifications of the promotions will be duly published in the Government  
 Gazette.





1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## POLICE.

(CASE OF THOMAS SCOLLIN.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 2 September, 1884.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 3rd June, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all papers in any way relating to a demand made by the Solicitor for ex-Sergeant Thomas Scollin, late a member of the New South Wales Police Force, for payment of any salary due to him up to the date of his discharge, and of all subsequent documents in any way relating to such demand, and the advice of the Attorney-General thereon.”

*(Mr. Olliffe.)*

Mr. A. J. Brady to The Colonial Secretary.

*Re* Thomas Scollin.

Sir,

Elizabeth-street, Sydney, 1 March, 1883.

I have the honor to forward you herewith petition of Mr. Scollin, requesting that a nominal defendant may be appointed to represent the Government in defending an action intended to be brought by my client (Mr. Scollin) for the recovery of pay, &c., due to him as a member of the New South Wales Police up to the time of his discharge.

I have, &amp;c.,

ARTHUR JOS. BRADY.

*[Enclosure.]*

Petition from Mr. T. Scollin to His Excellency the Governor.

To His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Augustus William Frederick Spencer Loftus, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honorable Order of the Bath, a member of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Colony of New South Wales and its Dependencies, and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The humble Petition of Thomas Scollin, of Little Walker-street, Saint Leonards, near Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

Respectfully Showeth :—

1st. That your petitioner was employed in the Police Force of New South Wales up till the tenth day of November last, when he was discharged therefrom by the Inspector-General of such Police Force.

2nd. That, at the time of such discharge, there was due to your petitioner, for pay and for night allowance in lieu of quarters, the sum of twenty pounds fourteen shillings and five pence.

3rd. That your petitioner, although he has applied at the proper office for payment of said sum, has been unable to obtain payment thereof, and the Government of New South Wales is now indebted to your petitioner in the said sum.

4th. That your petitioner is advised, and believes that he has a just claim or demand against the Government of New South Wales, in respect of the said sum of twenty pounds fourteen shillings and five pence, and that he is entitled to recover same at law.

5th. Your petitioner therefore prays that your Excellency may be pleased to appoint, under the provisions of the “Claims against the Colonial Government Act,” a nominal defendant in the matter of this petition.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &amp;c.

Dated this first day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

THOMAS SCOLLIN.

For the opinion of the Attorney-General.—A.S., 5/3/83. The Secretary to the Attorney-General, B.C., 5/3/83.—C.W. The Crown Solicitor.—W.W.S., 20 March, 1884. Minute by the Crown Solicitor:—The amount of the claim is so small that I suggest before a nominal defendant is appointed the Inspector-General should be asked to report as to the facts of this case.—J.W., 20 March, 1884. The Secretary to the Attorney-General. Referred for the report of the Inspector-General of Police, as suggested by the Crown Solicitor.—W.W.S., B.C., 27 March, 1884.

The

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903—

The Inspector-General of Police to The Secretary to The Attorney-General.

*Re* claim of Sergeant Scollin, dismissed from Police.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 27 March, 1883.

ALL the papers in this matter are in the Colonial Secretary's Department to be laid before Parliament.

The amount claimed, £20 14s. 5d., is due to Scollin, less a fee of two guineas to the Medical Board, who examined him, as required by law, with a view to superannuation. This fee is charged to the members of the Force examined by direction of the Colonial Secretary.

Scollin refused to pay it, or to accept the balance due to him less £2 2s., though he was informed that if he would apply to be relieved from the charge I would recommend the Colonial Secretary specially to authorize it.

I think the fee might be allowed, but Sergeant Scollin placed himself in an attitude of insubordinate defiance, and as a matter of discipline he could not be allowed his own way in the matter.

EDMUND FOSBERY,  
I.G.P.

Submitted.—W.W.S., 23 March. Minute by the Attorney-General:—I can appreciate the Inspector-General's reluctance to sanction by this concession anything like insubordinate conduct, but the amount is so trifling, and the inconvenience so great of taking further proceedings about a matter so insignificant, that it is better to put an end to the difficulty by authorizing the fee.—W.B.D., A.G., 29 March, 1883. The Principal Under Secretary.—W.W.S., B.C., 30/3/83. Submitted for approval. Appd.—A.S., 5/4/84.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 9 April, 1883.

Referring to your blank cover report of the 27th ultimo, I am directed to inform you that, in accordance with the opinion of the Attorney-General, the Colonial Secretary approves of the payment to Thomas Scollin of the sum of £20 14s. 5d., due to him at the time of his removal from the Police Force.

I have, &c.,  
CRITCHETT WALKER.

P.S.—I am desired to add that the Colonial Secretary approves of Scollin being relieved from the payment of the fee of £2 2s. for examination by the Medical Board.—C.W.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 9 April, 1883.

I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, that authority has been given to the Inspector-General of Police for the payment to Thomas Scollin of the sum of £20 14s. 5d., due to him at the time of his discharge from the Police Force.

I have, &c.,  
CRITCHETT WALKER.

The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. A. J. Brady.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 9 April, 1883.

Referring to your letter of the 1st ultimo, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that authority has been given to the Inspector-General of Police for the payment to Mr. Thomas Scollin of the sum of £20 14s. 5d., due to him at the time of his discharge from the Police Force.

I have, &c.,  
CRITCHETT WALKER.

Mr. T. Scollin to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, October, 1883.

With reference to the interview you were kind enough to grant me on the 24th August last, I have the honor to state for your information that I served in the Police Force of this Colony for a period of twenty years and four months, nearly nineteen of that holding the rank of a sergeant without a single complaint ever before against me, either by my own officers or the public, and paying 3 per cent. per annum of my salary into the Pension Fund. It will be seen by the printed papers laid before Parliament last Session in my case that I was suspended from duty for insubordination, namely, refusing to submit to a deduction of two guineas, the expenses of a Medical Board, which I never asked for and was forced to go before against my wish, and, sir, you have since by a minute decided that the said two guineas should be refunded to me, thereby showing that I was guilty of no offence, and I believe that was the decision of the Attorney-General. The papers will show that the reports of my alleged misconduct, &c., were all made against me after the suspension above referred to. As I got no opportunity of explaining to these reports, all I now say is I am prepared to disprove them from official records and reliable witnesses, but if I were guilty of these offences stated against me, and which I deny, why did those officers neglect to report me at the time and allow me to hold rank for so many years? The Inspector-General alleges in his report that I was giving trouble, insubordination, &c.; surely he had the power as head of the Department to punish me and not wait until he suspended me for an alleged offence which I was not guilty of. He stated to my solicitor that if I submitted to the deduction of two guineas in all probability he would not take the extreme course of discharging me, and thereby depriving me of my pension of £2 3s. 2d. per week, which my service entitled me to according to Act of Parliament. The Inspector-General states he intimated to me that if I applied he would recommend a refund of the two guineas, but I may state that it was only done after I was discharged. As regards my sickness the Police Surgeon ought to be the judge, and his reports will show that he recommended me for a month's sick leave of absence in the month of June, 1882. After my leave expired I resumed duty, although I was then and still suffering from rheumatics. A few days after I resumed duty I was run over by two horses

and

and a cab in Clarence-street in the presence of Police-sergeant Garland, where I got my back and ankle hurt, and from the effects of which I am still suffering. The officers and sergeants in their reports have carefully avoided to state that fact. I told the Inspector-General in his office, and also the Police Surgeon, that I had no bodily illness and that I was prepared to do any duty I was able to perform, but the Inspector-General gave orders I should be sent before the Medical Board, and these gentlemen, I presume, seeing that I had no bodily illness, returned me fit for duty, but suggested that I should be sent again before them in six months time. Referring to the fifth paragraph of my Petition to the Legislative Assembly it will be seen from Mr. Superintendent Read's report that in substance he admits using a threat on the occasion of reading the decision of the Medical Board to me. I think it will be seen by subsequent events that my doom was then sealed, for it will be seen from the reports that I was watched and dogged about the streets and to my home to try and get some report against me, although according to Senior-sergeants Bremner and Bell's statements this alleged offence of walking lame and the others they charge me with took place in the month of September, which they never reported until the 8th of November following, no doubt when instructed to do so and after I was suspended for the first-named offence. Referring to Mr. Superintendent Read's report about my first going before a Medical Board more than six years ago, I have been three times and not twice as that officer states before a Board; on that occasion he refers to I then got a month's sick leave of absence, and shortly after my leave expired I reported myself to the Police Surgeon as fit for duty, when he informed me that his instructions from Superintendent Read was that I should be sent before the Medical Board, and the Police Surgeon stated in his report in the following words:—"Although the sergeant reported himself fit for duty his (the doctor's) opinion was that my name would be soon again on the sick list," or words to that effect. The second time I went before a Board I got six month's sick leave of absence. I may state that I served in the Imperial Service for many years in the police, and also in the army, and was discharged at my own request with the rank of a color-sergeant, holding the highest certificate of competency from the highest military school then in England, namely, the School of Musketry, Hythe. I hold certificates of character from both branches under which I served. I beg in conclusion to say that I place my case (what I consider a just one) with every confidence in your hands, for I am satisfied in your high sense of honour and justice as a gentleman and the head of the Department I have served under so long.

I have, &c.,

THOMAS SCOLLIN,

ex-Sergeant of Police.

Submitted.—The Inspector-General of Police.—A.S., 8/2/84, B.C. C.W.

### Minute by Inspector-General of Police.

THE attached letter from ex-Sergeant Scollin is full of misstatements, but it will be necessary for Superintendent Read to append his observations with other reports if requisite. What was the nature of the accident Sergeant Garland witnessed? Was Scollin on the sick list from the effect of it?—E.F., 12/2/84. Superintendent Read.

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

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 15 February, 1884.

Herewith I beg to submit, for the Colonial Secretary's information, further reports from Superintendent Read, the Police Surgeon, and Sub-Inspector Bremner, with reference to ex-Sergeant Scollin's statements. This is the first time I have heard of the injuries received by Scollin being knocked down by a cab.

His letter is full of misstatements. The Attorney-General did not decide that Scollin was right in refusing to pay the fees, nor did I tell his solicitor that if he paid them I would not discharge him. I said if he applied I would ask the Colonial Secretary to relieve him of the charge.

I need only add that had I not dispensed with Sergeant Scollin's services the discipline of the Metropolitan Force could not have been maintained.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Inspector-General of Police.

[Enclosure.]

### Memo. from Mr. Superintendent Read to Inspector-General of Police.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Sydney Station, 15 February, 1884.

In reply to ex-Sergeant Scollin's statement, that he had no opportunity afforded him of explaining to the reports upon which he was discharged, I have simply to repeat the substance of my minute to the Inspector-General of the 19th September, 1882, attached, that all reports were carefully read to him before they were forwarded, and that he stated in reply that he had not a word to say.

In view of the great improvement which his Divisional Officer (Mr. Inspector Anderson) reports to have taken place in the discipline of his division since Scollin's discharge, and which I myself have been pleased to notice, I now regret that his inefficiency and misconduct were not reported at an earlier date, but, in consideration of his position in rank and length of service, his officers were desirous that he should be dealt with as forbearingly as possible in the hope that he would be led to see the impropriety of the course of conduct he was pursuing, and for his own sake earnestly apply himself to the proper discharge of his duties.

I forward reports from the Police Surgeon and Sub-Inspector Bremner with reference to the injuries he alleges he received by being run over by a cab. Sergeant Garland informs me that he was with Scollin when the occurrence took place, but whether he was knocked down or not he is unable to say, as he was looking in another direction, and when he first saw Scollin after the accident he was calling to the cabman, and walking with a limp. It seems a little singular that Scollin made no reference to this injury, from which he states he is still suffering, in his Petition to the Legislative Assembly.

GEO. READ,

Superintendent.

[Sub-enclosure.]

### Memo. from Mr. Superintendent Read to Inspector-General of Police.

Superintendent's Office, Sydney, 19 September, 1882.

THE Inspector-General's minute has been read to Sergeant Scollin, who states he is under the care of other medical men besides the Police Surgeon, and that this is not the first time he has been threatened by the Inspector-General.

GEO. READ,

Superintendent.

[Enclosures.]

[Enclosures.]

Sub-Inspector Bremner to Mr. Superintendent Read.

Sir,

No. 1 Police Station, Sydney, 14 February, 1884.

I have the honor to report for your information that ex-Sergeant Scollin reported himself sick on the 28th July 1882, and remained on the sick list until the 28th September following. He stated, when reporting himself sick, that whilst he was crossing the street at the intersection of Market and Clarence Streets, a hackney carriage, drawn by two horses, was driven round the corner of the said streets at a trot, and before he could get out of the way he was struck in the back by one of the horses, or the pole of the carriage, and knocked down. A few days after he resumed duty. I asked him if he felt any effects from the injuries which he stated he had received by being knocked down by the carriage, and he said he felt no bad effects whatsoever from the injuries he had received on that occasion. He also stated that bodily he felt quite well, and the only thing that was the matter with him was that his legs became so weak after walking for a short time that he felt unequal for the duty which he had to perform.

I saw Scollin during the two months that he was on the sick list walking about the streets, almost daily, apparently quite well, except that occasionally he walked with a limp. I made inquiry of Sergeant Garland and ex-Sergeant Scollin shortly after the occurrence, with the view of having the driver of the vehicle summoned, under the 17 Vic. No. 31, s. 13, for driving so as to endanger the life of Scollin, or to the common danger of passengers, but they were unable to say that he drove so as to endanger the life of Scollin, or to the common danger. An application was then made by Sergeant Garland, under the Corporation By-laws, against John Ingram, the driver of the vehicle, for going round the corner at the intersection of Market and Clarence Streets at a pace faster than a walk—the summons was not served. Scollin never made any inquiry as to whether the driver was summoned or not, nor did he ever apply for a summons against the driver.

I have, &amp;c.,

JAMES BREMNER, Sub-Inspector.

I PERFECTLY well recollect ex-Sergeant Scollin going on the sick list about the end of July, 1882, and complaining of injuries received in the legs, back, &c. Upon examination I could find no appreciable marks, or discolourations, and if he was hurt in the manner he represents the injury was not of a nature from which he would suffer permanently.

M. EGAN, Police Surgeon.

Minute by the Colonial Secretary :—Mr. O'Mara may be informed that the Government can take no steps in Scollin's case except on the sole ground mentioned for the first time in his letter of October, 1883. He there alleges that some time after the expiration of his leave and his resumption of duty he was run over by two horses and a cab in Clarence-street and was thereby injured, and is still suffering from that injury. If Scollin is prepared to submit himself to a medical examination he can present himself for that purpose at the office of the Inspector-General.—A.S., 20/2/84. The Inspector-General of Police.—C.W., 22/2/84. Noted for attention and returned.—E.F., I.G.P., 25/2/84. B.C., The Principal Under Secretary.

The Principal Under Secretary to T. C. O'Mara, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 22 February, 1884.

Referring to the communication presented by you on the 28th ultimo from ex-Sergeant Scollin, of the Police Force, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the Government can take no steps in Scollin's case except on the sole ground mentioned for the first time in his communication above referred to, wherein he alleges that, some time after the expiration of his leave and his resumption of duty, he was run over by two horses and a cab, and is still suffering from that injury; and that if Scollin is prepared to submit himself to a medical examination he can present himself for that purpose at the office of the Inspector-General of Police.

I have, &amp;c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 15 April, 1884.

With reference to the Colonial Secretary's minute of the 25th February last, on C.S. papers, as per margin, returned to you on the 1st ultimo, respecting the case of ex-Sergeant Thomas Scollin, I now beg to submit copy of a further report from the Police Medical Board, dated the 12th instant, from which it appears that Scollin's allegation as to the injury sustained by him in 1882 is not borne out by the careful medical examination made by the Board.

I have, &amp;c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Inspector-General of Police.

Certificate of the Police Medical Board in the case of ex-Sergeant Thomas Scollin, late of the New South Wales Police.

WE hereby certify that we have this day examined Thomas Scollin, ex-Sergeant of the New South Wales Police, aged 50 years, and find that he has been several times during the last seven years before the Medical Board, who have never been able to find anything seriously wrong with him. We have examined him very carefully as to the accident from which he says that he suffered in 1882, but can find no trace of it. He complains of pains in his back, but acknowledges that he has no other bodily ailment. He weighs 13st. 2lb., and seems to us to be in good health.

Sydney, 12 April, 1884.

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR, } Members of the  
H. N. MACLAURIN, } Board.

Submitted, 18/4/84. Mr. O'Mara may be informed accordingly.—A.S., 18/4/84.

The Principal Under Secretary to T. C. O'Mara, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 22 April, 1884.

Referring to my letter of the 2nd February last, regarding the case of ex-Police Sergeant Scollin, I am now directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that it appears, from a further report of the Police Medical Board, that Scollin's allegation as to the injury sustained by him in 1882 is not borne out by the careful medical examination made by the Board.

I have, &amp;c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## POLICE.

(CASE OF CONSTABLE M'MANAMEY.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 November, 1883.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 16th November, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Papers, Minutes, Depositions, &c., in connection with the “reduction in rank of Constable M'Manamey, of Forbes.”

(*Mr. A. G. Taylor.*)

Sergeant Carroll to The Superintendent of Police, Bathurst.

Police Station, Bathurst, 24 October, 1880.

SERGEANT D. Carroll, No. 1,427, reports that Sergeant M'Manamey did, on the 23rd instant, commit a breach of Rule 144 of Police Regulations, by being absent from Barracks after regulation hours without leave. The sergeant has also to add that, in consequence of something he heard, he went through the Barrack room this morning at 6.45 a.m., and found the sergeant in bed in a most disgraceful manner, having his clothes and boots on in bed.

D. CARROLL,  
Sergeant.

Let this sergeant be informed that he is not to quit the Barracks until he has my permission.—C.J.P.L., Superintendent, 24/10/80. Severely reprimanded and cautioned that if his conduct is again brought under my notice he will be reported to I.G.P.—C.J.P.L., Superintendent, 26/10/80.

Sergeant M'Manamey to The Superintendent of Police, Bathurst.

Police Station, Bathurst, 25 October, 1880.

SERGEANT M'Manamey begs to report, with reference to Sergeant Carroll's report, that he received a message by Senior-Constable Cromie, from Mr. Pitcairn, the Crown Prosecutor, that he required to consult Sergeant M'Manamey about the case *Queen v. Tucker*, at 8 o'clock that evening. Sergeant M'Manamey attended at that time, and was occupied with Mr. Pitcairn till past 11 o'clock that night. Sergeant M'Manamey did not anticipate that he would be occupied so long, or he would have applied for leave.

With regard to the other portion of the report, Sergeant M'Manamey had been unwell in the early morning, and had lain down in his trousers and light boots. The sergeant was up at 7 a.m., and was engaged with several of the witnesses in the case during the morning.

W. W. M'MANAMEY,  
Sergeant.

### Superintendent Lydiard to Sergeant M'Manamey.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Western District, 27 October, 1880.

How was it that Sergeant M'Manamey left Bathurst without reporting himself at the Barracks? His conduct is most insubordinate, and I am now determined to bring it under the notice of the Inspector-General. I consider Sergeant M'Manamey's total disregard of discipline is very marked, and a bad example to younger members of the Force. I therefore think that the sooner he leaves the Service, the sooner the Department will be relieved of a man in whom no confidence can be placed. Sergeant M'Manamey has been kindly treated by Sub-Inspector Garvin and myself, without good effect.

I must now ask the Inspector-General to deal with him, unless he can give a good explanation of his absence from Barracks yesterday, and his neglecting to report himself on leaving for his station.

It is quite time I stopped this conduct of Sergeant M'Manamey, and I caution him that he had better reply to this in a becoming and proper manner, and not in his usual flippant style.

C.J.P.L.,

Forwarded through Sub-Inspector Stephenson, Forbes.

Superintendent, Western District.

### Sergeant M'Manamey to Superintendent Lydiard.

Police Station, Forbes, 1 November, 1880.

SERGEANT M'Manamey begs to respectfully report, with reference to the Superintendent's report of the 27th instant, that after seeing Senior-Sergeant Casey at dinner-time of the 26th, he returned to the Court-house to have some of the witnesses paid in the case *Queen v. Tucker*. After this he called at Mr. Allpass's, the Inspector of Public Schools, with reference to the examination of one of his sons, who is in the service of the Department of Public Instruction; and he then called on Mr. Dettmann, Master of the Public School at Bathurst, and afterwards made arrangements for his son being accommodated at the Coffee Palace during the time of the public examinations commencing 1st November instant. When at the Coffee Palace he met some friends, and had tea with them there.

Mr. Griffiths, the prosecutor in the case, with whom Sergeant M'Manamey travelled in his buggy, for the reason that he had a large parcel of sheepskins to produce at the trial and keep in his possession, intimated that he would leave Bathurst at an early hour the next morning, and requested Sergeant M'Manamey to sleep in his room, and bring the skins, as they had to be produced again.

Sergeant M'Manamey begs to point out that he did not receive this notice till after Senior-Sergeant Casey and Sergeant Carroll had left the Barracks.

Sergeant M'Manamey went to the Barracks and told Senior Constable Cromie his position, and asked him to explain and report his leaving.

If the Superintendent will look at the matter from the Sergeant's position, he will see that he was in the hands of Mr. Griffiths, and had he left without him he would have had to travel by rail and coach, at greatly additional expense.

Sergeant M'Manamey begs to say that he had no thought of committing any breach of discipline. He thought that, in informing and reporting himself to Senior-constable Cromie, he was satisfactorily accounting for himself. He is extremely sorry that the Superintendent is so angry with him, as he can truthfully state that no man in the Service desires more to obtain his approval.

He would let his explanation end here, begging that the Inspector-General may not be troubled with the matter.

W. W. M'MANAMEY,

Sergeant.

P.S.—He did not intend to intrude the letter he received from the Bench at Parkes, but as it is made public he attaches the extract from the *Forbes and Parkes Gazette* of 22nd October last.

W. W. M.,

Sergeant.

Submitted—J. STEPHENSON, Sub-Inspector, 1/11/80. The letter is not worth the paper it is written on, which I can explain if asked.—C.J.P.L.

What rubbish to come from a Sergeant of Police. Will Sergeant M'Manamey take the sheepskins to bed with him? Where are they now?

The Magistrates overlook the fact that the sergeant was brought before the Bench for drunkenness, and they are not aware of his gross misconduct at Orange and Bathurst. I wish he would leave the district. I have no hesitation in stating that he is perfectly useless; that he shows a bad example to the men, and unless he can give a better explanation this report goes before the Inspector-General, when I shall recommend his reduction in the Force. Sergeant M'Manamey is merely standing in the way of more deserving men. I write this advisedly, because his conduct has for a long time been reprehensible, and he has been shown great leniency.—C.J.P.L., Superintendent, 3/11/80. Sub-Inspector Stephenson.

Copy of clipping from the *Forbes and Parkes Gazette* of 22nd October, 1880.

Sergeant M'Manamey.—Upon leaving Parkes, this gentleman was tendered by our local Bench of Magistrates the following very complimentary address:—"To Sergeant M'Manamey: The Bench of Magistrates at Parkes have thought it due to you to say, on your departure from Parkes, that they have found you a most efficient officer, intelligent in the discharge of your duties, and at all times respectful to the Bench. During your period of service in Parkes the district has been free from crimes of a serious nature. We trust that measure of reward which should be yours, for your long service and the faithful discharge of your duties and fitness for higher appointment, will secure it. Signed, THOMAS TOM, J.P. (Chairman); W. E. AUSTIN, J.P.; ROBERT BURNEY, J.P.; W. CLIFTON WESTON, J.P.; and JAMES HOUSTON, J.P."

### Superintendent Lydiard to The Inspector-General.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Western District, 4 November, 1880.

I REALLY do not know what to do with Sergeant M'Manamey, and I now bring his conduct before the Inspector-General. I cannot deal with him, or I would most certainly deprive him of a stripe. To sum up his character, he is a useless, conceited member of the Force—one who has been treated kindly by his officers,

officers, but to no purpose. To show the character of the man, I have had to remove him from Parkes to Forbes, so as to have him under the control of an officer. The attached report will give the Inspector-General an idea what sort of a man he is; and I have no hesitation in stating that for misconduct and inefficiency he is the worst sergeant in my district. Before I forward this to the Inspector-General, Sergeant M'Manamey can read it and make any remarks he thinks proper.

C. J. P. LYDIARD,  
Superintendent, Western District.

This would imply that there are other Sergeants ill-conducted and inefficient. Surely this is not so.—E.F.

Is it the case that Sergeant M'Manamey did go to the Barracks and report himself as returning to his station to the N.C. officer on duty? What does S. C. Cromie report?—E.F., 9/11/80. Supt. Lydiard.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Western District, 5 September, 1878.  
NON-COMMISSIONED officers and constables coming into head-quarters on any duty will report themselves at the office on their arrival. They will also report themselves before they leave to return to their stations.

[Copy hung up in the barrack-room.]  
C. J. P. LYDIARD,  
Supt.

### Sergeant M'Manamey to The Superintendent of Police, Bathurst.

Police Station, Forbes, 6 November, 1880.

SERGEANT M'MANAMEY begs to report that he can only hope that the Superintendent will see the extreme hardship it will be to Sergeant M'Manamey.

As he has previously stated, he had no intention of committing any offence. He can only beg the Superintendent to pardon his omission.

W. W. M'MANAMEY,  
Sergeant.

Submitted.—J. STEPHENSON, Sub-Inspector, 6/11/80.

### Senior-Sergeant Casey to The Superintendent of Police, Western District.

Police Station, Bathurst, 10 November, 1880.

SENIOR-SERGEANT CASEY reports, with reference to that portion of Sergeant M'Manamey's report in which the Senior-Sergeant's name is mentioned, that at 1.10 p.m. on the 26th ultimo Sergeant M'Manamey met the Senior-Sergeant at the barrack gate, going to dinner. Sergeant M'Manamey tried to enter into a conversation about his being reported. The Senior-Sergeant did not wish to hear anything on the subject, and replied, "If you wish to say anything officially, Mr. Lydiard will be in the office at 2 o'clock." M'Manamey replied, "Will you be in the office after dinner?" Senior-Sergeant Casey replied, "Yes, before 2 o'clock"; and came up early on purpose, but did not see Sergeant M'Manamey again.

WALTER C. CASEY, S.S.

### Sergeant Carroll to Superintendent Lydiard.

Police Station, Bathurst, 11 November, 1880.

SERGEANT D. CARROLL, No. 1,427, reports that on the 26th ultimo he never saw Sergeant M'Manamey after he left the Barracks for Court at 9.30 a.m., only once in the afternoon, and then only saw him passing up George-street in a buggy with some man.

Sergeant Carroll was at the Barracks nearly the whole of the day up to 5.30 p.m., and again from 9 to 10 p.m.

D. CARROLL,  
Sergeant.

### Minute by Superintendent Lydiard.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Western District, 11 November, 1880.

I REGRET that the whole of these papers were not sent to the Inspector-General in the first instance, but it was purely out of consideration for the Sergeant's family that they were retained.

In reply to the marginal note, Senior-constable Cromie was not in any way a non-commissioned officer of this station, but merely a witness at Court, through whom Sergeant M'Manamey sent a message, and then remained away the whole of the afternoon and night with his friends in the town. Senior-sergeant Casey, as will be seen by his report, told Sergeant M'Manamey to return at 2 p.m.

I am very glad to be able to reply to the pencil note, that I have no non-commissioned officer in this district like Sergeant M'Manamey, but to the contrary I have as good a lot of men as an officer of police could wish to have.

I cannot now deal with Sergeant M'Manamey. He was in a state of intoxication at Orange, and filthd the barrack-room; he then acted in a similar manner at Bathurst (see Sergeant Carroll's report attached). I regret that all this was not reported to the Inspector-General, but when he so persistently defied orders I was compelled to do so, not for his previous misconduct, because that was overlooked. I wish the Inspector-General would give Sergeant M'Manamey to some other officer, to see if any good can be done with him. I have failed.

C. J. P. LYDIARD,  
Superintendent, Western District.

The

### The Inspector-General to Superintendent Lydiard.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 12 November, 1880.

I AM certainly greatly surprised to receive these additional reports. The original charge fades into insignificance beside the very serious ones now made. They must be at once inquired into, and, if proved, Sergeant McManamey is evidently unfit to remain in the Service, and will be promptly dealt with.

Sergeant Carroll does not say what the "disgraceful state" was that he found McManamey in. If intoxicated, or suffering from the result of drinking, it should be so stated, and Sergeant McManamey should answer the charge.

Will Superintendent Lydiard also obtain reports from Orange regarding the misconduct there.

I think McManamey ought to be suspended from duty pending investigation.

EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P.

### Superintendent Lydiard to The Inspector-General.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Western District, 13 November, 1880.

I HARDLY see how I can deal with Sergeant McManamey. The misconduct at Orange has not been reported to me officially; Sub-inspector Garvin allowed it to lapse, on account of the Sergeant's family; it occurred some two months ago. The misconduct at Bathurst the Inspector-General will see I have dealt with most leniently. What I wish to bring under the notice of the Inspector-General is the total disregard of all discipline shown by Sergeant McManamey, and the bad example he sets to other members of the Force.

C. J. P. LYDIARD,

Superintendent, Western District.

### Minute by Inspector-General.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 15 November, 1880.

It is very much to be regretted that this matter has come before me in such an unsatisfactory shape that I am prevented from dealing with it in the only way that would properly meet the case.

Sub-Inspector Garvin had no business to give any consideration to the matter beyond performing his duty by reporting it to his Superintendent, when I should at once have directed Sergeant McManamey's reduction or dismissal if the charge was proved.

Having now been informed of the circumstances, I am compelled to call upon Mr. Garvin for a report of the facts.

As Mr. Lydiard dealt with the misconduct in the Bathurst Barracks by a reprimand, I conclude that the offence was not drunkenness. However, having been dealt with, it is clear it cannot be reopened.

The only punishment short of dismissal I can inflict upon a non-commissioned officer is reduction, and it is evident that I should not be justified in adopting that course when a so much graver charge is pending than that of leaving for his station without reporting himself.

EDMUND FOSBERY,

I.G.P.

Supt. Lydiard.

### Minute by Superintendent Lydiard.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Western District, 16 November, 1880.

I CANNOT see through this matter and cannot understand the Inspector-General's minute. The misconduct at Orange occurred two months ago. The misconduct brought before the Inspector-General was last week, when he will see the gross breach of discipline. Does the Inspector-General intend that now the breach of discipline is to be reported by Sub-Inspector Garvin? I really do not see my way, but I shall take very good care that I am not in such a fix again. It is just a kindly feeling on the part of Sub-Inspector Garvin and myself that has caused this.

C. J. P. LYDIARD,

Superintendent.

The Inspector-General of Police, Sydney.

The fact that Sergeant McManamey was drunk at Orange having been officially brought under my notice, it is my duty to call upon Sub-Inspector Garvin to report on the subject. It does not affect the matter that the offence was committed two months ago, except as a reflection upon Mr. Garvin for not then reporting it.—E.F., 17/11/80. Supt. Lydiard, Bathurst.

Sub-Inspector Garvin must now make his report.—C. J. P. LYDIARD, Supt., 18/11/80.

### Constable Deane's Report.

Police Station, Orange, 19 November, 1880.

CONSTABLE DEANE respectfully reports that on the night of the 13th July Sergeant McManamey arrived from Parkes with the Gold Escort. He went down the town and returned to the barrack-room at 11 o'clock. After coming into the room he sat on the bed to pull his boots off, and while so engaged he fell on the floor "drunk," where he remained until 5 o'clock a.m. the following morning. He had been very ill all night and constantly vomiting. Mr. Garvin came into the barracks about 5:30 a.m. There was a candle alight, and he saw a mess on the floor. Mr. Garvin said to the sergeant, "Did you do this?" He replied, "No, sir." He then asked who made the mess. Constable Berry replied, "The sergeant did it." Mr. Garvin said to the sergeant, "You have been drinking"; he replied, "No, sir." Mr. Garvin said, "You must not think I am a fool; you take and clean this place up at once, and be very careful what you are about when you come to my station, as I shall not overlook this sort of thing. You told me a deliberate lie, and as far as I am concerned I would not have the slightest confidence in a sergeant like you." No report of the matter was made to Mr. Garvin by any of the constables who were sleeping in that room, as Mr. Garvin discovered the mess himself. Constable Deane makes this report this morning, as Mr. Garvin told him to report the fact of what occurred.

P. DEANE,

Constable.

Sub-Inspector



### Sub-Inspector Garvin's Report.

Police Station, Orange, 19 November, 1880.

MEMO.—On the morning of Wednesday, the 14th July last, I went into the barrack-room about half-past 5 o'clock, for the purpose of telling one of the mounted men I wanted my horse to ride to the railway station (about a mile distant), as I was going to Bathurst by first train. On entering the room I found a light in it and the floor wet in several places from vomiting. Sergeant M'Manamey was standing beside his bed, with a top coat on. I remarked, "What is this mess; did you do it?" The sergeant replied, "No, sir." I then said, "Who made this mess?" Constable Berry answered, "The sergeant did it." I said to Sergeant M'Manamey, "Why do you deny it? Take and clean this room up at once." He left that morning before 7 o'clock with the Manager of the Commercial Bank at Parkes for there. He certainly was not drunk when I saw him, but I told him I believed he had been drinking, as I came to that conclusion from surrounding appearances. I arrived at Bathurst that morning at 10 o'clock, and in conversation with the Superintendent during the day I mentioned what had occurred, and I said to Mr. Lydiard that I would send in a report if ever he misconducted himself to my knowledge.

I did severely reprimand M'Manamey and told him to be very careful any time he came to my station; that I would lock him up and report the least misconduct on his part; to expect no consideration from me; that if he did not think of his family I would not.

I regret the Inspector-General has thought proper to censure me about this affair. It was a matter of accident my going into the barrack-room so early, particularly in the winter-time, and I think the Superintendent will admit there are few officers in his district who pass over breaches of discipline less than I do—indeed I often thought I might be considered too exacting, because I never allow anything to pass unnoticed; and as far as Sergeant M'Manamey is concerned, I thought the very plain manner I spoke to him on this occasion would have been a caution to him for the future. Had I seen him "drunk" I should without doubt have reported him. He had permission to go down the town.

THOS. GARVIN,  
Sub-Inspector.

### Sergeant M'Manamey to The Superintendent of Police, Bathurst.

Police Station, Bathurst, 22 November, 1880.

SERGEANT M'Manamey begs to report, with reference to the charges of drunkenness at Bathurst and Orange, contained in papers handed to him to-day at Bathurst, where he was on prisoner escort from his station (Forbes), that he was not drunk at either place.

At Orange Sergeant M'Manamey was in the company of Mr. Brigstocke, Manager of the Commercial Bank at Parkes, till 11 p.m. of the night referred to, and Mr. Brigstocke informed Mr. Garvin the next morning that Sergeant M'Manamey was not drunk the previous night. Sergeant M'Manamey had eaten at dinner some very strong bacon (no other meat obtainable), and he was made very ill by it. He was up attending to his duty at shortly after 5 in the morning, when Mr. Garvin entered the room, and, as Mr. Garvin says, he was then sober. He left Orange before 7 a.m. with the Manager of the Commercial Bank. Sergeant M'Manamey suffered intense stomach disorder during the night, and was once unable to leave the room before his stomach acted. He was attending to this when Mr. Garvin entered, and he thought he could have it done without confessing his illness.

With regard to Bathurst, Mr. Pitcairn (Crown Prosecutor) sent a message by Senior-Constable Cromie to Sergeant M'Manamey that he required to see him on the night of Saturday, 23rd ultimo, with reference to the case *Queen v. Tucker* (sheep-stealing), then for trial at the Circuit Court, and removed to Bathurst for change of venue. He was occupied with the Crown Prosecutor and J. A. Griffiths, Esq., prosecutor, and S. H. Smith, Esq., witness, till past 11 p.m. Not anticipating that he would be absent after 10 p.m. he did not apply for leave. During the night he had several times to leave the room, and he remained partially dressed. He was up before 7 a.m., and was called on by some of the witnesses in the case, with whom he went to Senior-Sergeant Musgrove's room at the Court-house, and examined the sheepskins in the case, and took down a statement of the witnesses.

With regard to Sergeant M'Manamey leaving Bathurst after the termination of his case without reporting himself, he begs to say that he did report himself at the barracks to Senior-Constable Cromie, and if this was not sufficient it was his mistake. He had not the most remote idea that he was doing wrong. After the close of his case, and the payment of the witnesses, he took advantage of being in Bathurst to call upon Mr. Allpass, Inspector of Public Schools, with reference to his son, who is under Mr. Allpass, and also make some other calls. Mr. Allpass lives on the outskirts of the town, and it was when Mr. Griffiths was kindly driving him there that Sergeant Carroll saw him in a buggy.

As Sergeant M'Manamey has explained in a previous report, Mr. Griffiths, with whom he was travelling, to save his expenses, only decided on the night of the 26th ultimo to leave Bathurst early next morning. He went to the barracks and reported himself as stated, and also informed where he would be during the night.

At this short notice, and long interval since what is referred to at Orange took place (nearly five months), Sergeant M'Manamey is shut out from getting evidence in his behalf; but he will obtain from Mr. Brigstocke a statement.

The impression may be given that Sergeant M'Manamey is addicted to liquor-drinking. He can only say for himself that he is not; that he has to most carefully measure out the pay he receives to provide necessaries for his large family—a family which he and his wife have endeavoured to bring up as decently as possible.

His long service in the Force is known, and the immediately past years of his service are spoken of by the Bench of Magistrates at Parkes, under whose daily observation he was, by the letter given to him, a copy of which is attached to the papers herein.

W. M'MANAMEY,  
Sergeant.

### Superintendent Lydiard to The Inspector-General of Police.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Western District, Bathurst, 23 November, 1880.  
 I THINK, on Sub-Inspector Garvin's account, I should send back these papers and reports to the Inspector-General, that he may see them. I imagine there can be little doubt but that Sergeant M'Manamey was suffering from a similar indisposition both at Orange and Bathurst. His explanation is sent herewith, but I told him yesterday that I did not think it would be believed by the Inspector-General. I have no hesitation in saying that he is a useless non-commissioned officer, one who shows a very bad example to the men, but who ought, after so long a service, to know better. Sergeant M'Manamey begged that I would write a good word for him, but I fail to see how I can consistently do so. He might get on better in some other district. Perhaps the Inspector-General would try him.

C. J. P. LYDIARD,  
 Superintendent, Western District.

### Minute by Inspector-General.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 25 November, 1880.  
 I HAVE no manner of doubt but that Sergeant M'Manamey was drunk both at Orange and Bathurst. Constable Deane's report certainly goes straight to the point. Had Mr. Garvin made closer inquiries at the time, instead of passing over the matter with a caution, a decision in the case would have been simple.

I note also that Sergeant M'Manamey admits having told a deliberate falsehood, which is an offence in a policeman I never overlook.

He is now reported for quitting the Bathurst station without reporting himself, and Superintendent Lydiard states that he is a most useless non-commissioned officer and a bad example to the men.

Owing to the long time that has elapsed since the first offence, and considering M'Manamey's service, I will give him one more chance, directing his suspension and loss of pay of one grade in rank, until such time as his Superintendent can recommend his reinstatement,—his officer to report from time to time upon his behaviour.

E. F.

Mr. Stephenson will inform S. C. M'Manamey of the Inspector-General's decision.—C.J.P.L., Supt., 1/12/80. S. C. M'Manamey informed.—J. STEPHENSON, S.I., 3/12/80.

### Superintendent Lydiard to The Inspector-General of Police.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Western District,  
 Bathurst, 6 November, 1882.

Sir,  
 I think I may now venture to recommend that Senior-constable M'Manamey be given back his old rank. His conduct lately has been most exemplary, and I think he has been sufficiently punished for his shortcomings.

I have, &c.,

C. J. P. LYDIARD,  
 Superintendent.

I approve of Sergeant Carroll's promotion to the rank and pay of senior-sergeant, to take effect from the 1st December; also of Senior-constable M'Manamey's promotion to the rank of sergeant, but he cannot draw the increased pay just at present, as there are several sergeants drawing only senior-constable's pay. Perhaps he should be appointed sub-inspector under the Licensing Act.—EDM. FOSBERY, I.-G. Police, 29 November, 1882. Supt. Lydiard.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**POLICE.**

(JOHN FLANAGAN, LATE SERGEANT AT BARRABA.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 January, 1884.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 18th December, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all letters, papers, and other documents passing between the Colonial Secretary, the Superintendent of Police, Tamworth, and the Inspector-General of Police, with reference to the reduction in position and ultimate resignation of John Flanagan, late a Sergeant of Police at Barraba.”

(Mr. Levien.)

Superintendent Sanderson to The Inspector-General.

Sir,

Superintendent's Office, Tamworth, 9 August, 1882.

*In re* complaint of Mr. Muir, farrier, of Barraba, against S.-C. Flanagan and C. Hill, that they are in the habit of getting private jobs done at his forge and entering them in the Police vouchers as horses shod,—

I have the honor to report for your information that I visited Barraba on the 1st and 2nd instant, and inquired into the complaint noted above; hereunder is a summary of statements I was with some difficulty enabled to elicit; letter marked A I received from Mr. Muir on the 3rd July. S.-C. Flanagan and C. Hill's reply thereto are marked B, C, D. On the 19th July I received Mr. Muir's account marked E, S.-C. Flanagan's reply marked F; the paper marked G is a true copy of the amount paid Mr. Muir for the four quarters named by him, viz., March, June, and September, 1881, and March quarter, 1882. It will be seen by Mr. Muir's account, if true, that the actual police work for March quarter, 1881, was £1 17s. 6d.; Muir received £2 16s. 6d., 19s. being for private work. June quarter, police work, £1 9s. 9d., amount paid Muir, £2 2s. 3d., or 12s. 6d. for work other than police. September quarter, police work, £1 4s. 4d.; Muir received £1 14s. 6d., or 10s. 2d. for private work; for March quarter, 1882, Muir received £1 19s., but according to Muir's statement £1 14s. 3d. was for police work, and 4s. 9d. for a pair of tongs, or, in other words, according to Muir's statement, he received for the four quarters named £8 12s. 3d., or £2 7s. 3d. more than was due for police work, which only amounted to £6 5s. for the same period.

Upon visiting Barraba I gave S.-C. Flanagan the whole of the papers, and asked him whether he had any reply thereto; he replied no, he did not know what he could say, it was all false and done by Muir to injure him. Subsequently he (Flanagan) gave me the report marked F. I then put the following questions to him:—Q. I find the butts of the requisitions correspond with the vouchers and amount paid to Mr. Muir; the requisitions state so many sets of new shoes and removes for the quarter; they do not particularise what horses were shod; can you inform me how many times each horse was shod during the quarter,

quarter, and date? A. They were shod as the requisition states. I kept no account, cannot tell the date. Mr. Muir sent in his bill at the end of each quarter, and the requisition was made out from that. Q. There are three horses on the station, one each for the mounted men, and a spare horse; how is it there were eight sets of new shoes and five sets of removes for the March quarter, 1881? A. There was a deal of riding done in that quarter collecting the Electoral Roll, &c., and the horses have to be frequently shod. Q. I suppose there was the same amount of riding done in the March quarter, 1882, and there are only six sets of new shoes and two removes? A. If I remember one of the horses was lame and had to be re-shod. I think there is an entry in the duty-book. S.-C. Flanagan searched the duty-book, but could not find it. Q. In March quarter Muir was paid for a pot of ointment, but in his account sent to me there is no mention of it? A. Yes, it was got for the horses, the same as the "Farmer's Friend," which I have in my possession, and can show it to you. Q. Have you got Mr. Muir's accounts? A. No, they are destroyed. I kept them for a time, and they got destroyed lying about the room. The account for March quarter, 1882, I forwarded to your office with a slaughtering notice of Cheesebrough's, to prove that the letter complaining of C. Hill playing billiards, signed by Muir, was written by Cheesebrough; if you look at it you will see that Muir tells a falsehood; there is no mention of tongs in that account. (*Vide* paper marked H.)

I then saw Mr. Muir and he appeared very much incensed against the Police, brought about no doubt by his being punished upon several occasions at their instance for breaches of the law. Q. I received a letter from you Mr. Muir, asking whether you were to sign any more vouchers, including private work entered as horses shod; subsequently I received an account from you particularising work done and paid for by the Police Department; what was the object in sending them to me? A. Well, Flanagan trod upon my toes and I thought I would tread upon his. Q. I don't understand you? A. Well, Hill and Flanagan assaulted and locked me up without any provocation. Q. According to your statement, if true, you have received more money from the Department than was due; how do you account for that; did you know you were doing wrong? A. Well, no I did not, I thought perhaps the Police were allowed to have private jobs done in that way. Q. Then what made you ultimately think you were doing wrong? A. I thought it best to ask the question before I done any more private work for the Police. Q. Is the account you sent me correct, and you make an entry at any time of the work done and date? A. The account I sent is copied from the ledger; my son has it; he is absent or you could see it with pleasure. I gave S.-C. Flanagan a bill at the end of each quarter an exact copy of that which I sent you. Q. I notice you have omitted December quarter, 1881,—how is that? A. There was nothing owing, all the private work was paid for.

Mr. Muir's account for March (marked H) quarter 1882, which he gave Flanagan, does not correspond with the account he sent me; there is no mention of "tongs 4s. 9d." in it; again there is a discrepancy in Muir's account as to the amount he said he received for June quarter of 1s. 6d., and September quarter of 1s. 10d.; having made these mistakes he may have made others.

In conclusion, I must say that the whole affair is to say the least suspicious, without doubt the statements of one or the other are false. I could get no information from the Police how many times their horses were shod, or shoes removed during the quarter; they could or would not tell; they had no record; S.-C. Flanagan simply made out his requisition from Mr. Muir's account; right or wrong it did not matter so long as it corresponded with it; all the bills sent in by Muir have been destroyed, except the one marked H; this is unfortunate; if they were forthcoming they would have cleared the matter up one way or the other; S.-C. Flanagan is culpable in either case. Supposing Muir's statement to be utterly false, it is impossible that the horses were shod as stated; there are three horses on the Station, one very seldom worked; according to the March quarter, 1881, there were three sets of new shoes for two horses; and two sets of new shoes and five removes for the third horse; in fact the number of new shoes and removes for the whole period is excessive.

I have, &c.,  
C. SANDERSON, Superintendent.

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Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 11 August, 1882.

Muir's farriery accounts, Barraba.

I now forward the vouchers with requisitions for the whole of 1881-2, to enable Mr. Sanderson if possible to probe this very unsatisfactory business further.

Had the requisitions contained, as they should have done according to instructions, the particulars of the date of each horse by No., when shod, and when shod previously, the matter could be cleared up.

The Clerk in the Superintendent's office, also the examiner in mine, are to blame for the omission as well as S.-C. Flanagan, but the latter chiefly, as in addition he should have recorded the dates of shoeing each horse in the station-books.

He must now be called upon to furnish these particulars in detail.

Perhaps if the papers be shown to Mr. Garland he might be able to throw some light on the matter.

S.-C. Flanagan should not be transferred until the business is disposed of, and no pains must be spared to elicit further information.

E.F.

FARRIERY Requisitions rendered by Barraba Police.

FARRIERY Account rendered by N. Muir &amp; Son, July, 1882.

Date of Service.	Date of Payment.	Particulars of Service.	Amount.	Date of Service.	Particulars of Service.	Amount.	Remarks.
1881. March quarter	Commercial Bank account at Barraba.	8 sets new shoes at 4s. 9d., 5 sets removes, and 1 pot ointment.....	£ s. d. 2 16 6	1881. March quarter	6 sets new shoes at 4s. 9d..... 3 sets removes at 3s. 0 9 0	£ s. d. 1 8 6 0 9 0 1 17 6	
June do	19th Aug., 1881..	7 sets new shoes at 4s. 9d., 3 sets removes at 3s. ....	2 2 3	June do	5 sets new shoes at 4s. 9d..... 2 sets removes at 3s. 0 6 0	£ s. d. 1 3 9 0 6 0 1 9 9	4 2 6 2 16 6 received.
Sept. do	19th Oct., 1881 ..	6 sets new shoes at 4s. 9d., 2 sets removes at 3s. ....	1 14 6	Sept. do	4½ sets new shoes at 4s. 9d..... 1 set removes at 3s. 0 3 0	£ s. d. 1 1 4 0 3 0 1 4 4	2 15 9 2 3 9 do
1882. March quarter	1882. 26 April, 1882....	6 sets new shoes at 4s. 9d., 2 sets removes at 3s., 1 bottle Farmer's Friend .....	1 19 0	1882. March quarter	5 sets new shoes at 4s. 9d..... 2 sets removes at 3s. 0 6 0 1 bottle Farmer's Friend .....	£ s. d. 1 3 9 0 6 0 0 4 6 1 14 3 0 4 9	1 16 4 1 16 4 do
			£ 8 12 3		1 pair tongs .....	£ 1 19 0	1 19 0 do
						£ 10 13 7	

The Inspector-General of Police to Superintendent Sanderson.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 31 August, 1882.

HAVING carefully read all the attached papers I regret to find that they do not exonerate S.-C. Flanagan.

He has been guilty of a serious disregard of his duty in not making entries of the dates upon which each horse was shod, stating name or No. He has also neglected to make an entry of the particulars on the requisition and butt.

He cannot produce the accounts, which should have been filed. He cannot account for the excessive number of sets of shoes charged for, though evidently in excess of the requirements of the station. He cannot produce any receipts for payments made or alleged to have been made by him to Muir.

It seems impossible now to elicit any further facts in proof or disproof of the very serious charges made; but S.-C. Flanagan's neglect of duty is clearly proved. He may be allowed to offer his defence or submit an explanation in writing to show cause why he should not be reduced and removed to another station.

EDM. FOSBERY,  
I.G.P.

Superintendent Sanderson to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Superintendent's Office, Tamworth, 29 August, 1882.

*In re* complaint of Mr. Muir, farrier, of Barraba, against S.-C. Flanagan and C. Hill,—I have the honor to report for your information that I proceeded to Barraba on the 23rd instant, with the view of eliciting further information in reference to the above. The memo. marked I was forwarded to S.-C. Flanagan on the 15th instant. His reply thereto, marked J, and the paper marked K, is Mr. Muir's account for the December quarter, 1882.

On the 24th instant I saw Mr. Muir and his son, in the presence of S.-C. Flanagan. Mr. Muir produced his books, which were kept by his wife and his son. Mr. Muir, sen., cannot read. Upon examination I found the entries tally with the account marked E. I asked Mr. Muir whether he ever did any private work for S.-C. Flanagan. Answer: Yes, on several occasions. Q. Did S.-C. Flanagan pay you? A. Yes. Q. How? A. By a cheque for some and by Government vouchers for others. The work he paid me for I have not entered in the account forwarded to you. Q. What work was paid for by vouchers? A. A pair of fire-dogs and fire-stand and a pair of tongs; the first came to £2 5s., and the tongs I charged 4s. 9d. for. Q. What made you charge 4s. 9d.—that is the price of a new set of shoes? A. Yes, I know; Flanagan told me to put down a horse for the tongs. Q. Then on the 16th February there was no horse shod; in fact there was no police horse shod in that month? A. No. Q. You have told me that you always gave Flanagan a bill at the end of each quarter, an exact copy of your book. In the bill for the March quarter, '82, there is no mention of tongs; but upon reference to your book I find the following entry:—February 18th, pair of tongs, 4s. 9d.;—how do you account for that? A. Well, Flanagan told me to put a horse down, that is the reason. Q. According to the voucher for the March quarter, 1881, you were paid for a pot of ointment. There is no mention of it in your book or account forwarded to me? A. No; I never supplied any ointment; I supplied a bottle of "Farmer's Friend" some time in the present year. Q. Your account against the Barraba Police for March quarter, 1881, was £4 2s. 6d., and you received £2 16s. 6d.. How was that? Did you have any conversation with Flanagan about the matter? A. No; the balance was carried over from quarter to quarter and I was paid in full.

Questions put by S.-C. Flanagan to Mr. Muir:—You say you have done private work for me; did I not pay you for all private work you did for me? A. No. Q. Did I not give you several sums for work you did for me? A. Yes; but the fire-dogs, fire-stand, and tongs were paid for as I have stated. It is a very easy matter for you to prove. Produce the bills I gave you at the end of each quarter. Q. Have you not said you would have the blue jackets off myself and C. Hill? A. No.

Mr. Muir, jun., was present the whole time, produced the books, proved to their being correct, also to the quarterly accounts being copied therefrom and given to S.-C. Flanagan,

I regret exceedingly that, so far as I have been able to sift this matter, the charges brought by Mr. Muir against S.-C. Flanagan have some semblance of truth. Upon my first visit to Barraba I had no record or date to refer to. The butts of the requisitions gave the total number only of new shoes and shoes removed for each quarter. The requisitions attached to the vouchers, except December quarter, give the dates, and from those I am led to the opinion expressed above. If the fire-dogs, stand, and tongs have not been paid for, as stated by Mr. Muir, then the frequency which the horses have been reshod and their shoes removed is wholly unaccountable. On the 7th January, 1881, there is three sets of new shoes; on the 17th January, ten days after, two sets of removes; February, two sets of new shoes, and two sets of removes; March, three sets of new shoes and one remove; April, three sets of new shoes and one remove. The shoeing and removes are excessive for the whole period, except February, 1882. According to Mr. Muir's statement no police horse was shod that month. I again requested S.-C. Flanagan to give me a report or reply to the accusations made by Muir against him. He (Flanagan) stated he had none to give; it was all lies and done to injure him. I drew his attention to the frequency the horses had been shod and their shoes removed, there being only two working horses on the station and a spare horse, the latter doing very little or no work. He could not or would not give me any explanation.

It is most unaccountable how the March, June, and September quarter's accounts have been lost. These three accounts, according to Mr. Muir's statement, were exact copies of those marked E. On the March quarter, 1882, account, marked H, there is a memo. at foot in Flanagan's handwriting, to the following effect:—"Contract No. 38, W. Muir & Son, requisitioned for and filed, 2/4/82.—J.F., S.C." It has evidently been on the file; so has the December quarter, 1881, account, marked K. The inference to be drawn therefrom is that all the bills were filed; if so how could they get destroyed?

I have endeavoured to sift this matter thoroughly, and I regret to say that, taking the statements of the Messrs. Muir with the utmost caution, and making every allowance for the ill-feeling that exists, I am of opinion that the private work was done, as stated by Muir, for S.-C. Flanagan; and further, it was paid for in the manner stated by Muir.

I have, &c.,

C. SANDERSON,

Superintendent.

Ex-Superintendent Garland to Superintendent Sanderson.

Tamworth, 30 August, 1882.

MEMO.—Having perused the very unsatisfactory accounts of Senior-constable John Flanagan with Mr. Muir, the contractor for farriery at Barraba, which Superintendent Sanderson has been good enough to submit to me by direction of the Inspector-General, I can only express my regret that the claims for excess of shoeing should have passed through my office without being detected.

JAS. GARLAND,

Ex-Superintendent.

I.

Superintendent Sanderson to Senior-constable Flanagan.

Superintendent's Office, Tamworth, 15 August, 1882.

MEMO.—*In re* farriery account Barraba police horses, quarters ending March, June, September, and December, 1881, and March, 1882, Senior-constable Flanagan will furnish as soon as possible to this office a detailed account of the date each horse was shod for the period named, to be distinguished by regimental number or name. He will also obtain from Mr. Muir an account for work done, for which cheque £1 19s. 6d. was paid.

C. SANDERSON,

Superintendent.

J.

Senior-constable Flanagan to Superintendent Sanderson.

Police Station, Barraba, 18 August, 1882.

WITH reference to the Superintendent's minute herewith, Senior-constable Flanagan begs to state that he is unable to give the dates when each horse was shod, inasmuch as when removing the Court furniture and documents from the Police Station to the new Court-house, 1st December last, he destroyed nearly all the old documents that were not likely to be of any further use.

In turning over all his old files he found the annexed bill, which he now forwards to be compared with Mr. Muir's claim for the December quarter of last year. Mr. Muir's bills for farriery for the June and March quarters of this year have been already forwarded.

Messrs. Muir and Son refuse to furnish any accounts to Senior-constable Flanagan. Constable Hill was present.

JOHN FLANAGAN,

Senior-constable.

K.

Barraba, December 28, 1881.

		Police, Dr. to Wm. Muir,—				£ s. d.		
October 1st to 31st	—Three sets of new shoes, at 4s. 9d.	...	...	...	...	0	14	3
Do do	—One set removed	...	...	...	...	0	3	0
November	—Three sets of new shoes	...	...	...	...	0	14	3
Do	—One set removed	...	...	...	...	0	3	0
December	—Two sets of new shoes	...	...	...	...	0	9	6
						£2 4 0		

A.

Mr. S. M'D. Muir to The Inspector of Police, Tamworth.

Sir,

Barraba, 1/7/82.

For some time past Senior-constable Flanagan and Constable David Hill have been in the habit of getting odd private jobs done at my forge, such as firestands, tongs, bolts, &c., and having them entered in

in

in the voucher as horses shod. I do not consider it right to sign any false statements of this kind. I wish to know whether I am to do any more work of like kind. If you will kindly advise me on this matter you will oblige

Yours, &c.,

SAMUEL M'D. MUIR.

Memo.—What is the meaning of this? A report required.—C. SANDERSON, Supt., Tamworth, 4 July, /82. Senior-constable Flanagan.

(No. 10,971.) To the Manager of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney.

Barraba, 22 March, 1882.

PAY Wm. Muir, or bearer, the sum of one pound nineteen shillings and sixpence sterling (£1 19s. 6d.), on account of  
JOHN FLANAGAN.  
£1 19s. 6d.

This cheque is a true copy of the one cashed on 30th March.—H. B. M'KEE, Mgr.

B.

Senior-constable Flanagan to Superintendent Sanderson.

Police Station, Barraba, 7 July, 1882.

WITH reference to Samuel McD. Muir's letter of complaint herewith, Senior-Constable Flanagan begs to report that Muir's father did do private work for him on or about the month of January last, for which he paid Muir by cheque (copy of cheque herewith).

The Senior-constable respectfully asks his Superintendent to examine Muir's account for farriery for March quarter last, which was attached to another explanatory report of Muir's which was submitted on the 16th ultimo.

The Senior-constable begs to add that Muir's letter is a tissue of falsehoods.

JOHN FLANAGAN, S.-C.

Memo.—What was the private work done by Mr. Muir for Senior-constable Flanagan, and date?—C. SANDERSON, Supt. Supt.'s Office, Tamworth, 20/7/82. Papers to be returned. Senior-constable Flanagan.

C.

Constable Hill to Superintendent Sanderson.

Police Station, Barraba, 7 July, 1882.

RE attached report of Samuel McD. Muir, complaining of Senior-Constable Flanagan and Constable Hill getting private blacksmith's work done, and charging it to the Police Farriery Account, Constable David Hill (No. 3,444) reports, for the information of his Superintendent, that neither Samuel Mc D. Muir or his father ever did any private blacksmith's work for him.

DAVID HILL,

Constable, No. 3,444.

D.

Senior-constable Flanagan to Superintendent Sanderson.

Police Station, Barraba, 21 July, 1882.

RE Mr. Muir's complaint, further explanation. Senior-constable Flanagan begs to state that Mr. Muir made an iron bar for him to stay a private building some time in the months of December or January last. The exact date the S.-C. is unable to state.

JOHN FLANAGAN, S.-C.

E.

POLICE DR. to William Muir & Son,—

		Barraba, July.		
		£	s.	d.
1881.				
Jan.	7—Horse shod	...	0	4 9
"	10—Fire-dogs and fire-stand	...	2	5 0
"	17—Horse shod, 4s. 9d. ; 21st, horse shod, 4s. 9d.	...	0	9 6
Feb.	4—Horse shod, 4s. 9d. ; 16th, removes, 3s.	...	0	7 9
"	28—Removes, 6s. ; Mar. 17th, horse shod, 4s. 9d.	...	0	10 9
Mar.	25—Horse shod	...	0	4 9
			4	2 6
	Money received	...	2	16 6
	Balance	...	£1	6 0
<hr/>				
Mar.	29—Balance of account	...	1	6 0
"	29—Horse shod, 4s. 9d. ; April 11—removes, 3s.	...	0	7 9
Apr.	29—Horse shod, 4s. 9d. ; May 21—horse shod, 4s. 9d.	...	0	9 6
May	27—Horse shod, 4s. 9d. ; June 27—horse shod, 4s. 9d.	...	0	9 6
	Shoes removed	...	0	3 0
			2	15 9
	Cash received	...	2	3 9
	Balance	...	£0	12 0

1881.

1881.		£	s.	d.
	Balance of account ... ..	0	12	0
July	11—Horse shod, 4s. 9d.; 18th, horse shod, 4s. 9d. ... ..	0	9	6
"	29—Horse shod ... ..	0	4	9
Aug.	9—Shoes on horse, 2s. 4½d. ... ..	0	2	4½
"	20—Horse shod, 4s. 9d. ... ..	0	4	9
Sept.	7—Removes ... ..	0	3	0
Paid.		£1 16 4½		
1882.				
Jan.	11—Removes ... ..	0	3	0
"	18—Horse shod, 4s. 9d.; 27th, two horses shod, 9s. 6d. ... ..	0	14	3
Feb.	16—Shoes removed ... ..	0	3	0
"	18—Pair of tongs ... ..	0	4	9
March	1—Horse shod ... ..	0	4	9
"	4—Bottle of Farmer's Friend ... ..	0	4	6
"	6—Horse shod ... ..	0	4	9
		£1 19 0		

WILLIAM MUIR & SON,  
Barraba.

F.

Senior-constable Flanagan to Superintendent Sanderson.

Police Station, Barraba, 2 August, 1882.

SENIOR-CONSTABLE Flanagan begs to state, with reference to Mr. Muir's complaint against him, that it is a tissue of falsehoods, based upon spleen and malice. Mr. Muir and his son have been recently fined in the sum of £12 14s. 6d., which is the cause of them endeavouring to get satisfaction, having failed by summons and false swearing. The discrepancy in Mr. Muir's statement is a proof of his vindictive design. The senior-constable would respectfully ask his Superintendent to examine the March quarter bill, which is in his own handwriting, and which was submitted to the Superintendent before this complaint existed.

JOHN FLANAGAN, S.-C.

H.

		Barraba, 28 March, 1882.	
		£	s. d.
	Police—Dr. to William Muir.		
Jan.	10—Removes ... ..	0	3 0
"	18—Set ... ..	0	4 9
"	27—Two sets ... ..	0	9 6
Feb.	16—Removes ... ..	0	3 0
"	16—Set ... ..	0	4 9
Mar.	1—" ... ..	0	4 9
"	4—One bottle of Farmers' Friend ... ..	0	4 6
"	6—Set of shoes... ..	0	4 9
		£1 19 0	

Contract No. 38—(Wm. Muir and Son) requisitioned for and filed.—J.F., S.-C., 2/4/82.

Senior-constable Flanagan to Superintendent Sanderson.

Police Station, Barraba, 5 September, 1882.

WITH reference to the Inspector-General's minute, dated the 31st ultimo, respecting horse farriery at this station, Senior-constable John Flanagan, No. 914, begs to state—

1. That, as already reported, owing to the removal of the Court furniture from the Police Station, the check account kept by him as well as Mr. Muir's bill were destroyed, not thinking that they would be again required.
2. The accounts since then have been filed and sent to the Superintendent's office, extending from the 1st October, 1881, to the 30th June, 1882.
3. During the March quarter of 1881 the duty on this station was extra severe, collecting the electoral roll and searching for offenders, which caused extra shoeing; and for the December quarter of the same year Mr. Muir made two stays for the police stable, a work of instant necessity, to prevent it from falling down, and was charged in the farriery.
4. He forwarded bank duplicate cheque, which shows that he paid Muir for the private work alleged by Muir to have been charged in the farriery.
5. He respectfully requests that the Inspector-General will be pleased to hand him all the papers connected with this matter, with permission to place the same in the hands of a solicitor; or otherwise, if the Inspector-General would be pleased to allow an investigation before the Bench of Magistrates at Tamworth, inasmuch as if inquired into at Barraba it might be said that the senior-constable was favoured by the Barraba Magistrates. The senior-constable begs to add that in June last, while Messrs. Muir & Son were contractors, he was compelled to get the horses shod elsewhere, owing to Muir's intemperance, and on reporting same Muir's tender was cancelled. Muir was locked up for drunkenness, disorderly conduct, obscene language, and assaulting the police, and fined, on June 7, '82, £5. Muir, junr., on same date was fined £4 for similar conduct; and on July 5, '82, Muir, senr., was fined £3 9s. 8d. for obscene language and threatening language towards the police. Muir publicly stated that he would have his revenge for this.

The



The senior-constable therefore, under all these circumstances, respectfully asks that the Inspector-General of Police will take this matter into consideration before coming to a final decision, and afford him full liberty to enter a criminal action against Messrs. Muir & Sons as the only course now open to him in order to vindicate his reputation.

JOHN FLANAGAN, S.-C.

Superintendent's Office, Tamworth, 11 September, 1882.

MEMO.—Forwarded for the information of the Inspector-General of Police.—C. SANDERSON, Supt.

Before making any further comment I wish to understand if S.-C. Flanagan permitted these iron stays being charged for as horse-shoes?—E.F., 12/9/82.

Superintendent's Office, Tamworth, 14 September, 1882.

MEMO.—When at Barraba I saw the stays mentioned by S.-C. Flanagan; they were to secure the centre tie-beam to the wall plates, to keep the roof from spreading. Mr. Muir admitted having been paid for the work "as shoes," and as there is no account other than for shoeing in the petty contingents ledger paid Mr. Muir, neither does there appear to be any application "in the office" from S.-C. Flanagan for permission to have the work done, no doubt his statement is true; the work would cost about 9s., or the price of two sets of shoes. Mr. Muir made no charge against S. C. Flanagan for having any private work done in December quarter, 1881.—C. SANDERSON, Supt. The Inspector-General of Police, Sydney.

Senior-constable Flanagan having been guilty of the gross irregularities pointed out, I am unable to retain him in charge of a station; I therefore direct his reduction to the rank of constable (1st class), and removal to another station.—EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P., 15 Sept., 1882. Superintendent Sanderson.

First-class Constable Flanagan to The Superintendent of Police, Tamworth.

Police Station, Murrurundi, 18 May, 1883.

First-class Constable John Flanagan (No. 914) begs to state that he is at present suffering from rheumatic pains, and pains in his chest, and spitting blood very frequently of late, and believes it to be the result of a severe fall from troop horse "Toby" at Haydonton, on 22nd January last, whilst serving juror's summonses.

The constable did not wish to complain heretofore, believing he might get better, but only finds he is getting worse every day.

He has been attended to by Dr. Bell, ever since his fall, whose certificate he has attached.

The constable now finds he is unable to perform his duties satisfactorily, and wishes to retire on gratuity or pension, having served nearly twenty-one years.

JOHN FLANAGAN,  
First-class Constable.

Submitted.—JAMES BRENNAN, Sergt.

I HEREBY certify that Constable John Flanagan since receiving a heavy fall from his horse in January, 1883, has been subject to frequent vomitings of blood, which indicate some internal injury and prevents him performing his duty efficiently.

RUFUS BELL, M.B.,  
Government Medical Officer.

Murrurundi, May 16th, 1883.

Memo. from Superintendent Sanderson to Sergeant Palmer.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office,

North-western District, Tamworth, 19 May, 1883.

DOES S. Palmer know anything about this, he being in charge of Murrurundi Station up to 21st March? No report was made to me although I visited the station frequently, neither does Constable Flanagan appear on the duty returns "sick" at any time after the 21st March.

C. SANDERSON,  
Superintendent.

Sergeant Palmer to Superintendent Sanderson.

North-western District, Gunnedah Police Station, 19 May, 1883.

SERGEANT PALMER (No. 2,375) reports for the information of his Superintendent in reference to the fall Constable Flanagan (No. 914) got from off "Toby," No. 451, when serving summonses in Haydonton, the sergeant did not at the time consider the fall a severe one. Constable Flanagan was not laid up at all in consequence of the fall.

The sergeant did not report Constable Flanagan receiving the fall, as he (the sergeant) considered it of so slight a nature.

Constable Flanagan's statement about the fall from "Toby," causing him to spit blood, is false, as he (Constable Flanagan) was spitting blood before he left Barraba, and was treated by the Catholic priest, who is a doctor at Bingera, for same.

Constable Hill (No. 3,444) told the sergeant that Constable Flanagan had been spitting blood for the last two years.

EDWIN PALMER,  
Sergeant.

Memo. from Superintendent Sanderson to The Inspector-General of Police.

Tamworth, 22 May, 1883.

THIS is the first I have heard about Constable Flanagan's fall from his horse, or spitting blood, although I have frequently visited the station since the 22nd January, neither has he been returned unfit for duty.

C. SANDERSON,  
Superintendent.

Constable Flanagan is only forty-nine years of age. Pensions are not granted to men under sixty, unless physically unfit for further service. He very recently applied for promotion, and I presume then he thought himself fit for service. He may be sent to Sydney, when there is an escort, for medical examination and treatment if necessary.—EDM. FOSBERY, I.G.P., B.C., 23/5/83.

Memorandum

Memorandum from Superintendent Sanderson to The Inspector-General of Police.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office,

North-Western District, Tamworth, 19 June, 1883.

CONSTABLE Flanagan proceeds to Sydney this day for medical examination.

C. SANDERSON,  
Superintendent.

Inspector Ryeland,—Please obtain Dr. Egan's report.—E.F., 20/6/83.

21 June.

I HAVE examined Constable Flanagan, who complains of pains in his limbs at times, and occasional spitting of blood on the slightest exertion, which he says was caused by a fall from his horse, on police duty. I cannot find any disease, internal or otherwise, which would cause such symptoms, and I can see nothing to prevent him from performing his duty, as usual, if so inclined.

M. EGAN,  
Police Surgeon.

It is pretty clear that there is little or nothing the matter with Constable Flanagan, who is a strong, able-bodied man. I have told him that there is no prospect of his getting a pension for many years to come, and that he must return to his station and resume duty.—E.F., 22/6/83. Superintendent Sanderson.

Constable Flanagan to The Superintendent of Police, Tamworth.

Police Station, Murrurundi, 25 July, 1883.

1st Class Constable John Flanagan (No. 914) begs to tender his resignation, and respectfully requests that the Inspector-General of Police will grant him his immediate discharge.

JOHN FLANAGAN,  
Constable.

Tamworth, 30/7/83. Recommended.—C. SANDERSON, Supt. The Inspector-General of Police, Sydney. Immediate discharge approved.—E.F., 31 July, /83. Superintendent Sanderson.

Memorandum from Superintendent Sanderson to The Inspector-General of Police.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office,

North-western District, 24 September, 1883.

ALL papers *in re* ex-Constable Flanagan are now forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.

C. SANDERSON,  
Superintendent.

H. Levien, Esq., M.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Sydney, 11 September, 1883.

I have the honor to forward herewith a letter from Mr. John Flanagan with reference to the subject mentioned in the margin.

*Re John Flanagan's application for a pension for services in the Police.*

You will see that he complains bitterly of *having been compelled* to resign, and thereby deprived of his pension.

I know nothing of the facts of the case myself, but trust you will give it every consideration, and favour me with an early reply as to what is to be done in the matter.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY LEVIEN.

Referred for report of the Inspector-General of Police, B.C., 17/9/83.—C. W.

Constable Flanagan resigned voluntarily, he being in good health and fit for duty. He has, therefore, no claim whatever upon the Police Superannuation Fund. I append Superintendent Sanderson's report in reference to Flanagan's accusations, and am satisfied that Mr. Sanderson did not behave improperly towards the constable.—EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P. B.C., The Principal Under Secretary.—25/9/83.

[*Enclosure.*]

Mr. J. Flanagan to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Barraba, 9 September, 1883.

I, John Flanagan, late 1st Class Constable (No. 914), desire to lay before you the following facts in connection with my retirement from the Police Force :—

On Superintendent Sanderson's first visit to Barraba, 10th May, 1882, he found fault with and reported me to the Inspector-General of Police for taking a few hundredweights of wheaten hay in lieu of oaten hay, as the contractor could not procure it (wheaten hay) in the district at the time, and I considered it equal, if not superior, to the oaten hay. He also ordered me to get rid of my poultry, which I had permission from Superintendent Garland to keep, and made use of the most offensive language towards me, saying, "I was more fit to be a scavenger than a sergeant of police."

Also, on the 3rd July, 1882, while attending the Tamworth Quarter Sessions, he used the most provoking and insulting language towards me, and ordered me to the barracks for insufficient reasons. His language and demeanour have been the most insulting I have ever witnessed from an officer towards his subordinate.

On the 26th April last, at Murrurundi, Superintendent Sanderson abused me in the following terms, "Have you no uniform? Why don't you wear it?" "No one knows you are a policeman." "I will remove you to Tamworth where you will be made know, and do your duty or be dismissed. You had better resign before you are dismissed."

On the 30th April last I applied for seven days leave of absence and was refused.

Superintendent Sanderson denounced me as one of the Tamworth drunkards, yet, during the whole of my service of twenty-one years, I was never even admonished for being under the influence of liquor.

I beg respectfully to submit the foregoing facts relative to Superintendent Sanderson's conduct towards me, as his demeanour was so offensive towards me upon every occasion we met, that it led me to believe he wished me to commit myself in such a manner as would lead to my dismissal.

It is on record that on the 22nd February, 1881, I applied for the rank of sergeant after nineteen years of distinguished service, and was recommended by Superintendent Garland. The Inspector-General acknowledged the justice of my claim, but still held back my promotion. I further wish to state that the charges laid by Muir & Son against me at Barraba, and which led to my removal and reduction, were false; the only point proved was that I could not furnish an account of all horses shod for a period of over two years, as there was no such record kept under Superintendent Garland's supervision.

On

On the 18th May last I applied to leave the Police Force after a service of twenty-one years as I was unable to perform any active duty owing to an internal injury I received from a fall off a horse, a certificate to that effect being given to me by Dr. Bell, a duly qualified Government Medical Officer, in Murrurundi, and asked for a gratuity or pension, and was refused.

I would respectfully draw your attention to the fact that Superintendent Garland, after a service of twenty years, was allowed to retire on a pension of £300 per annum, whilst I, who served over twenty-one years and paid 3 per cent. of my salary towards the same fund, am refused what I consider I am justly entitled to.

I most respectfully ask you to take into consideration the above facts, and mercifully consider my claims after a service of twenty-one years, and payment towards the same fund, and my present ill health.

I have, &c.,  
JNO. FLANAGAN.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 18 September, 1883.

Referred to Superintendent Sanderson for careful and full report.

The papers respecting Flanagan's application from Superintendent, with my memo. of 22nd June last, do not appear to have been returned.  
Superintendent Sanderson.

E.F.

Superintendent Sanderson to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Superintendent's Office, Tamworth, 24 September, 1883.

I have the honor to report for your information, in reference to ex-constable Flanagan's statement reflecting upon my conduct towards him while serving under me in the Police, as follows:—On my first visit to Barraba I found when examining the forage that Flanagan had accepted wheaten hay instead of oaten hay "as per contract." He excused himself by saying the contractor had sent for oaten hay, and he had accepted a little wheaten hay in the meantime. Mr. Booth, the contractor, stated in writing that unless he was allowed to supply wheaten instead of oaten hay he would throw up the contract. He was not allowed to supply wheaten hay by the Department, and he gave up the contract. Flanagan's statement, in reference to Mr. Booth sending for oaten hay was a fabrication. Had I not detected it probably all wheaten hay would have been supplied by the contractor. So far the contract was made invalid by the action of Flanagan. It was his duty to have reported the matter to me, which he "apparently" purposely neglected to do. I found the stable-yard in a very dirty untidy state, caused by the very large number of poultry he kept. I ordered him to get rid of some, but had no objection to his keeping a few, which he did until he left Barraba. I may and probably did make use of the word scavenger, but not as he would infer. I remarked the yard was more like a scavenger's than a barrack-yard, which I now reiterate. Flanagan appears to have a tolerable good memory for dates, but not for detail. He has not stated all I said to him on my first visit. For some time a year or two before I took charge of the district I heard, and it was the talk all over the district, that Flanagan was the owner of a public-house in the town in which he was stationed—Barraba; and I also heard that he scarcely ever went to bed sober. I asked him if he did own a public-house in Barraba. He replied he did. I then told him it would be my duty to remove him. In answer to whether there was any truth in the statement I had heard about his being drunk so frequently he denied it, and I accepted his denial.

As regards having used provoking and insulting language to him when attending the Tamworth Sessions, July, 1882, it is absolutely false. I have no recollection of having spoken to him.

On the 26th April last I was at Murrurundi, at the railway station. C. Flanagan was there on duty in plain clothes. I called him on one side, using the words he said I did, but not in the manner implied. I asked him why he was not in uniform. He replied he had been cleaning his kit, and did not change his clothes. I told him that while he remained in the Service he must comply with all lawful orders; that he had a right to be in uniform; that if he did not like the Service he had better resign (I had previously heard he was about to resign and open a public-house, which he has done); that if he persisted in disobeying orders he would be dismissed. Later in the day Flanagan came to me, and said in a very insulting manner, "I will not take any abuse from you; I will apply to leave your district, and if it is not granted I will resign." I ordered him away, and told him I would report him. He did not apply to leave my district; it did not suit his purpose. On my return to Tamworth I received an application from him asking for seven days leave of absence, which I opposed on account of his insubordinate behaviour towards me at Murrurundi. His application was refused. I may mention that Flanagan had fourteen days' leave seven months previously. A day or so after Flanagan resigned. He met me at Tamworth, and expressed his sorrow (?) for having been insolent to me at Murrurundi on the day in question.

That I denounced him as one of the Tamworth drunkards is a gross falsehood, and I should pass it over only for his statement that he (Flanagan), during the whole of his service—twenty-one years—was never even admonished for being under the influence of liquor. Perhaps not; but it would have been more satisfactory if he had gone a little further (perhaps his conscience would not allow him), and stated that he had never been drunk during that time. He might have been drunk a hundred times; there was no one to admonish him. He was in charge of the Police 60 miles away from the head station, and if he transgressed there was no one to report him. It does not follow because a man may have a clean defaulter's sheet that he has never been guilty of any misconduct. My experience teaches me just the contrary. Probably, if justice had been done, he would have been reported a dozen times.

Flanagan states that the charges made against him by Muir & Son are false, but he carefully avoids stating what the charges were. Muir charged Flanagan with having had private work done by him (Muir), who was the Police farrier, to the amount of £2 10s. or thereabouts, for his (Flanagan's) private house, and charging the same as shoes, which amount was paid by the Police Department, certified by Flanagan as shoes. Muir stated, in Flanagan's presence, that he gave him every quarter an account, including the number of horses shod and private work done for Flanagan, and repeatedly requested Flanagan to produce the bills. Muir further stated the private work done for Flanagan was in three separate quarterly accounts, as the amount was not paid for in one quarter but in three quarters, meaning the balance was carried forward. Flanagan admitted having received the accounts, as stated by Muir, but there was no private work included in them. Flanagan produced some of the accounts, but the three quarterly accounts containing the items of private work, as stated by Muir, were not forthcoming. Flanagan stated he had lost them. This is very suspicious. If these accounts had been produced they would prove conclusively either Muir or Flanagan were telling a deliberate falsehood.

Of Flanagan's application for the rank of sergeant I know nothing. I have known him only since March, 1882, and have no hesitation in saying that I consider him wholly unfitted for that position, from what little I do know of him.

As

As regards Flanagan's statement that he was obliged to leave the service through ill-health it is decidedly at variance with the truth. He is a strong robust man. Since I have had charge of this district (March, 1882) he was sick one day; this was before leaving Barraba. The fall from, or rather when his horse fell with Flanagan, it did not incapacitate him from performing his duty. He never reported the circumstance, although he saw me frequently after. I knew nothing about it till I received his application to retire from the Force, 18th May, and he states the horse fell with him on the 22nd January.

Flanagan's statement in reference to myself is the outcome of malice, engendered by my having performed my duty, and doing my best to make him do his. Had I been the means of keeping him at Barraba, where he had an hotel, and pigeonholed Muir's complaint, and passed over all other irregularities, I should have been an exemplary superintendent in his estimation. His statements as a whole are absolutely false. He would try to make it appear that whenever I met him I abused him.

I have neither said or done anything to Flanagan or any other member of the Force I wish to retract. While I have the honor and am permitted to hold the position I now do, I shall not alter my line of conduct towards those placed under me, viz., treating all alike with justice and impartiality.

I have, &c.,  
C. SANDERSON,  
Superintendent.

The Principal Under Secretary to R. H. Levien, Esquire, M.P.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 13 October, 1883.

In reply to your letter of the 11th ultimo, submitting a communication from ex-Constable John Flanagan with reference to his claim to a pension, and also regarding the conduct of Inspector Sanderson towards him when a member of the Police Force, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the Inspector-General of Police, to whom the matter was referred, reports that Flanagan has no claim whatever upon the Police Superannuation Fund, as he resigned voluntarily, being in good health and fit for duty; and that it appears from a report furnished by Inspector Sanderson that that officer did not act improperly towards Flanagan as alleged.

I have, &c.,  
CRITCHETT WALKER.

Mr. J. Flanagan to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Barraba, 18 October, 1883.

With reference to your letter of the 13th instant (No. 83/8,057), I respectfully request that you will be good enough to order an investigation of my case before a Bench of Magistrates, when I will more than establish the statement I submitted on the 11th ultimo, viz. :—That the Inspector-General of Police acted most unfairly towards me, and that Superintendent Sanderson's conduct was worse than stated.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN FLANAGAN.

I have been requested to forward this.—HY. LEVIEN.

Submitted—8/11/83. Perhaps the Inspector-General of Police may, on re-consideration, see some means by which this matter may be re-opened, although, if it be the case that he kept a public-house, or was interested in one, I consider that if he had not resigned he should have been dismissed.—A.S., 10/11/83. B.C., 12/11/83.—C.W.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 13 November, 1883.

I SCARCELY see how this case can be re-considered. Flanagan is only forty-nine years of age; and unless the Medical Board could certify that he is unfit for police service no payment could be made. Mr. Garland, to whom he refers, was considerably over sixty.

I attach copy of the Police Surgeon's report. It was evident Flanagan was a robust man, quite equal to the performance of his duty.

His resignation was entirely voluntary.

EDMUND FOSBERY,  
Inspector-General of Police.

B.C., The Principal Under Secretary.

Mr. Levien might be informed in terms of Mr. Fosbery's report.—C.W., 19/11/83. Appd.—A.S.]

[Enclosure.]

21 June, 1883.

I HAVE examined Constable Flanagan, who complains of pains in his limbs at times, and occasional spitting of blood on the slightest exertion, which he says was caused by a fall from his horse on police duty,—I cannot find any disease, internal or otherwise, which would cause such symptoms; and I can see nothing to prevent him from performing his duty as usual, if so inclined.

M. EGAN,  
Police Surgeon.

The Principal Under Secretary to R. H. Levien, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 21 November, 1883.

Referring to the letter submitted by you on the 24th ultimo, from ex-Constable John Flanagan, regarding his claim to a pension, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that it appears from a report obtained from the Inspector-General of Police that Flanagan's case cannot be re-considered.

I have, &c.,  
CRITCHETT WALKER.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**SENIOR-SERGEANT LANGWORTHY.**

(COMPLAINT AGAINST.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 11 December, 1883.*

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RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 6th December, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all letters, papers, and other documents, having reference to a complaint made by H. J. Woodley, of Nundle, with reference to the conduct of Senior-sergeant Langworthy, of that place.”

(*Mr. Gill, for Mr. Levien.*)

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**Mr. H. J. Woodley to The Inspector-General of Police.**

Honorable Sir,

Back Creek, Nundle, 28 September 1883.

Your Petitioner here showeth:—In the early part of last August as Mrs. Munchine went to Nundle Court-house to obtain summonses for some boys for making use of obscene language (amongst those boys was a son of mine), she met with Senior-sergeant Langworthy, and from the conversation they had he went to the C.P.S. and told him he would take up this woman's case on behalf of the Crown; to give her the summonses and not charge her for them. The summonses were issued at the expense of the Crown in the name of Catherine Munchine.

On the morning of the trials I was told Senior-sergeant Langworthy had paid for the summonses for Mrs. Munchine. I asked him, “What right had he to take up the Munchine's case?” He gave me an evasive answer. I said no more then. Senior-sergeant Langworthy came to my place a day or two afterwards in company with another constable. He started to abuse me for accusing him of taking the part of the Munchines.

Amongst other things he said, “I am not so much taken up with the Munchine's as you think.” To which I replied, “You had better be careful, you would not be the first constable the Munchine's had got into trouble.” He then said, “I was never so much insulted in my life as I have been by you; you are a low blackguard, and I have a good mind to lock you up,” at the same time shaking his fist in my face. He said, “You ought to keep a Sunday-school here?” I said, “Yes, and get old Munchine to teach it.” He said, “I do not mean that; I mean you ought to send your children to a Sunday-school.” I said, “It is too far this time of the year, and it is not the first time we have had a Sunday-school here.” He said, “I would not trust you with a Sunday-school.”

The other constable was present during the time all this conversation was taking place, and he must have heard it.

Now I feel it my duty to report Senior-sergeant Langworthy for his abusive language towards me. I have lived where I am now living for the last twenty-three years, I have reared a family respectably, and I was never called a low blackguard before.

I

I have always assisted the police (in a legitimate way) in furthering the ends of justice, and on all occasions when they came to my place I gave them the utmost respect. I very much fear that Senior-sergeant Langworthy is intriguing with those Munchine's to damage my reputation, and perhaps to deprive me of my liberty.

This much I may say of the Munchine family (male or female) : Their character will not stand scrutiny, and they have gained some notoriety in law Courts for reckless swearing.

I wish Senior-sergeant Langworthy to be removed from the Nundle District.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY JAMES WOODLEY.

H. Levien, Esq., M.P., to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Sydney, 1 October, 1883.

Herewith I enclose a Petition from one Mr. H. J. Woodley with reference to Sergeant Langworthy.

I know nothing whatever of the matter, and merely present it in accordance with a request by Woodley.

I have, &c.,  
HENRY LEVIEN.

Referred to Supt. Sanderson for inquiry and report.—E.F., 2/10/83. Senior-sergeant Langworthy for report.—C. SANDERSON, superintendent, Tamworth, 4/10/83.

Senior-sergeant W. T. Langworthy to Mr. Superintendent Sanderson.

Nundle Police Station, 6 October, 1883.

SENIOR-SERGEANT Langworthy reports *re* petition signed Henry James Woodley,—

With reference to the summonses the statement is not correct. Neither did the senior-sergeant commence to abuse Woodley, nor call him a low blackguard, nor shake his fist in Woodley's face, nor is he trying to deprive Woodley of his liberty. No doubt Woodley and his friends are anxious for the senior-sergeant's removal.

The senior-sergeant is acquainted with Woodley's character, and Woodley fears being prosecuted for "perjury" and "unlawfully detaining a girl" of sixteen years against the consent of her parents.

Woodley has never assisted the police in any way, and since his wife died, as it is supposed from the effects of poison, his character has been shady. He is also connected and associated with the worst characters in the district. The Minchine family are very bad characters. The senior-sergeant has prosecuted two of their sons, but they are not too bad for Woodley to keep one of the girls of sixteen years against her parent's consent. Woodley is a widower residing near Minchine's family, about 6 miles from Nundle, a small farmer. The petition does not appear to bear his signature.

The senior-sergeant regrets to trouble the Superintendent with a long report, but it appears necessary.

In June last a Mrs. Snob, one of the Minchine family, came and complained to the senior-sergeant of Woodley detaining her daughter of sixteen years of age against her consent ; that Woodley was a widower and kept her daughter at his house for a bad purpose. As the whole connection was bad the senior-sergeant used abundant caution, refused to give advice, and sent her to the Magistrate. Mrs. Snob came to the Station and Court-house repeatedly, without recovering her child from Woodley. Although Constable Trevathen patrolled this part of the district a gang of larrikins was formed by Woodley's son, and they frequented Minchine's on Sundays.

On the 3rd of August Mrs. Minchine, a German woman of 70 years, came and complained to the senior-sergeant of the conduct of a gang of larrikins, led by Woodley's son, on the Sunday previous. They used most disgusting language, threw stones, and compelled the family to take refuge in the house. The senior-sergeant took her and her grandson, about fourteen years of age, to the C.P.S. and J.P.—Mr. Brown. Mrs. Minchine made application for summonses for about a dozen, but stated that she had only enough money for one summons. This being a special case the Magistrate thought it advisable for the senior-sergeant to lay informations against the principals. Accordingly three informations were laid by the senior-sergeant against one of Woodley's sons and two other youths, for using obscene language. The cases appeared clear. Mrs. Minchine brought her witnesses, two grandsons and son-in-law. After the summonses were served, Woodley and the other two offenders took out summonses against the Minchine's. Then there were three cross-cases. The senior-sergeant submitted to the Bench that as these were cross-cases it may be considered unfair for him to conduct Minchine's cases. The Bench agreed with the view, and the senior-sergeant took no part in cases whatever. Woodley's son and another youth were convicted and one of Minchine's. Four witnesses swore against four witnesses in each case. Woodley's son left the Court and went into the street and used obscene language in the hearing of the senior-sergeant, who brought him up again and had him fined. The Magistrate remarked that he would fine him in the full penalty next time ; if that would not do he would send for the Stipendiary Magistrate and introduce flogging. That most wilful perjury had been committed in these cases by these parties, and he hoped the senior-sergeant would be able to bring it home to them. This annoyed Woodley, senior, who behaved in a most insulting manner towards the senior-sergeant in the Court-house, and accused him of vindicating the Minchine family.

On the 23rd August the senior-sergeant took Constable Trevathen with him to the Back Creek with a view of getting evidence to support the case of perjury, and interview each of the parties. No additional evidence could be obtained. It appeared to the senior-sergeant that each of the parties had committed perjury, and Woodley, senior, in particular. Woodley swore "that he sat on a log" for two hours, and heard the whole of the language used, and certain language could not have been used without him hearing it. The senior-sergeant called at his place and asked him to be good enough to show him where he sat and heard the language complained of. He accompanied him to the place, when he found that Woodley had been about 200 yards from the scene and was partially deaf. The senior-sergeant submitted the evidence to the Magistrate, who requested him to wait the arrival of the Police Magistrate. As the Police Magistrate considered that there were difficulties in the absence of reliable evidence the cases of perjury were not proceeded with.

It is true that the senior-sergeant told Woodley that it would be better for the children to be going to Sunday-school than conducting themselves in the manner described. Warm words ensued through Woodley misunderstanding the senior-sergeant. The senior-sergeant told Woodley that he was insulting, that he the senior-sergeant was not taken up with the Minchines; referred him to his conduct in the Court-house, and that he might have been locked up for it. The senior-sergeant has had to work for four years almost alone, with a perverse and trying people in this district, but he has never been complained of for calling any man out of his name, and never appeared before the Bench on a charge in his life.

W. T. LANGWORTHY,  
Senior-sergeant.

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Memo. from Mr. Superintendent Sanderson to The Inspector-General of Police.

Superintendent's Office, Tamworth, 10 October, 1883.

THERE is no reason whatever to doubt the statement of the senior-sergeant. He is about the last man I know who could act as Woodley states he did. There are a few persons in Nundle who are anxious for Senior-sergeant Langworthy's removal, and are not particular what means they resort to so long as they effect their object.

C. SANDERSON,  
Superintendent.

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The Inspector-General of Police to H. Levien, Esq., M.P.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office,

Sydney, 11 October, 1883.

Sir,

With reference to your letter of the 1st instant, I beg to enclose herewith my reply to Mr. Woodley respecting his complaint against Senior-sergeant Langworthy, and shall be happy to show you the papers if you desire to peruse them.

Yours, &c.,  
EDMUND FOSBERY.

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[Enclosure.]

The Inspector-General of Police to Mr. H. J. Woodley.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office,

Sydney, 11 October, 1883.

Mr. Henry James Woodley is informed in reply to his letter of the 28th ultimo, that the Inspector-General of Police having ascertained the facts of the case he cannot see that Senior-sergeant Langworthy exceeded his duty in any way, nor is there any reason justifying his removal from Nundle.

EDMUND FOSBERY,  
Inspector-General of Police.





1883-4.

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

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**ALFRED JOHN AND BENJAMIN DOGGETT.**

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c., RESPECTING ALLEGED EMPLOYMENT OF, BY THE POLICE.)

—  
*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 30 September, 1884.*

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[Laid upon the Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 2, Votes No. 160,  
 Tuesday, 23 September, 1884.]

(2.) Alfred and Benjamin Doggett:—*Mr. Merriman*, for Mr. Butcher, asked the Minister of Justice,—

(1.) Is it a fact that Police Inspector Fenton, of Goulburn, corresponded with two persons named Alfred John and Benjamin Doggett, of Melbourne, and obtained their services as informers against certain publicans in the Goulburn district; if so, will he cause to be laid upon the Table copies of such correspondence?

(2.) Is it a fact that on 21st August certain informations were sworn by the men Doggett against publicans of Goulburn, and afterwards withdrawn by Inspector Fenton?

(3.) Is he aware that Alfred John and Benjamin Doggett are now in custody on a charge of perjury?

Mr. Cohen answered,—The requisite information in reply to these questions is being prepared in the shape of a Return, which I will lay upon the Table of the House in the course of a few days.

—  
 No. 1.

**Superintendent Morisset to The Inspector-General of Police.**

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, Southern District, Goulburn, 3 September, 1884.  
 As the Inspector-General may have seen some remarks made in some of the newspapers on the attached case, I forward the whole of the papers connected with it, for his perusal; and he will perceive from them that the brothers Doggett were acting on their own responsibility and were not employed by the police, and came from Melbourne to try and catch sly grog-sellers in this district by whom they were previously supplied with spirits. They made their raid on the Goulburn publicans entirely on their own account.

E. MORISSET,

Superintendent.

Submitted for the perusal of the Minister of Justice.—EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P., B.C., 4th September, 1884. The Under Secretary of Justice. Submitted.—W.E.P., 9/9/84. Seen.—H.E.C., 11/9/84.

—  
 Assistant Sub-Inspector Fenton to The Superintendent of Police, Goulburn.

Criminal offence.—Apprehension or further information.—Southern District, Goulburn Station.

Offence, perjury; offenders' names, Alfred John Doggett and Benjamin Doggett.

FULL PARTICULARS.—These offenders, who were apprehended by the Melbourne Detective Police, by virtue of warrants issued by the Goulburn Bench, charging them with having committed perjury before the Licensing Court at Goulburn, on the 21st of August, 1884, in the case of the Police v. Simons, were brought from Melbourne to Goulburn by Constable Lowe, of the Goulburn Police, yesterday, and brought before the Bench here to-day, when they were both committed for trial to next Quarter Sessions at Goulburn on the 16th instant.

1 September, 1884.

R. FENTON,

Assistant Sub Inspector.

Superintendent Morisset to Sub-Inspector Fenton.

SUB-INSPECTOR FENTON will be good enough to attach all letters and papers on this subject, and favour me with a full report of the case, for the information of the Inspector-General of Police.

2 September, 1884.

E. MORISSET,  
Superintendent.

Assistant Sub-Inspector Fenton to The Superintendent of Police, Goulburn.

Police Station, Goulburn, 2 September, 1884.

Memo. *re* Doggetts referred to in annexed minute, &c.

I BEG to report that about the 29th of June last the two men referred to in attached papers informed me that they had been carrying on the business of wheelwrights, &c., at Crookwell, and failed, and this was confirmed by a note they produced which was signed by Senior-Sergeant Moylan. They stated that as they were coming into Goulburn they were supplied with liquors by three sly grog-sellers named Corby, Cartwright, and Leary, and desired to know whether I could file informations and call upon them as witnesses. This I promised to do, and then Benjamin Doggett refused to proceed further, not liking, he said, that the name "informer" should be applied to him. I told them to think the matter over till next day. I saw them again the following morning, but Benjamin Doggett still refused, and they left, having first promised that if both agreed to go on with the informations they would write to me from Sydney. This, however, they failed to do; but they wrote to me from Melbourne on the 15th July last (see attached letter marked A), which letter I did not reply to. I received another letter from them, marked B, on the 2nd ultimo, and this (after consulting you sir) I replied to, and stated that owing to their having left the Colony I did not feel justified in filing information, and that as the Act required that this should be done within a month, it was *then* too late; but if they thought proper to come back, I thought there would be little difficulty in their catching the same persons again. The next I saw or heard of them was when they arrived in Goulburn on the 8th ultimo, after which I wrote to the men in charge of the out stations, asking for the names of sly grog-sellers in their respective districts (see original memos. and replies attached, marked C and D).

I beg to remark that the Doggetts went out from Goulburn for the purpose of catching the persons by whom they had been previously supplied with liquor, and on returning to Goulburn informed me that they had failed, and thought they had been suspected.

I herewith attach an extract, marked E, from the Goulburn *Herald* of 23rd August last, in which the evidence given by the Doggetts against Mr. Simons is reported. I also attach an extract, marked F, from same paper of this date, 2nd instant, in which the evidence against the Doggetts for perjury is reported.

R. FENTON,  
A. S. Inspr.

[Enclosures.]

A.

Melbourne, 15 July, 1884.

Information now laid by Alfred John Doggett and Benjamin Doggett.

WE arrived at Corby's on the 28th June, and we received intoxicating liquors, as follows:—One whisky each, and paid 2s. 6d.—or in words, a half-crown, and change 1s. 6d. We repeated this three times in succession. We returned on the 5th July, and received two whiskies each, and stayed up drinking intoxicating drinks all night.

Information now laid against Frank Cartwright.

WE arrived at Cartwright's on the 28th of June, 1884. I called for drinks—three rums—one for Dan. O'Brian and two for ourselves, which were supplied to us; and I said, "Come, let's have another drink," which we were supplied with—four rums this time, one for landlord, and three for us and D. O'Brien.

Information laid against Thomas Leary.

WE called on him the 4th of July. I stated how cold and bitter the weather was, and said a drink would do me good; he called me into his store and supplied me and my friend with one glass of rum each; I gave him two threepenny-pieces, and my friend gave 6d. to him.

SIR,—Will you kindly bring on the cases as early as possible, as we are in business in Melbourne now. I am happy to say that my brother is determined to go through it as myself, trusting we shall succeed in all our undertakings.

Mr. Fenton,—Will you kindly telegraph to me a day or two before the case comes on, to give me time. I will come by the mail train direct to Goulburn.

Address as follows:—Mr. A. J. Doggett, 126, Little Lonsdale-street, Melbourne, Victoria.

B.

Inspector Fenton,

Sir,

126, Little Lonsdale-street, Melbourne.

The information that has been laid by A. J. Doggett and Benjamin Doggett: If you intend to put in force, I would feel greatly obliged if you would let me know, as I am detaining myself from any further occupation in business until I hear from you.

Sir, my brother has fully made his mind up to see it through, and everything is clear on our side. I feel sure to win the three cases. I trust you will put them in force as early as possible. If you think I am too far away, and you would like to see me, I will come over and wait until the cases come on, as my brother was saying perhaps you would like to see me first. An answer at your earliest would oblige.

I beg to remain, &c.,

A. J. DOGGETT.

MEMO.—Forwarded for the Superintendent's information. The time allowed by the Act for filing informations in cases referred to is now past. Would it be desirable to write to Doggett and tell him so, and at the same time suggest that if himself and brother thought well of coming here and make fresh cases the police would assist in giving them information?—R. FENTON, A.S. Inspector, 2/8/84. The Superintendent of Police, Goulburn.

Yes, I think so. Why were the other informations allowed to lapse?—E. MORISSET, Supt., 4/8/84. Sub-Inspector Fenton.

Having left the Colony, and the writer's brother having refused before leaving to assist, you agreed with me that it would be undesirable for me to proceed. I have now written to Doggett.—R. FENTON, A.S. Inspector, 4/8/84. The Superintendent of Police, Goulburn.

C.

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C.

Acting Sub-Inspector Fenton to Senior Constable Gall, Tarago.

[Urgent and confidential.]

Goulburn, 8 August, 1884.  
MEMO.—Send me *at once* names and addresses of all the sly grog-sellers in your district that are known to you.  
R. FENTON,  
A. S.-Inspector.

Senior Constable Gall to Acting Sub-Inspector Fenton.

Police Station, Tarago, 11 August, 1884.  
MEMO.—I do not know of one sly grog-seller in this district at the present ; they have all left ; they are following up the Railway line.  
ANDREW GALL,  
Senior Constable.

D.

Acting Sub-Inspector Fenton to Constable Harrison, Marulan.

Goulburn, 8 August, 1884.  
CONSTABLE HARRISON will furnish me at once with a list of the names and addresses of all the sly grog-sellers in his district. This should be done carefully, and no one should know anything about it.  
R. FENTON,  
A. S.-Inspector.

Constable Harrison to Assistant Sub-Inspector Fenton.

Police Station, Marulan, 11 August, 1884.  
CONSTABLE GEORGE HARRISON, No. 2604, reports, for the information of Acting Sub-Inspector Fenton : In reference to the attached memo., the constable begs to state that there are no sly grog-sellers in his district. There is a man named Robert Goodwin, residing at Wingello, about 9 miles from Marulan, in the Berrima district ; the constable has a suspicion that he is sly grog-selling. The constable has reported some time ago to the Berrima Police. The constable begs to state that if he had any suspicion on any person sly grog-selling in his district he would make a report at once to Mr. Fenton.  
GEO. HARRISON,  
1st Constable.

E.

Extract from *Goulburn Herald*, 23 August, 1884.

GOULBURN LICENSING COURT.

A SPECIAL meeting of this Court was held on Thursday, before Messrs. Alexander, Mackellar, and Horsbrugh, Licensing Magistrates, for the purpose of hearing twelve charges brought against licensed victuallers, for the sale of liquor in their licensed houses on Sunday 10th instant. Proceedings in eleven of the cases had been taken by the Licensing Inspector, Mr. Fenton, upon information received from two young men named Alfred John and Benjamin Doggett ; the twelfth was laid by the informers themselves. The cases caused much excitement, and the Court was crowded.

Mr. C. E. Pilcher, barrister of Sydney, instructed by Messrs. Betts and Carter, was retained to defend the cases.

The first case called was that of James Simons, licensee of the Commercial Hotel, Goulburn, who was charged with permitting liquor to be sold and consumed on his licensed premises in the afternoon of Sunday, 10th instant.

Alfred John Doggett deposed :—I am a carpenter ; I know the Commercial Hotel, Goulburn ; I went there with my brother Benjamin on Sunday afternoon, 10th instant, at a quarter-past 3 in the afternoon ; I know the time because I looked at my watch and wrote it down. [*Here witness, in reply to Mr. Pilcher, said that he was refreshing his memory from a note-book in which he had written down the events as they happened.*] We went in one of the side doors—it was open ; the barmaid met us in the passage ; I asked for drinks ; we went into the side room off the bar ; my brother and I were supplied with liquor by the barmaid ; I had brandy, and my brother brandy and lemonade ; I paid a shilling for the two drinks ; I did not see either Mr. or Mrs. Simons ; there was no one else in the parlour while we were in it.

To Mr. Pilcher : The drinks were handed through the door between the bar and parlour ; I am positive to the time and the barmaid ; the person before the Court is the female that served us with liquor ; my brother and I came to Goulburn about a fortnight ago ; we were in Melbourne previously for a month ; we were not working, but seeing some friends ; we came to Goulburn in consequence of a communication we received from the police authorities ; we have been watching the hotelkeepers to find out those who sold liquor during prohibited hours ; we received our authority from the district licensing inspector.

Mr. Fenton objected to the witness being asked questions as to what led to his going to the hotel.

Mr. Pilcher said he did not care where they obtained their authority, he only wanted to show the character of these two men, that they belonged to the lowest type of humanity—that of informers—a class abhorred in every British community.

Cross-examination continued : Before we went to Melbourne we were living at Crookwell ; I owed some money when I left Crookwell ; I stopped at Mr. Stephenson's hotel ; I paid the landlady when I first went there ; I did not take my things over the balcony, nor did I leave the hotel without any one knowing ; I have been in the New South Wales police ; I did not like it, and because I could not leave under twelve months I became drunk in order that I might be discharged ; I was dismissed from the Force ; I was arrested in Crookwell for using threatening language ; I do not expect anything from the police for watching the hotels ; my brother and I have stayed at Armstrong's Terminus Hotel, Stephenson's Union Club Hotel, and at the Edinburgh Castle on the Tarlo Road ; to go to the latter place we left Goulburn by train and went as far as North Goulburn ; I saw Inspector Fenton while I was at the Edinburgh Castle ; I do not know whether he came to see me or no ; I did not want to play Yankee-grab at Simons' on Saturday night, the 9th instant ; I was not turned out.

Several times during the cross-examination the witness appealed to the Court as to whether he must answer the questions put, and frequently required pressing before a direct answer was obtained.

Benjamin Doggett, a wheelwright, deposed :—I am brother of the last witness ; I was with him at the Commercial Hotel on Sunday, the 10th instant ; it was a quarter-past 3 in the afternoon ; we were supplied with drinks by the barmaid I saw outside the Court this morning ; the side door was wide open ; I saw the barmaid at the hotel last night.

Mr. Pilcher here asked witness for a note-book to which he had been referring.

To Mr. Pilcher : The entries were all written at the time the events happened ; I am not aware that we will obtain a reward if there be a conviction, nor do I care ; we came here in consequence of a communication we received from the police, and have been here about a fortnight ; I cannot say what money I had when I left Crookwell ; the person now before the Court is the person who served my brother and me with drink at the Commercial Hotel on Sunday, 10th instant ; I was at the Commercial Hotel on the previous night ; my brother and I were not turned out ; I did not hear my brother offer to play Yankee-grab with any one in the hotel, nor did I hear him say you are too — particular here ; I saw Inspector Fenton talking with my brother at the Edinburgh Castle ; we have been in the Colony about three years ; I worked at my trade fifteen months of that time ; I occasionally have a spree ; I did not make any entries in my note-book this morning ; my brother and I have read over our books this morning, but not one to the other.

Mr. Fenton : The communication referred to by Mr. Pilcher as to your receiving instructions about "catching publicans"—

Mr. Pilcher objected to this question. He would not object to the letter being put in.

The Bench ruled the question could not be asked.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

Th

The following evidence was given for the defence :—

*Helen Thomas*, barmaid at the Commercial Hotel, deposed :—On Sunday, 10th instant, I locked the door leading from the bar parlour into the bar immediately after the boarders had their dinner; I gave the key to Mr. Simons; I did not serve any liquor that afternoon; I left the house about a quarter past 2, and did not return till between 7 and 8 o'clock; I saw the two previous witnesses at the hotel on the previous evening; I served them with liquor at five minutes to 11; I am certain as to the hour, having looked at the clock; I heard Mr. Simons tell the two Doggetts to leave the hotel; as they left I heard them say that I had served them after 11; this is untrue.

To Mr. Fenton: Mr. Simons and Miss McCallum also serve in the bar; Mr. Simons and Mr. Betts have had no conversation with me about the case.

*Mr. Pilcher*: Oh don't tell him what you told me. (Laughter.)

Witness: I merely told Mr. Pilcher I did not serve any one on the Sunday afternoon in question.

*Margaret Simons* deposed :—I saw my husband lock the door leading from our private parlour into the bar; he put the key in his pocket, and went into his bedroom and remained there till after 5 o'clock.

To Mr. Fenton: I cannot say whether the door leading from the public bar-parlour into the bar was locked: Mrs. Thomas left the hotel that afternoon without waiting to have her dinner; she did not return till evening.

*William Aylward* deposed :—I met Mrs. Thomas, barmaid at the Commercial Hotel, on Sunday afternoon, 10th instant, at the top of Goldsmith-street, near the recreation ground; it was either ten minutes or a quarter past 3; we had a walk together along the Crookwell Road, and after we were about 1½ mile from the town she left me to go and see some friends.

To Mr. Fenton: I have met Mrs. Thomas on previous occasions at the same time; I am positive as to the time because I had an appointment and was kept waiting. (Laughter.)

*Elizabeth McCallum*, who occasionally serves in the bar of the Commercial Hotel, deposed that she served no liquor on the afternoon in question.

*James Simons*, licensee of the Commercial Hotel, deposed :—On Sunday afternoon the 10th instant, the barmaid, Mrs. Thomas, gave me the key of the door leading from the parlour into the bar about 2 o'clock; I locked the door leading into the bar from the private parlour myself shortly afterwards; I put both keys in my pocket and went into my bedroom, and remained there till about half-past 5; it was impossible for any liquor to be served from the bar without some person coming to me for the key; I did not give it to any one that afternoon; the two Doggetts were at the hotel on the previous evening; they entered through the bar-door and were served with drinks by the barmaid; they then went into the parlour, and the witness John challenged some one in the parlour to have a game of Yankee-grab; I told him I would not allow Yankee-grab there; he then wanted to play cards for a "tenner"; I told him I would not allow cards to be played in my house; he replied, "Oh, you have plenty of private rooms; I will put £10 in your hands and play any one on Monday"; I replied, "We have had enough of this sort of talk; it is after 11; it is time for you to be going"; I went out of the room into the hall, expecting them to leave; they did not, and I returned into the room and told them if they did not leave I would put out the lights; the witness John then asked for drinks; I refused them, saying that I had one summons in my pocket for permitting billiard-playing after hours, and I was not going to have another for selling liquor; the two brothers then went outside, and the witness John remarked, "You are too—particular in this town."

To Mr. Fenton: It is not unusual for the doors of the bar to be locked on Sunday; all the persons in the parlour on Saturday evening before-mentioned left at the same time.

This closed the evidence for the defence.

The Bench dismissed the case.

The decision was received with applause. Order was called by the police.

The Court adjourned for an hour, and on resuming at 2 p.m. Mr. Inspector Fenton said, after what had occurred in the case heard he would withdraw the remainder of the charges. He remarked that the Doggetts were strangers to him, and it was in consequence of a communication that he had received from them in regard to sly grog-selling that he had written to them in Melbourne. He had no idea that they were coming here to watch publicans for breaches of the Act.

There was again applause in the Court, and order was called by the police.

Mr. Pilcher remarked that he as a Barrister could not help saying that the Inspector had taken the proper course.

The Bench coincided with this expression.

## F.

Extract from *Goulburn Herald*, 2nd September, 1884.

MONDAY, 1 SEPTEMBER.

Before the Police Magistrate, and Messrs. Clifford, Meyer, and Ball.

PERJURY.—Alfred John Doggett and Benjamin Doggett were charged with having, at the Licensing Court, Goulburn, on Thursday, 21st August, committed wilful and corrupt perjury.

Mr. Betts appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Davidson for the defence.

*Constable Lowe* deposed :—The two prisoners were delivered to me in Melbourne on Friday morning by the police; I brought them in custody from Melbourne; I identify them as the two persons mentioned in the warrant.

*Leslie Macarthur*, Clerk of Petty Sessions and of the Licensing Court, deposed :—I have the custody of the Licensing Court records; I was acting as Clerk of the Licensing Court on Thursday, 21st August; the Licensing Magistrates were on the Bench; I recognize the prisoners as Alfred John Doggett and Benjamin Doggett, who gave evidence at that Court; I produce the information laid by the Licensing Inspector, and the evidence given by the two prisoners; I saw the oath administered to the two prisoners; and they signed the depositions now produced after they were read over to them.

The depositions of the prisoners were admitted as read. In their evidence they stated that they had been supplied with liquor at the Commercial Hotel at a quarter-past 3 on the afternoon of Sunday, 10th August.

*Constable Wallace* deposed: I recognize the prisoners as two witnesses to whom I administered the oath in the usual form at the Licensing Court on Thursday, 21st August.

*James Simons*, licensee of the Commercial Hotel, deposed :—I saw the prisoners on Saturday evening, 9th August; at a few minutes before 11 they came into the bar of my hotel; while they were in the bar the clock struck 11; and they went into the bar parlour; the prisoner John wanted to play Yankee-grab; I went into the parlour and told him I would not permit him to do anything of the sort; he then wanted to put £10 in my hand to play cards; I told him I would not allow cards in my place; I had to put the prisoners out; the prisoner John said, "You are too—particular in this town" [*Mr. Davidson objected to this evidence, but it was permitted by the Bench.*] I was at home on the next day at dinner-time; the bar was open to permit of the boarders getting what drink they required; about a quarter-past 2 the door between the bar and the bar-parlour was locked by the barmaid; she gave me the key and I put it in my pocket; about half-past 2 I locked the door leading from my private parlour into the bar; I put that key into my pocket; I then went into my bedroom and remained there till half-past 5; the keys were in my possession all the time; it was impossible for liquor to be served from the bar during that time; I did not see either of the prisoners at the hotel on Sunday, 10th August; the barmaid did not return till between 7 and 8 o'clock that evening; I do not know what time she went out.

To Mr. Davidson: I saw the barmaid lock the door; it is an every-day occurrence on Sunday for her to lock the door; the outer door leading into the bar-parlour from the hall was open; there was a fire in the bar-parlour for the convenience of our lodgers; I cannot swear what time the barmaid left the house; she went towards her room about a few minutes after 2; the outer door of the bar-parlour is always open; the bar was perfectly secure and no one could get in.

Margaret Simons, wife of the licensee, corroborated his evidence.

*Constable Wallace*, recalled by Mr. Betts, deposed :—I called Mrs. Thomas, the barmaid, into Court when each of the two prisoners were in the witness-box; each of them identified her as barmaid at the Commercial Hotel.

*Helen Thomas*, barmaid at the Commercial Hotel, deposed :—The two prisoners were at the Commercial Hotel on Saturday, 9th August; I served them with drinks on that evening, and again on Wednesday, 20th August; I had the key of the bar on Sunday, August 10th, during the dinner-hour; after the dinner-hour I locked the door between the bar and the bar-parlour, and gave the key to Mr. Simons; I went out about a quarter-past 2; it is not true that I gave the prisoners any drink on that day; I did not return till between 7 and 8 o'clock; I was not on the premises between the hours mentioned; I did not see the prisoners during that day.

To

To Mr. Davidson : I cannot say how many lodgers there were at dinner that day ; I think there were two or three bottles of beer taken out ; I opened the bar when the girl came for the drinks for the lodgers ; I remained in the bar-parlour during the dinner ; no one came into the parlour while the bar was open.

Mr. Davidson began to question the witness as to what she went out for, but was stopped by one of the Magistrates, and it was decided by a majority of the Magistrates that the evidence was inadmissible.

Mr. Davidson said there must be a committal, and he would get the evidence out in another place, where it would suit him better.

*William Aylward* deposed :—I met Mrs. Thomas, barmaid at the Commercial Hotel, on Sunday, August 10th, at the top of Goldsmith-street, near the show grounds ; it was between ten minutes and a quarter-past 3 ; it would take a lady a quarter of an hour or twenty minutes to walk direct from the Commercial Hotel ; it was impossible for Mrs. Thomas to be at the hotel at a quarter past 3 ; she left me at twenty minutes to 4 and went in a direction away from the hotel.

To Mr. Davidson : Mrs. Thomas told me she had to come without her dinner.

This closed the case for the prosecution.

The prisoners, when asked if they had anything to say, both replied, "Nothing, but that they were not guilty."

They were then committed to take their trial at the Quarter Sessions on 16th instant.

## No. 2.

### 2. MR. BUTCHER to ask THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE,—

(1.) Is it a fact that Police Inspector Fenton, of Goulburn, corresponded with two persons named Alfred John and Benjamin Doggett, of Melbourne, and obtained their services as informers against certain publicans in the Goulburn district ; if so, will he cause to be laid upon the Table copies of such correspondence ?

(2.) Is it a fact that on 21st August certain informations were sworn by the men Doggett against publicans of Goulburn, and afterwards withdrawn by Inspector Fenton ?

(3.) Is he aware that Alfred John and Benjamin Doggett are now in custody on a charge of perjury ?

Sub-Inspector Fenton will be good enough to forward careful replies to each of the above interrogatories by first post.—E.F., 17 September, 1884. Sub-Inspector Fenton, Goulburn.

Acting Inspector Fenton to The Inspector-General of Police.

Police Station, Goulburn, 17 September, 1884.

MEMO. *re* minute of Inspector-General of Police relatives to question to be asked in the Legislative Assembly, on the 23rd instant, by Mr. Butcher.

I beg to report, *re* Alfred John and Benjamin Doggett—

1st. That it is not a fact that Police Inspector Fenton, of Goulburn, corresponded with the persons named Alfred John and Benjamin Doggett, of Melbourne, and obtained their services as informers against certain publicans in the Goulburn district.

2nd. That it is not a fact that on the 21st August certain informations were sworn to by the men Doggett against publicans of Goulburn, and afterwards withdrawn by Inspector Fenton.

3rd. It is a fact that Alfred John and Benjamin Doggett are now in custody on a charge of perjury.

I beg to add that these are true answers to the questions referred to, and that the whole particulars are fully reported in the papers in the case.

R. FENTON,

A.S. Inspector.

[Urgent.]

Police Station, Goulburn, 18 September, 1884.

MEMO *re* brothers Doggett, the informers referred to in papers forwarded by this post.

I beg to report that when I reported upon this case before I had not a copy of the letter forwarded by me to Melbourne in reply to the two letters which I had received from Alfred John Doggett. Mr. Davidson, their solicitor, has kindly lent me the original letter which he received from them, and I herewith attach a copy for the information of the Inspector-General of Police.

R. FENTON,

A.S. Inspector.

Acting Inspector Fenton to Mr. A. J. Doggett.

Sir,

Police Station, Goulburn, N.S.Wales, 4 August, 1884.

Yours of the 15th and 31st ultimo to hand ; and in reply I beg to inform you that, owing to your brother having refused to proceed with the case before leaving here, I felt that it would be undesirable for me to file informations when you had left the Colony. It is now, however, too late to file them, the time allowed by the Act having expired. If you are still willing to act in the matter, and you and your brother will come over here, there would be no difficulty in catching the same parties again, and I would assist by giving you information about others, and the whole might be decided by the Bench in the one day. I feel confident that a good thing might be made out of this, and I shall be glad if you will kindly let me know at your earliest convenience what you purpose doing.

I am, &c.,

R. FENTON,

A.S. Inspector.

Memo.—Forwarded for the information of the Minister for Justice. It would perhaps afford more correct information if the papers were produced to reply to the above questions. All papers herewith.

EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P.

19 September, 1884.

The Under Secretary of Justice., B.C.

## No. 3.

## Acting Inspector Fenton to The Inspector-General of Police.

[Urgent.]

Police Station, Goulburn, 22 September, 1884.

MEMO. *re* my replies to questions to be asked in the Legislative Assembly on the 23rd instant by Mr. Butcher, relative to the men Doggett: it appears to me on reflection that, for fear of being overlooked in the reading of my former reports, I ought perhaps, in replying to above questions, to have requested the Inspector-General's special attention to the fact that, although I did not withdraw certain informations that were sworn to by the men Doggett, I did, on the case against Mr. James Simons being dismissed, withdraw ten informations exhibited by myself against certain publicans of Goulburn on the information furnished to me by the men Doggett, and the latter, on my suggestion, withdrew one information against a publican that had been exhibited in the name of Alfred John Doggett, and this information had been filed and paid for by Doggett as a guarantee of good faith, before I filed the informations above referred to. I think this is already pretty clearly explained in my crime report of 21st ult.; but fearing that that report should be overlooked, and being anxious for full inquiry, I beg to forward this for the information of the Inspector-General of Police.

R. FENTON,  
A.S. Inspector.

Forwarded to Mr. Plunkett.—E.F., B.C., 23/9/84. The Under Secretary, Department of Justice.

1883-4.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

POLICE STATION AT BURRAWANG.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 February, 1884.*

RETURN to an *Order* made by the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 20th November, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all letters, reports, or other documents in connection with  
“applications for a Police Station at Burrawang.”

(Mr. McCourt.)

No. 1.

T. Garrett, Esq., M.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 15 April, 1879.  
I have the honor to forward herewith letter from Mr. W. Barrett (representing other inhabitants of Burrawang, in the Camden electorate), enclosing extracts from the local paper as to the nature of police cases tried at Moss Vale, but arising at Burrawang.

These documents go to prove the absolute necessity for immediate provision being made for police protection at Burrawang, and I hope the subject may meet with your early and favorable attention.

I have, &amp;c.,

THOS. GARRETT.

[Enclosures to No. 1.]

Mr. W. Barrett to T. Garrett, Esq., M.P.

Dear Sir,

Burrawang, 12 April, 1879.  
I received the letter addressed to you from Police Department with reference to the formation of a Police Station at Burrawang, and your memo. thereon, and in reply beg to state as follows:—A society has lately been established at Burrawang, for the purpose of advancing the interests of the district, termed the “Burrawang Farmers’ Club,” which is composed of the leading men of Burrawang, Wild’s Meadow, Robertson, and Kangaloon, and at last meeting of the said society the letter above referred to was laid before the meeting and it was then agreed upon that in order to preserve the peace and morality of Burrawang a constable must be obtained for said place. I feel confident that there is not a country village in New South Wales where a constable is more required, as the language which is daily made use of by scores of people in the public streets and roads is most demoralising to children living in close proximity to same, which together with drinking and fighting is more than can be tolerated by respectable inhabitants without making some effort in order to put an end to such conduct, which I am sure would be speedily accomplished by the daily presence of a constable. I think if the Inspector-General of Police would look at the last three weeks *Scrutineer* and therein read the police news of Burrawang cases tried in Moss Vale Court-house, he would not say that Burrawang was either quiet or orderly. I am well aware that to within the last year or so it was a quiet place, but those days are gone, and as the population is weekly increasing and fresh business being opened in the said place it is daily becoming more rowdy. I have therefore been requested to again write to you about having a policeman stationed at Burrawang immediately, and to ask you, as our representative and old friend, to use your best influence for us in the matter, as it is of great importance to our district. Trusting that your health is still improving,

I remain, &amp;c.,

W. BARRETT.

MOSS

## MOSS VALE POLICE COURT.

Wednesday, April 9th.

(Before Messrs. F. R. Wilshire, P.M., R. P. Richardson, H. Badgery, P. H. Throsby, E. Carter, A. Campbell, C. L. Nicholson, and M. Travers, J's.P.)

Police v. Henry Miles.—Permitting disorderly conduct in his licensed public-house at Burrawang. Mr. Gale appeared for defendant. The charge was laid by Constable Parker from information received. James Irvine was at Miles' house on a night when row took place between Wilson and Marchant; they fought in the bar.

To Mr. Gale: Before the fight Miles endeavoured to put Wilson out, but he tore Miles' coat; when Wilson came first into the bar he put a pound note in my hand to fight any man in Burrawang; saw Wilson break one of Mr. Miles' lamps.

James Corr was present at Miles' public-house on 5th March when a row occurred in Miles attempting to put Wilson out; Marchant and Wilson fought in the bar.

William Wilson was the worse for drink in Miles' house on 5th of March; Miles refused to give me drink; Miles tried to put me out before the fight.

J. R. Battye and Henry Miles gave evidence for defence.

Their Worships, by majority (Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Badgery dissenting) fined defendant £3 in all.

Joseph R. Battye and John McLean, charged with slaughtering a beast on Sunday at Burrawang. Mr. Battye pleaded guilty, and said he was not aware he was infringing the law. Fined 5s. each with 4s. 6d. each costs.

James Marchant, charged with being drunk and disorderly at Burrawang. Defendant pleaded guilty to being disorderly, but not drunk. Fined 5s. with 11s. 6d. costs of Court.

A temporary removal of license to Mr. Miles for sports on Saturday and Monday next, at Burrawang.

A slaughtering license was granted to Henry Kennedy, of Kangaloon.

Police v. William Wilson.—Drunk and disorderly at Burrawang. Pled guilty and fined £1 with 9s. costs.

Slaughtering licenses were granted to Mr. Edward Badgery and Mrs. Margaret Morris.

The Inspector-General of Police for report.—B.C., 16 April, 1879. In my opinion a Police Station is not required at Burrawang. I append hereto copy of my reply to a letter received from Mr. Garrett on the subject, also of a report from the Sergeant of Police at Berrima.—EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P. B.C., 6 May, 79. The Principal Under Secretary. Shall Mr. Garrett, M.P., be informed in terms of the Inspector-General's minute. Inform.—H.P., 8/5/79.

[Enclosures.]

The Inspector-General of Police to T. Garrett, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 20 March, 1879.  
With reference to your letter dated the 8th instant, regarding the formation of a Police Station at Burrawang, I beg to state that though the population of that place and neighbourhood is increasing the district is quiet and orderly, and crime is seldom reported; I do not therefore feel justified, having in view the numerous localities where police protection is more urgently required, in forming a Police Station at Burrawang at the present time.

I have, &amp;c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Inspector-General of Police.

## REPORT.

Police Station, Berrima, 29 April, 1879.

SENIOR-SERGEANT Latimer reports, relative to the application for a constable to be stationed at Burrawang, that he has spoken to about twenty of the most respectable and reliable residents of Burrawang and asked their opinion with regard to the necessity of a constable being stationed there, and they, with one or two exceptions, state that it is not necessary. Amongst those dissenting from the application are two magistrates residing there, viz., Charles Graham and David Moffitt, Esqrs., and the latter gentleman states that J. Hanrahan, Esq., another resident magistrate, is also opposed to the application.

The general opinion seems to be that the only time a constable is required there is during races or sports, which are invariably attended by the police, and at cattle and other sales, which have not hitherto been attended.

From what the senior-sergeant can learn from those spoken to on the subject, the alleged disorder and obscenity is over-stated and not worse or of more frequent occurrence there than at other similar places throughout the country.

The principal actor in the alleged disorderly conduct seems to be the man Wilson, referred to in the attached paragraph as having been punished at Moss Vale Court, and the cases above referred to are the only cases of a similar character coming before the Court from Burrawang for years.

Burrawang has always borne the name of being a quiet and orderly place, and there is no crime reported from there. Several old residents state that since they have been in Burrawang they have never used lock or key, and that their farming implements and tools are lying about through the paddocks and they never lose any of them.

If a constable were stationed at Burrawang he would be compelled to lodge at one of the public-houses, which would consequently render him useless for the only purpose for which he is required there.

Mr. Bennett, the writer of the application, is the owner of the new public-house at Burrawang.

R. LATIMER,

Senior-Sergeant.

Forwarded for the information of the Inspector-General of Police.—J. RYELAND, Inspector, 6/5/79. The Inspector-General of Police, Sydney.

No. 2.

The Principal Under Secretary to T. Garrett, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 12 May, 1879.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 15th of last month, enclosing a communication from Mr. W. Barrett, concerning the alleged need of permanent police protection at Burrawang, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the Inspector-General of Police, who has been consulted in the matter (and who has already, as it appears, been in correspondence with you on the subject), is of opinion that a police station is not required at Burrawang.

I have, &amp;c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

No. 3.



## No. 3.

## Mr. W. Barrett to The Colonial Secretary.

Dear Sir,

Burrawang, 2 September, 1879.

I herein enclose you a Petition for police protection at Burrawang, signed by twelve magistrates, and bearing a total number of signatures, amounting to nearly one hundred, and had I took time to go round the district with the Petition I could have got fully 300 names to same, but the Petition was only left for signature at Mr. Miles' store; after that it was signed by the J.P.'s, where it got somewhat soiled and torn, as you will easily observe. I hope you will press this matter for us, as a constable is urgently required for Burrawang, and which can be easily seen from the number of magistrates who have signed for one. I shall now leave the matter in your hands, and feel confident that you will do your best for us at your earliest convenience.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. BARRETT.

The Inspector General of Police for report, B.C., 3 September, 1879.—C.W.

[Enclosure.]

## Police Protection at Burrawang.

To the Honorable Sir Henry Parkes, Premier and Colonial Secretary.

The Petition of the undersigned, Magistrates and Residents of the district of Burrawang,—

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH:—

That a resident policeman at Burrawang is urgently required for the due protection of life and property.

There are two public-houses in the township, and two more within 1 and 4 miles, and as a consequence the presence of a constable is often required to prevent disturbances.

Burrawang is a densely populated locality, and is a thoroughfare for travellers from Moss Vale Railway Station to the Coast Districts.

That the nearest police station is 10 miles distant; therefore there is, as a matter of fact, no police protection at present, and the population and traffic through the place fully warrants the stationing of a constable in the locality.

Your Petitioners therefore pray that you will cause a constable to be stationed at Burrawang as soon as it can conveniently be done.

Walter Morrice, J.P.	George White	George P. Bartlett	G. F. Atkinson
Wm. Jno. Cordeaux, J.P.	Egbert Georgeson	R. W. Moses	Daniel Levey
Edward Carter, J.P.	J. R. Battye	James Graham	Eli Hayter
J. A. O. Atkinson, J.P.	John Ritchie	Thomas Moses	J. B. O'Reilly
John A. Badgery, J.P.	G. R. Nash	Michael Leery	Samuel Patten
R. P. Richardson, J.P.	James Gardner	Thos. Blencowe	Rich. Hall
Charles A. Nicholson, J.P.	D. J. Kelly	Thos. Holten	A. Lansdown
David Morrice, J.P.	Samuel Cason	A. Gardner	Thomas Byrne
Hy. Kater, J.P.	James Marchant	Donald J. M'Leod, A.M.P.S.	Arthur Raymond
M. D. Woodhouse, J.P.	Edward Moule	Joseph Foreman, M.R.C.S.	Jeremiah Hayter
David Moffitt, J.P., after	William J. Moore	Robert Graham	James Taylor
matured consideration	D. Mumberson, junior	W. Bartlett	Alfred A. Waldron
William Barrett	L. D. Barrett	C. Bartlett	J. Chapman
Sam. King Miller, Public	G. H. Dennett	Joseph S. Roberts	B. Chapman
School	D. Mumberson	John Alston	R. Chapman
James H. Miller	James Lander	David E. Williams	James V. Hanrahan
John Staggs	George A. Mills, J.P.	Robert Viles	T. M. Evans
Samuel Manns	James Lansdown	John Viles	W. Salvyn
James Jones	Samuel Wright	A. Cowley	W. A. Johnston
Henry Miles	Samuel Hawkins	John Wade	Isaac Allen
James Baxter	H. Chittick	William Wade	Barrett, Hayter, & Co.
F. M'Grath	John MacBarron	R. Marshall	Thomas Carrick
John Turnbull	Frederick Hawkins	H. Taylor	S. Carson

## No. 4.

## Memo. from Inspector-General of Police to Principal Under Secretary.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 5 Sept., 1879.

BURRAWANG is a very quiet district, and I see no reason to alter the opinion previously expressed.

At the present time I am drawing men in from the country for special duty at the Exhibition, and it is quite out of my power to form any new stations.

I recommend that the consideration of the application be deferred for the present. The proper place for a constable to be stationed, if one could be provided, would be the township of "Robertson."

EDMUND FOSBERY,  
I.G.P.

Under the further report of the Inspector-General of Police there would appear to be no pressing necessity for a constable to be stationed at "Burrawang."—6/9/79. Inform.—H.P., 4/11/79.

## No. 5.

## The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. W. Barrett.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 5 November, 1879.

Referring to the Petition presented by Mr. Thomas Garrett, M.P., on the 3rd September last, from certain residents of the district of Burrawang, praying that a constable might be stationed at that place, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to state that under a report furnished by the Inspector-General of Police on the subject, there would appear to be no pressing necessity for a constable to be stationed at Burrawang.

I have, &amp;c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

## No. 6.

Mr. W. Barrett to T. Garrett, Esq., M.P.

Dear Sir,

Burrawang, 14 January, 1881.

Some twelve months ago I forwarded you a numerously signed petition praying that a constable might be stationed at Burrawang. Some short time afterwards you informed me that our request would be granted after close of the International Exhibition in last March, but up to present date nothing has been done in the matter.

I might state that the necessity for a constable is weekly increasing as might be seen from number of cases (appearing every week in our local paper the *Scrutineer*) which the police have against the residents of Burrawang. There are ten cases from said place for one that is from Robertson, or Kangaloon, and if a constable were stationed at Burrawang it would be a central position for Robertson, Kangaloon, Wild's Meadow, Yarrunga, &c., &c., which no doubt but what you are well aware of from your knowledge of the district.

As our district is a very large one, and thickly inhabited, we think the petition referred to is a most reasonable one, and should receive immediate attention, now, as the Exhibition is over, the Kellys captured, &c., and therefore no reasonable grounds for not having a man to send.

I shall therefore leave the matter in your hands, and hope you will use all your influence in this particular direction until the object sought after be obtained. Awaiting your early reply,

I have, &amp;c,

W. BARRETT.

I feel it to be my duty, after making special inquiries, and from long knowledge of the locality, to strongly endorse this request for the favorable consideration of the Colonial Secretary.—THOS. GARRETT, 22/1/81. Inspector-General for report.—H.P., 22/1/81. The Inspector-General of Police, B.C., 29/1/81.—C.W.

## No. 7.

Memo. from Inspector General of Police to Principal Under Secretary.

Police Department, Inspector General's Office, Sydney, 8 February, 1881.

TEMORA, Bermagui, and outlying districts in the Colony have absorbed all the additional police provided, leaving the Metropolitan District very short.

I append a statement of police cases from Burrawang, Robertson, and Kangaloon, heard during the past six months,—not a very formidable list. The cases would have been less had fewer publicans' licenses been granted.

There is no urgent necessity for a police station, but when funds are available the reserve at Robertson would be the proper site for a watch-house and station.

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Inspector-General of Police.

Mr. Garrett, M.P., should perhaps be informed in accordance with this minute.—14/2/81. To inform.—H.P.

[Enclosure.]

RETURN of cases brought before Moss Vale Bench from Burrawang, Robertson, and Kangaloon, during the six months ending 31st January, 1881.

## ARRESTS.

Offence.	No.	Where arising.	Remarks.
Suspicion of stealing .....	1	Burrawang . . . . .	Discharged.
B. W., Obscene language .....	1	do . . . . .	do

## SUMMONS CASES.

Offences.	No	Where arising.	Remarks.
Raffling .. . . . .	2	Burrawang .. . . .	Convicted
Breach of Publicans Act .. . . . .	4	do .. . . .	3 convicted, 1 discharged.
Perjury .. . . . .	2	do .. . . .	2 committed for trial.
Assault .. . . . .	1	do .. . . .	Convicted.
Obscene language .. . . . .	2	Burrawang Races... ..	do
Riotous behaviour .. . . . .	3	do .. . . .	do
Drinking in public-house after hours .. . . . .	8	Burrawang .. . . .	2 convicted, 6 discharged.
Drawing timber on road .. . . . .	1	do .. . . .	Convicted.
Cruelty to animals .. . . . .	1	Burrawang Races .. . . .	do
Drunk and disorderly .. . . . .	1	do .. . . .	do
Damage to property .. . . . .	1	Burrawang .. . . .	Withdrawn.
Breach of Master and Servants' Act .. . . . .	1	do .. . . .	do
Larceny .. . . . .	1	Kangaloon .. . . .	Discharged.
Child desertion .. . . . .	1	Robertson .. . . .	Withdrawn.
Wages .. . . . .	1	Kangaloon .. . . .	do

## SMALL DEBTS

Burrawang ..18. Robertson .. 15. Kangaloon 7.

Memo—Besides the above there are at present 30 cases of non-registration of dogs, pending against residents of Kangaloon

Berrima, 5 February, 1881.

R LATIMER,  
Senior-Sergeant.

No. 8.

5

No. 8.

The Principal Under Secretary to T. Garrett, Esq., M.P.

Sir, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 15 February, 1881.

Referring to your communication of the 21st ultimo, submitting a letter addressed to you by Mr. W. J. Barrett, with reference to the necessity for the stationing of a constable at Burrawang, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that it appears from a report obtained from the Inspector-General of Police that there is no urgent necessity for police protection in the district, and that when funds are available the reserve at Robertson would be the proper site for a watch-house and station.

I have, &c.,  
CRITCHETT WALKER.

No. 9.

Mr. W. Barrett to J. Kidd, Esq., M.P.

Dear Sir, Burrawang, 16 May, 1881.

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of letter sent you from Department of Justice, dated 7th May, 1881, instant, from which I observe that we are not likely to obtain a Court of Petty Sessions for Burrawang. It is quite evident that the official report referred to was received from Mr. Wilshire, P.M., for Berrima district, and I am well aware that not only he, but all the J's.P. of both Moss Vale and Berrima, as it would be against us getting a Court of Petty Sessions in Burrawang, as it would be against their interests if we did. The same with regard to a policeman, we know that Sergeant Latimer, of Berrima, reported against us getting one for here. If therefore we are only to get what the Berrima, and Moss Vale people wish that we should it is quite useless for us to apply for anything in the future, as we shall have our labour in vain, but this is very unfair, for we are a very large number of people, and should be treated on our own merits (if properly represented), and not be the slaves of chance. Why should a desolate forsaken looking place like Berrima have the power of shelving our petition? You will therefore please see Sir Henry Parkes on the subject, and explain the circumstances of the case to him fully, and by so doing you will much oblige.

I have, &c.,  
WILLIAM BARRETT.

Presented by Messrs. Kidd and Garrett, M's.P., 19/5/81. Referred for further report of the Inspector-General of Police, B.C., 19/5/81.—C.W.

No. 10.

Memo. from Inspector-General of Police to Principal Under Secretary.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 19 May, 1881.

MR. BARRETT, the writer of the attached letter is wrong in his surmises. Mr. Wilshire did not (as far as I am aware) report against a Court of Petty Sessions at Burrawang. A Court cannot be established where there are no police. Sergeant Latimer was not asked to report on the subject.

I told Mr. Kidd, M.P. (who has seen me repeatedly upon the subject of stationing a constable at Burrawang), that I thought Robertson was the proper place for a station—if any—but that I would visit the locality and judge for myself before deciding. I will do so and report again.

EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P.

Messrs. T. Garrett and Kidd, M's.P., might be informed on this sense, 27/5/81. So inform.—H.P., 28/5/81.

No. 11.

The Principal Under Secretary to Messrs. T. Garrett &amp; J. Kidd, Esquires, M's.P.

Gentlemen, Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 31 May, 1881.

Referring to the communication presented by you on the 19th instant, from Mr. William Barrett, with reference to the necessity for police protection at Burrawang, and also for the establishment of a Court of Petty Sessions at that place, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to transmit to you herewith a copy of a report (19 May, 1881) which has been obtained from the Inspector-General of Police on the matter. See No. 10.

I have, &c.,  
CRITCHETT WALKER.

No. 12.

The Inspector-General of Police to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 20 June, 1881.

With reference to my report of the 19th ultimo, No. 81/348, and previous papers, on the establishment of a Police-station and Court of Petty Sessions at Burrawang, I have now the honor to report that I have visited the district, and, from the result of my personal observations and inquiries, I have no hesitation in giving my opinion that Robertson is the proper site for a Police-station.

The district is one of growing importance, thickly populated throughout; Robertson being about 15 miles from Moss Vale, 16 from Jamberoo; East and West Kangaloon being respectively 8 and 10 miles distant. Burrawang is 5 miles from Robertson, and 10 from Moss Vale.

It

It is not probable that the selection of Robertson will satisfy all parties, but I consider it the most central position, and being the Government township—*cæteris paribus*—preference should be given to it on that account for a Government establishment. Moreover there is an excellent reserve in the township available for Police buildings, and a turn out for horses.

\* \* \* \* \*

A small cottage with stabling can be obtained at Robertson, at a rental of £20 per annum, and I propose to take these premises and send a mounted constable there, reducing the strength of Berrima by one man, who can be well spared.

Should the Colonial Secretary see no reason to disapprove of these arrangements I should suggest that Mr. T. Garrett, M.P., and Mr. Kidd, M.P., may be apprised.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Inspector-General of Police.

May perhaps be approved.—24/6/81.

Approved.—H.P., 24/6/81.

### No. 13.

The Principal Under Secretary to Messrs. T. Garrett and J. Kidd, M's.P.

Gentlemen,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 27 June, 1881.

Referring to my letter of the 31st ultimo, I am now directed to inform you that under a further report, furnished by the Inspector-General of Police, the Colonial Secretary has approved of the formation of a Police-station at Robertson, in lieu of Burrawang, as applied for.

\* \* \* \* \*

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

### No. 14.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 27 June, 1881.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 20th instant, I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary approves of the formation of a Police-station at Robertson instead of at Burrawang as applied for, and also of the renting of premises at £20 per annum for the accommodation of the constable to be stationed at such place.

\* \* \* \* \*

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

### No. 15.

The Principal Under Secretary to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 27 June, 1881.

I am directed to state, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, that the Colonial Secretary has approved of the formation of a Police-station at Robertson, and that authority has been given to the Inspector-General of Police for the renting of premises at £20 per annum for the accommodation of the constable to be stationed at that place.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

### No. 16.

J. Kidd and T. Garrett, Esqs., M's.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Legislative Assembly, 11 October, 1882.

We do ourselves the honor of submitting to you the following resolution, agreed to at a meeting of the Burrawang Farmers' Club, at a meeting of that body, held on the 28th ult., viz. :—" That the hon. sec. of the club write to the members for the district on the subject of appointing a policeman to be stationed at Burrawang." In forwarding this resolution the Secretary to the club says :—" Nearly two years ago the club sent in a petition to the Minister which was signed by 130 persons, of whom fourteen were Magistrates. This petition was referred to the Superintendent of Police, who recommended the stationing of a policeman at Robertson, who is now about to be removed, and the club think the present time opportune to request that a policeman should be stationed at Burrawang, and that a Police-station be formed at that place."

We only have to add that we hope this matter may receive your early attention.

We have, &c.,

JOHN KIDD.

THOS. GARRETT.

Referred for report of the Inspector General of Police, B.C., 16/10/82.—C.W.

### No. 17.

Memo. from Inspector-General of Police to Principal Under Secretary.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 19 October, 1882.

I BEG to refer to my report, No. 421, dated the 20th June, /81, on this subject. A cottage has been rented at Robertson, and a constable has been stationed there ever since, and there is no intention of removing him.

I still consider Robertson the best position for a Police-station; and that another is not required at Burrawang—only 5 miles distant.

EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P.

Mr. Kidd and Mr. Garrett might perhaps be informed in this sense—C.W., 23/10/82.

## No. 18.

The Principal Under Secretary to Messrs. J. Kidd and T. Garrett, Esq., M's.P.

Gentlemen,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 24 October, 1882.

In reply to your letter of the 11th instant, with reference to the formation of a Police-station at Burrawang, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the Inspector-General of Police, to whom the matter was referred, reports that there is no intention of removing the constable stationed at Robertson, which is considered the best position for a Police-station, and that another station is not required at Burrawang, which is only 5 miles distant.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

## No. 19.

Minute by Colonial Secretary.

Police protection at Burrawang.

I HAVE been waited on by a deputation to-day—Messrs. McCourt, M.P., Kidd, and Barrett—urging that a constable be stationed there.

It is alleged that it has increased much, and is likely to continue to do so, and a Bank has been established. The nearest station is at Robertson, about 8 miles distant.

The Inspector-General, I understand, was not favourable when it was last under his notice. Do the altered circumstances now alter his views?

A.S.,

1/6/83.

The Inspector-General of Police.—C.W., B.C., 4/6/83.

I have visited the locality myself, and am satisfied that a police station is not required there. Further report enclosed. I am not in a position at present to form any new stations, except on pressing emergency.—EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P. B.C., The Prinl. Under Secry., 19 June, /83.

Messrs. Kidd and Garrett might be again informed in accordance with Mr. Fosbery's minute.—C.W., 26/6/83. Appd.—A.S., 27/6/83.

I observe that the Inspector-General has several times sent a similar minute. The public necessity must not be set aside for the mere reason that there are no more men. If the necessity exist they *must* be obtained; necessary funds will be forthcoming.—A.S., 27/6/83. Inform.—A.S. Already informed. The Inspector-General of Police.—C.W., B.C., 29 June, 1883.

Noted and returned. I shall of course apply to the Colonial Secretary when more police are absolutely necessary. In this instance a station is not required.—EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P., B.C., 30 June. The Principal Under Secretary. Submitted.—3/7/83.

[Enclosure.]

Report of Senior-Sergeant Latimer.

Police Station, Berrima, 17 June, 1883.

SENIOR-SERGEANT Latimer reports, in reply to Mr. Ryeland's memo. attached, relative to the increase at Burrawang, that the only increase there for the last two years is one private residence and an Oddfellows' Hall, both in course of erection.

The whole extent of Burrawang within view of the store and public-house consists of one store, two public-houses, one hall, one smithy and builder's shop, a branch of the E. S. and A. C. Bank, Oddfellows' Hall, Post Office, and ten private residences.

Burrawang is very quiet; there is very little stir there except on days of auction sales, which are generally attended by Constable Spencer, who has visited Burrawang, which is only 5 miles distant from him, on an average three times a week for the past three months.

Constable Spencer has quite sufficient time to attend to the requirements of Burrawang. There is seldom any crime committed there, and a second constable in the neighbourhood would have nothing to do.

R. LATIMER,

Senior-Sergeant.

Forwarded for the information of the Inspector-General of Police.—JAS. RYELAND, Inspector, 19/6/83.

## No. 20.

The Principal Under Secretary to Messrs. W. McCourt and J. Kidd, Ms.P.

Gentlemen,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 29 June, 1883.

Referring to the deputation that waited upon the Colonial Secretary on the 1st instant, with reference to police protection at Burrawang, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the Inspector-General of Police reports that he has visited the locality himself, and is satisfied that at present a police station is not required there.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

## No. 21.

T. Garrett, Esq.; M.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Sydney, 16 July, 1883.

I have the honor to transmit to you, at the instance of the Burrawang Farmers' Club, a statement of their views as to the necessity of some police protection being afforded to them. This matter has been frequently before your department, but I hope it will at last receive a favourable solution.

I am, &c.,

THOS. GARRETT.

Submitted, 20/7/83. The Inspector-General of Police.—A.S., 23/7/83. B.C., 23/7/83.—C.W.

No. 22.

## No. 22.

## Minute by Inspector-General of Police.

I ENCLOSE a further report from the Inspector in charge, and still consider that the formation of a police station at Burrawang would be a complete waste of public money, and, further, that Robertson was the proper position for a station. The unsigned memorandum, enclosed by Mr. Garrett, M.P., is very objectionably worded.—EDMUND FOSBERY, I.G.P., B.C., 26/7/83.

Mr. Fosbery again reports that a police station at Burrawang is unnecessary. Shall Mr. Garrett be informed in this sense?—C.W., 27/7/83. Inform.—A.S., 28/7/83.

## [Enclosures.]

Burrawang Farmers' Club and West Camden Agricultural Society,

Burrawang, 14 July, 1883.

5.—I WAS further instructed to ask the members of the district to wait on the Colonial Secretary, and "urge again the necessity of police protection for Burrawang." We have now an important branch Bank doing a large business, Post and Savings Bank, and largely stocked stores. We petitioned for this last year, and a policeman was placed at Robertson. Very few people live at Robertson, thousands live in and around Burrawang. Robertson did not petition, but being a Government township a policeman was thrust upon her, and thus the claims of Burrawang are overlooked in the interest of Robertson. When Mr. Fosbery visited this district in view of this matter he discovered that Robertson was a Government township, and that there was no crime in Burrawang, therefore police must be stationed at Robertson, and a Court of Petty Sessions too—then Burrawang would only have 5 miles to go to Court; but he forgot that that would send us 5 miles farther from our market, which would take us two days to transact our Court and commercial business, which we already do in one. If we are not a criminal class (and we are not) we are a large business community, which now demands the Court and police to be settled in our midst. We do not desire to disturb Mr. Fosbery's mummy at Robertson, but we desire to have a good active officer stationed at Burrawang, for he is wanted.

## Report.

Sir,

Police Department, East. Dist., Superintendent's Office, Sydney, 25 July, 1883.

I beg to report, with reference to a constable being stationed at Burrawang, that, from the good order and absence of crime in that portion of the Berrima police district, the mounted constable stationed at Robertson is well able to attend to all the police duties at both places; in fact he has nothing to do but patrol the roads, &c.; he was stationed at Robertson as the best position commanding the road to Kiama, but with instructions to pay attention equally to all the places in that part of the district.

By your directions arrangements are being made to form a police station in the Kangaroo Valley, which will command the roads from Moss Vale, Burrawang, &c., to Shoalhaven, and when complete will render it totally unnecessary in my opinion to station a constable at Burrawang, as far as police duties are concerned, for some time to come.

I have, &c.,

JAS. RYELAND,

Inspector.

## No. 23.

## The Principal Under Secretary to T. Garrett, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 31 July, 1883.

In reply to your letter of the 16th instant, submitting a statement of the views of the Burrawang Farmers' Club as to the necessity for police protection at that place, I am directed by the Colonial Secretary to inform you that the Inspector-General of Police to whom the matter was referred, again reports that a police station at Burrawang is unnecessary.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER.

1882.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PRISONS.

(REPORT FOR 1881.)

Printed in accordance with Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament.

## The Comptroller General of Prisons to The Minister of Justice.

Department of Prisons, N.S.W., Comptroller General's Office,  
Sydney, 7 June, 1882.

Sir,

I have the honor to furnish my Departmental Report for the year 1881, accompanied by the usual statistical returns, which exhibit the operations of the Department for that period.

Table A gives the number, distribution, and classification on the 31st December of 2,068 prisoners confined in the forty-seven prisons of the Colony. At the same period of the previous year the number of prisoners was 2,107, thus showing a small reduction, while the population has been estimated to have advanced from 750,000 to 781,265. This result as regards the state of crime is satisfactory.

The labour returns show a result of £45,772 5s. 10d., while the cost of material has been £15,607 15s. 5d., thus leaving a net value of £30,164 9s. 5d., which includes work done for prison purposes, a large proportion of which has been in building extension. In previous reports I have pointed out the impracticability of utilizing prison labour in the lesser country gaols, which are devoid of workshops and other facilities.

The Hospital and Educational returns appear to call for no comment upon the information they afford.

The re-convictions for the year show—of the first class, or for the graver offences, second, third, fourth, or more, 8, 3, 4, as compared with 20, 3, 3, for 1880; of the second class, being in sentences of less than five years, 10, 7, 34, and 68, as against 186, 39, and 30; of the third class, sentenced to "imprisonment only," 98, 43, and 16, as compared with 113, 38, and 37; of the drunkards and petty offenders 1,014, 488, 1,096, as compared with 935, 388, and 823. It will thus be seen that the result is highly satisfactory, as an indication of the diminution of crime, the increase being alone in the class of petty offenders. This evil can only, as I have before suggested, be modified by a legislative alteration in the summary jurisdiction law applying to the case in question.

Building extensions have been completed and are going forward, or contemplated to an extent in some degree calculated to overtake the requirements. The new gaol at Hay has been completed, and is now occupied as an established, as distinguished from a police gaol. The works at the new gaol at Goulburn are advancing satisfactorily, and a similar new gaol at Bathurst is in immediate contemplation. The extensions at Parramatta Gaol are progressing, and an extension of Maitland Gaol is being designed. The new gaols at Goulburn and Bathurst will be of the most improved modern construction.

At Trial Bay, for the public works, prison progress has been made towards an occupation at no very distant period. Before the occupation of this exceptional prison I am of opinion that it will be desirable to have some short legislation, a subject which I shall do myself the honor to bring under your notice.

The order and discipline of the prisons generally has been satisfactory, although they have not been free from the misconduct of individual and small numbers of prisoners. I need scarcely repeat the observations contained in my last report as to the want of almost any means of repression in the lesser prisons.

The Department continues to co-operate so far as in its power with the Prisoners' Aid Society.

The efficiency of the Service has been improved by the retirement, on a Parliament provision, of seventeen worn-out officers. The general conduct and efficiency of the staff has continued to meet with my approval, although I regret to say that the evil of trafficking with outside through the means of some unfaithful officers—one of the worst evils that can affect prison administration—has been prevalent in several of the prisons. If this evil be not abated, the proof against such officers being most difficult to obtain, I am of opinion that a comprehensive frequent changing of the subordinate officers from place without consideration for their personal convenience will have to be resorted to.

The Reformatory at the South Head, at which are confined and being educated in the most suitable and effective manner, twenty-eight girls, is an assured success, and, under the able management of the Matron Superintendent, can well compare with any kindred institution in this Colony or elsewhere.

I have, &amp;c.,

HAROLD MACLEAN,

Comptroller General. }

Gaol	Accommodation.		Distribution on 31st December, 1881.			Entries and Discharges.				Classification on 31st December, 1881.				
	Separate.	Associated.	Male.	Female.	Total.	1880.		1881.		Trial.	Transit.	Sentence.	Lunatics.	Civil Process.
						E.	D.	E.	D.					
Sydney	348	650	545	216	761	9,623	9,520	11,467	11,483	16	20	716		
Parramatta	78	253	224	...	224	514	528	550	566	1	3	217		
Berrima	75	120	79	...	79	159	159	124	148	1	...	79		
Maitland	110	132	131	...	144	887	846	781	821	2	...	138		
Bathurst	38	133	133	...	164	504	400	550	541	19	1	143		
Goulburn	34	102	100	...	111	491	451	505	538	...	...	110		
Mudgee	24	72	34	...	36	134	126	140	143	3	...	32		
Armidale	24	68	36	...	39	105	117	159	140	6	...	32		
Young	12	80	36	...	53	221	245	140	140	...	...	1		
Grafton	13	39	41	...	18	185	185	241	235	2	...	50		
Albury	12	36	45	...	47	143	138	191	138	4	...	13		
Deniliquin	16	89	53	...	58	361	355	227	229	6	...	39		
Hay	12	50	15	...	15	154	158	164	159	2	...	56		
Wagga Wagga	11	33	29	...	31	311	311	288	275	...	...	15		
Yass	15	45	16	...	20	246	231	254	259	7	...	23		
Tamworth	12	61	40	...	44	422	415	327	298	1	...	19		
Rega	4	7	2	...	2	22	21	27	25	4	...	40		
Bourke	12	36	28	...	28	129	132	115	95	...	...	2		
Bingera	4	20	8	...	8	54	50	54	50	10	...	18		
Brandwood	12	36	3	...	3	62	50	50	59	5	...	3		
Campbelltown	12	15	1	...	1	173	177	283	282	...	...	3		
Casino	3	6	6	...	6	22	20	43	38	3	...	1		
Cooma	5	15	3	...	2	44	41	64	61	1	...	2		
Coonabarabran	3	9	2	...	4	33	29	24	26	1	...	3		
Coonamble	2	8	4	...	4	145	143	111	110	2	...	1		
Dubbo	3	30	19	...	22	301	295	308	308	9	...	2		
Korbes	4	12	7	...	9	108	101	99	117	2	...	5		
Glen Innes	5	20	9	...	7	99	94	124	117	3	...	5		
Grenfell	4	12	2	...	2	16	16	31	31	...	...	2		
Gunnedah	4	18	11	...	1	137	133	223	211	2	...	10		
Gundagai	4	20	8	...	9	108	102	77	74	4	...	5		
Liverell	7	21	4	...	4	48	36	56	59	2	...	2		
Murrumbidgee	4	8	5	...	5	51	50	36	35	...	...	5		
Muswellbrook	4	10	...	...	...	44	44	11	11	...	...	5		
Narrabri	3	9	5	...	5	161	160	170	165	...	...	...		
Orange	5	18	17	...	20	194	184	151	151	6	...	14		
Port Macquarie	10	80	9	...	10	30	26	33	33	4	...	6		
Queanbeyan	6	24	2	...	3	44	44	41	40	...	...	3		
Singleton	4	20	...	...	...	44	44	31	32	...	...	...		
Tenterfield	3	15	2	...	3	44	40	45	43	...	...	2		
Wellington	4	20	16	...	17	131	122	94	93	1	...	16		
Walgett	2	6	3	...	3	47	43	66	67	1	...	2		
Wentworth	3	9	10	...	11	63	69	51	43	...	...	11		
Wilcannia	4	12	16	...	17	107	94	170	153	...	...	8		
Windsor	4	36	16	...	17	139	153	139	135	...	...	7		
Wollongong	12	36	9	...	9	128	123	126	126	2	...	8		
Warialda	12	36	8	...	8	72	68	52	47	...	...	8		
Total	1,007	2,600	1,760	318	2,068	17,261	16,937	19,017	18,965	142	24	1,837	5	1

Gaol	Employed.														Not employed.																								
	Carpenters and Assistants.	Painters.	Blacksmiths and Assistants.	Tinsmiths.	Masons.	Stone-cutters and Assistants.	Labourers.	Working outside.	Brushmakers.	Matmakers.	Shoemakers.	Tailors.	Upholsterers.	Bookbinders.	Writers.	Water Gang.	Bathmen.	Sweepers and Cleaners.	Cooks' Assistants.	Washing.	School Assistants.	Hospital Attendants.	Barbers.	Lunatic Keepers.	Messengers.	Picking Oakum.	Needlework.	Servants.	Otherwise employed.	Total employed.	In Hospital.	In Cells.	Under Separate treatment.	Medical treatment.	Exempt from work.	Delegate.	Keeping themselves.	Incapables.	Received too late to be set to work.
Sydney	9	3	11	9	3	9	53	...	3	105	227	1	4	2	8	2	58	12	16	7	8	3	4	3	83	83	16	574	20	6	7	107	17	121	31	26	139		
Parramatta	11	1	11	1	2	12	50	...	2	219	737	2	4	6	1	23	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	5	196	3	3	9	1	10	1	1	27		
Berrima	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	737	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Maitland	4	1	3	1	1	25	9	10	...	5	1	...	3	2	17	5	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	2	5	136	1	2	3	1	2	4	2	16			
Bathurst	2	1	1	1	4	...	46	8	...	6	3	...	1	7	1	7	6	3	1	2	1	3	1	1	1	15	3	123	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Goulburn	3	1	2	2	15	...	8	2	...	7	4	...	4	1	7	1	18	2	2	2	2	1	6	4	4	1	9	108	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Grafton	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	7	3	...	1	4	...	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Young	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	...	7	3	...	1	4	...	3	3	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Wagga Wagga	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Albury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Armidale	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	22	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deniliquin	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	20	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wagga	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mudgee	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	26	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamworth	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	24	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	37	9	29	16	10	61	194	43	8	112	30	92	12	13	69	7	153	51	57	13	19	15	12	11	91	112	42	45	141	41	10	12	33	51	526	72	324		



3

B.

VALUE OF LABOUR.

Gaol.	Value of all Labour.	Cost of Material.	Work for Prison included in first column.	Net Value.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sydney .....	20,482 15 3	9,445 2 9	3,585 7 2	11,037 12 6
Parramatta .....	9,543 6 9	2,779 17 6	6,170 19 10	6,763 9 3
Berrima .....	3,666 0 7	1,388 9 3	1,581 7 0	2,277 11 4
Maitland .....	4,331 2 6	870 15 10	3,836 17 1	3,460 6 8
Bathurst .....	2,624. 16 5	373 0 4	2,277 18 5	2,251 16 1
Goulburn .....	2,363 0 6	396 14 4	2,025 0 0	1,966 6 2
Mudgee .....	951 4 11	199 14 5	547 15 3	751 10 6
Young .....	887 15 1	101 6 2	662 8 8	786 8 11
Armidale .....	922 3 10	52 15 10	434 11 0	869 8 0
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>45,772 5 10</b>	<b>15,607 16 5</b>	<b>21,122 4 5</b>	<b>30,164 9 5</b>

C.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Gaol.	Treated in Hospital.	Treated out of Hospital.	Deaths.
Sydney .....	1,097	7,523	25
Parramatta .....	129	1,078	2
Berrima .....	37	630	.....
Maitland .....	57	1,097	4
Bathurst .....	112	713	1
Goulburn .....	60	375	2
Albury .....	3	139	3
Armidale .....	9	67	4
Deniliquin .....	42	116	.....
Grafton .....	.....	49	1
Tamworth .....	22	203	1
Mudgee .....	24	67	.....
Yass .....	3	15	1
Young .....	26	315	.....
Wagga Wagga .....	.....	120	1
Police Gaols .....	63	1,004	12
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,684</b>	<b>13,511</b>	<b>57</b>

D.

EDUCATION.

Particulars.	Gaol.	Number of Prisoners.		Read, Write, and Cipher.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Commencing.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Number now attending School and those who have passed through during the year .....	Sydney .....	181	6	146	...	18	2	4	2	13	2
	Parramatta .....	91	...	17	...	19	...	27	...	28	...
	Berrima .....	50	...	9	...	16	...	18	...	7	...
	Maitland .....	87	12	12	...	30	2	11	5	34	5
	Bathurst .....	88	...	36	...	17	...	5	...	30	...
	Goulburn .....	17	...	9	...	3	...	4	...	1	...
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>514</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>7</b>	
Number of above uneducated, showing progress made.	Sydney .....	91	3	75	...	4	...	3	1	9	2
	Parramatta .....	28	...	4	...	8	...	4	...	12	...
	Berrima .....	11	...	...	...	2	...	4	...	5	...
	Maitland .....	34	5	...	...	23	2	7	2	4	1
	Bathurst .....	45	...	32	...	9	...	4	...	...	...
	Goulburn .....	8	...	3	...	2	...	3	...	...	...
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>114</b>	<b>...</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>3</b>	

E.

RECONVICTIONS.

1st Class. Five years and upwards.			2nd Class. Less than five years.			3rd Class. Imprisonment only.			Drunkards and petty offenders omitted from foregoing.		
2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.
8	3	4	107	54	63	98	43	16	1,014	488	1,096
8	3	4	107	54	63	98	43	16	1,014	488	1,096



1883.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PRISONS.

(REPORT FOR 1882.)

Printed in accordance with Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament.

## The Comptroller-General of Prisons to The Minister of Justice.

Department of Prisons, N.S.W., Comptroller-General's Office,  
Sydney, 17 July, 1883.

Sir,

I have the honor to present my report for the year 1882, accompanied by the usual tabulated statistical information comprehending the extent of prison accommodation, the number and distribution of prisoners on 31st December, the entries and discharges, and the classification and numbers employed, with the nature of their employment, up to that date, as also labour, hospital, photographic, and educational returns, and re-convictions during the year.

The number of prisoners in the Colony on 31st December was 1,943; that at the same period of the previous year was 2,068, thus showing a decrease of 125 notwithstanding an advance in the population from 781,265 to 817,468.

The results of labour show a total of £46,437 16s. 3d., which, deducting the value of material, leaves a nett value of £29,870 5s. 9d., inclusive of £13,004 5s. 9d. for internal purposes of the prisons. The similar return for the previous year shows a nett result of £30,164 9s. 5d. The difference may be ascribed to the revision of the schedule of prices of articles manufactured for Government Departments, in which some reduction in rates was made. It may here be stated that the labour is valued, whether for measurable or other work, with great care and under stringent rules to ensure a fair and moderate valuation.

The re-convictions show for the first class, being the graver offenders, sentenced to five years and upwards, second, third, fourth, or more frequent, respectively, 16, 5, and 12, as compared for the previous year of 8, 3, and 4. For the second class, less than five years sentences, 231, 82, 93, for the previous year 107, 54, and 63. For the third class, "imprisonment only," 152, 38, and 55, as against 98, 43, and 16. In drunkards and petty offenders, 1,157, 476, and 863, as against 1,014, 488, and 1,096.

In respect of prison accommodation, which is the most essential adjunct to effective administration, it will be seen that there is at present separate cellular accommodation for only 1,007 persons, while the number of prisoners confined is nearly 2,000. The new buildings and extensions now in hand at Goulburn, Parramatta, and Trial Bay will furnish further separate accommodation for 282, thus still leaving a need for additional accommodation to the extent of some 700 in order to overtake the necessities of the situation, and bring this Colony on from its present backward position as regards prison buildings. When the cost of construction of prison buildings is viewed it must be borne in mind that the general expenditure therefor (as well as annual expenditure for maintenance and staff) is greatly enhanced by the desire of the community to have Quarter Sessions in almost every country district, thus necessitating expensive isolated buildings all over the land.

The question of accommodation brings me to that of separation, which as opposed to association, lies at the root of a system of prison discipline, compassing its primary object of deterring from crime, and its secondary object of reforming the criminal. It is too the main element and starting point in what is spoken of as classification.

While prisoners may be associated at labour with comparatively little propagation of criminal propensities there can be no question but that plural cellular occupation is the hot-bed of crime extension, and that many a man is corrupted, and many a crime planned, during the long hours of the night in associated cells.

I have now before me a recent paper by Sir Edmund Du Cane, K.C.B., the head of the Imperial Prisons Department, in which he dwells on this paramount necessity for separation, coupled with reward and punishment, and ascribes to the working of the present system in England, based upon those principles, the diminution of convictions during a quinquennial average of five years ending 1859 and 1879, from 15,125 to 10,789 in the face of an increase of population from 19,257,184 to 25,968,286.

The question of accommodation is so essentially material to prison administration that I am induced to go still further in urging its importance. It is now thirteen years since I visited England and examined into the working of the prisons of the United Kingdom. I had there the advantage of conferring personally with Sir Edmund Du Cane and Sir Walter Crofton, the author of the present system of the United Kingdom, which is admitted by Continental authorities to be the best, and I brought back the knowledge I had acquired to the Colony, which it has very materially benefited by consequent improvements in administration. The distinguished gentlemen abovenamed both urged upon me the vital importance of pursuing the design of separation with its necessary modifications.

Any system of classification necessarily following complete separation should enable the authorities to place in different shops, yards, wings, and if possible different prisons, the habitual and casual, and the major and minor offenders, and others desirable to keep apart from each other.

I have thus written in order to show that my views are those of the highest authorities, and to justify me in expressing the opinion that the community must look to meet large expenditure in prison buildings, to be well repaid by the effects of such a policy on the diminution of crime. And it is in this view that I have recently reported in favour of proceeding with the construction of the important projected prison at Bathurst on the same scale as that approaching completion at Goulburn.

I may here observe that Sir Edmund Du Cane's paper abovementioned describes the same lines of prison administration as is being pursued here with the material hindrance of our insufficiency of building accommodation.

In the distribution of prisoners as shewn on the table, taken from a geographical point of view, may be seen the probably unapproached difficulties of administration from a centralised basis over so wide a territory and the proportionate larger expenditure, for concentration of prisoners means economy in building and staff. Neither the number of prisoners nor the comparative re-convictions can be taken as a complete test of the condition of crime. To the effects of prison administration must be added the circumstances of the day, and the activity of the police, as material elements.

It may, however, be remarked as a significant fact in connection with the repression of crime in the Colony that whereas in 1867 to a population of 447,620 the number of prisoners was 1,899, in 1882 to a population of 817,468 there were but 1,943, an increase of only 44 to 370,248 persons. Whatever may be the cause, or causes, it is a further fact that in 1867 the present system of the Colony on modern lines, adopted by the Government at my instance, took definite shape and form.

In the light of these figures, and those given by Sir Edmund Du Cane, it appears to me that persons who condemn, frequently with little thought, the modern system of prison discipline have little ground left to stand upon.

While on the question of crime I may observe that it is yet too early to offer an opinion on the effects of the Licensing and Criminal Law Consolidation Acts. As far as my own judgment and observation go I am of opinion that they will be found to be very beneficial and salutary. The last-mentioned Act affords the means of instituting a plan of intermediate imprisonment, much approved by the highest authorities, whom I have consulted, by licensing on conditions of limited liberty in such a case as for instance the Public Works Prison, at Trial Bay.

It is common for writers and others who have given but cursory consideration to the difficult question of prison administration to comment freely upon the mode of treatment of prisoners. I give an extract on this part of the subject from Sir Edmund Du Cane which is just my own experience.

Those who administer prisons are constantly exposed to two opposing lines of criticisms; by one set of critics the prisons are believed to be so conducted that they are injurious to the health and well-being of their inmates; by the other, that the prisoners are made so comfortable and are so well cared for that prisons fail to deter from crime, even if they do not tend to promote it. Statistics show that at the present time at all events neither of these statements can be sustained; a comparison of the number of the prison population in recent and former years gives no countenance to the latter supposition, and the good physical condition of those who most often are inmates of them shows that there is as little foundation for the former.

From the table (A) shewing the number of convicted prisoners employed, and the nature of their labour, will be seen the numerous industries carried on, which nearly correspond with those at home. The difference between the number employed—1,396—and the total body is made up of prisoners awaiting trial, in hospital and otherwise exempt, together with those confined in the lesser country gaols where no facilities for employment exist, or can be brought into existence. This matter of finding employment is one of the greatest difficulties of administration and much exercises the energies of the Department. Many persons freely, and in an off-hand way, propound solutions of the difficulty. I have not infrequently been asked why gangs are not worked on the roads. It does not occur to the questioner that the adoption of any such plan would be an economical blunder. Say for a gang of twenty-five men with movable insecure huts (as officers must sleep) there would be needed about one half their number of officers, each warder costing £146 a year to guard them by night and day. The cost would far exceed the value of the labour, escapes would be frequent, and the worst phase of the vicious barrack system, the principal effect of which is to promote among prisoners further corruption, and engender emulation in crime and disorder, sweeping within its influences the better disposed, would be revived. I could deal similarly with many other suggestions that have been offered.

The further returns attached to this report sufficiently speak for themselves. I may, however, observe that prison photography, comprising the history of the photographed, is efficiently carried out, and continues to be of great assistance to the police. It was adopted in this Colony the first in Australia.

The general behaviour and discipline of the prisoners has been satisfactory, although there have been some exceptions. Many of the prisoners have not yet outgrown the spirit of unrest arising from the mistaken inferences they drew from the inquiry some years back into the management of Berrima Gaol.

Many punishments, some corporal, most reluctantly awarded, have followed the feeling described, which evidences how delicate a thing to approach is interference from outside with prison discipline. I read recently of a serious mutiny at the great prison of Sing Sing in New York, suppressed by military measures, and directly traced to a similar inquiry by a Legislative Committee. A prison must be in a bad state indeed to render such an inquiry needful or desirable.

Care is taken both by this Department and the Prisoners Aid Society to facilitate by various forms of assistance the obtaining of honest employment by prisoners after discharge. In prison they are surrounded by as ample protection from ill-treatment as in England. They have an appeal from subordinates to the officer in charge, to the Visiting Justices, and to myself, then to the Minister of Justice. By a somewhat similar process an English prisoner can reach the Secretary of State.

With the staff generally I have again to express my satisfaction and confidence, and to acknowledge the ready assistance afforded to me by the professional visiting officers, as well as the ordinary executive, which comprises many officers of marked intelligence and wide experience. It is a cause of much gratification to myself that after years of exertion on my part, the Government and Parliament have at length in a considerable degree rectified the insufficient provision that obtained in this branch of the service as regards remuneration.

I have now the pleasure to report upon the Reformatory for Girls at Shaftesbury. This establishment, as regards the construction of buildings and laying out of surroundings, is so admirably adapted to its purpose that I would be at a loss to suggest any improvement. It is beautifully and most healthfully situated, and, although it contains thirty-one girls, in its inner life under its present admirable management it approaches much more to family than to what may be understood as "institution" life. The relations between the Matron, Superintendent, and the Sub-Matron, and the girls are of affection combined with rule, while obedience is fully and cheerfully rendered. The girls are contented and happy, and are excellently taught in a way suitable to their general destination—domestic service. With sufficient school instruction they are taught most effectively in rotation all household work. It is true that the fact of there being bars to the outer windows is calculated to give an impression of gloom, which would be rapidly dispelled by the briefest visit to the inside. These bars are necessary for security, especially in relation to the wild new-comers. But it is my belief that if all the doors were thrown open but few of the girls would care to walk out.

There have been consigned to this Reformatory since its opening in February, 1880, in all fifty-two girls; of these six were transferred to Bilcra, having been sent in error to Shaftesbury; five were given up to their parents, and ten more placed out to service. The others are still there. Previous to the occupation of Shaftesbury, twelve were discharged from the school to domestic service. Of these, seven are married to respectable husbands in good circumstances, and have all written to or been to see the Matron. The others are still in service and behaving well. They make excellent domestic servants. The Matron has numerous letters full of affection and gratitude from the discharged girls, and she has not yet heard of one going again astray. Girls out of place desire, and have been permitted to come back for a short time, while seeking fresh service, to where they regard as their former home.

There is now an early prospect of the long-needed Reformatory for boys being established. Provision has been made by Parliament, and the only impediment is the acquiring of a suitable site, the selection of which is of vital consequence to the success of the institution. There can be no question but that the main training must be agricultural. There must therefore be suitable farming land. The establishment should be in an Agricultural District, and near some centre of population, but without too much facility for access or return to the metropolis, and in a locality to attract the notice of visitors, with a view to employment of the boys on discharge, and also in the vicinity of a Police Head-quarter Station. I have carefully examined into the working of the admirably conducted Reformatory for Victoria at Ballarat, and obtained much valuable information respecting administration. Negotiations are now going on for acquiring a site having all the requirements referred to.

I have, &c.,

HAROLD MACLEAN,  
Comptroller-General of Prisons and Reformatories.

Gaol.	Accommodation.		Distribution on 31st December, 1882.			Entries and Discharges.				Classification on 31st December, 1882.				
	Separate.	Associated.	Male.	Female.	Total.	1881.		1882.		Trial.	Transit.	Sentence.	Lunatics.	Civil Process.
						E.	D.	E.	D.					
Sydney	348	650	547	191	738	11,467	11,483	9,864	9,902	28	5	683	...	1
Parramatta	78	258	224	...	224	550	566	653	653	2	...	222	...	...
Berrima	75	120	107	...	107	124	148	169	141	2	...	105	...	...
Maitland	110	182	114	10	124	781	821	762	780	3	...	120	...	...
Bathurst	38	123	104	21	125	550	541	485	523	4	...	107	...	...
Goulburn	34	102	87	5	92	505	538	444	463	3	2	81	...	...
Mudgee	24	72	33	8	41	140	143	152	147	...	...	40	...	...
Armidale	24	68	28	2	30	159	140	179	188	3	...	21	...	...
Young	12	80	38	7	45	241	235	160	168	3	...	45	...	...
Grafton	13	39	16	...	16	137	138	154	137	1	...	16	...	...
Albury	12	36	22	...	22	191	172	134	159	3	...	18	...	...
Deniliquin	16	80	29	5	34	227	229	180	204	3	...	31	...	...
Hay	12	50	27	3	30	164	159	221	206	4	...	26	...	...
Wagga Wagga	11	33	18	2	20	288	275	261	260	3	...	16	...	...
Yass	15	45	23	5	28	254	259	242	234	8	...	19	...	...
Tamworth	12	64	31	3	34	327	298	236	246	4	...	29	...	...
Bega	4	7	2	1	3	27	25	33	32	...	...	2	...	...
Bourke	12	36	17	4	21	115	95	172	179	5	...	14	...	...
Bingera	4	20	1	...	1	54	56	44	48	...	...	1	...	...
Braidwood	12	36	17	2	19	50	59	79	63	...	...	17	...	...
Campbelltown	12	16	3	...	3	283	282	208	207	1	...	2	...	...
Casino	3	6	2	...	2	43	38	30	22	1	...	1	...	...
Cooma	5	15	4	...	4	64	61	93	89	...	...	4	...	...
Coonabarabran	3	9	3	...	3	24	26	33	32	1	...	1	...	...
Coonamble	2	8	3	...	3	111	110	116	117	2	...	1	...	...
Dubbo	9	30	25	1	26	308	308	387	383	13	...	13	...	...
Forbes	4	12	9	2	11	124	117	129	118	2	...	9	...	...
Glen Innes	5	20	5	1	6	99	97	92	95	3	...	3	...	...
Grenfell	4	12	1	...	1	31	31	43	44	...	...	1	...	...
Gunnedah	4	18	4	2	6	223	211	154	160	2	...	4	...	...
Gundagai	4	20	5	...	5	77	74	67	71	2	...	3	...	...
Inverell	7	21	12	2	14	56	59	49	45	...	...	10	...	...
Murrurundi	4	9	2	...	2	36	35	31	29	...	...	2	...	...
Muswellbrook	4	10	...	...	...	11	11	37	37	...	...	...	...	...
Narrabri	3	9	11	1	12	170	165	273	267	1	...	11	...	...
Orange	5	18	12	2	14	151	151	150	155	4	...	8	...	...
Port Macquarie	10	80	2	1	3	39	33	30	37	2	...	1	...	...
Queanbeyan	6	24	1	...	1	41	40	44	46	...	...	1	...	...
Singleton	4	20	3	...	3	31	32	45	44	...	...	2	...	...
Tenterfield	3	15	2	...	2	46	43	44	42	...	...	2	...	...
Wellington	4	20	18	2	20	94	93	90	87	1	...	19	...	...
Walgett	2	6	6	...	6	66	67	127	124	2	...	4	...	...
Wentworth	3	9	8	...	8	51	43	55	58	...	...	6	...	...
Wilcannia	4	12	14	2	16	170	153	153	137	3	...	12	...	...
Windsor	12	36	4	1	5	139	135	160	163	...	...	5	...	...
Wollongong	12	36	7	1	8	126	126	109	101	1	...	7	...	...
Wyallda	3	9	5	...	5	52	47	27	22	...	...	5	...	...
Total	1,007	2,600	1,656	287	1,943	19,017	18,968	17,400	17,565	120	7	1,750	1	1

Gaol.	Employed.																		Not employed.																				
	Carpenters and Assistants.	Painters.	Blacksmiths and Assistants.	Turnsmiths.	Masons.	Stone-cutters and Assistants.	Labourers.	Working outside.	Brushmakers.	Matmakers.	Shoemakers.	Tailors.	Upholsters.	Bookbinders.	Writers.	Water Gang.	Bathmen.	Sweepers and Cleaners.	Cooks' Assistants.	Washing.	School Assistants.	Hospital Attendants.	Barbers.	Lunatic Keepers.	Messengers.	Picking Oakum.	Needlework.	Servants.	Otherwise employed.	Total employed.	In Hospital.	In Cells.	Under Separate treatment.	Medical treatment.	Exempt from work.	Delegate.	Keeping themselves.	Incapables.	Received too late to be set to work.
Sydney	11	3	12	9	2	31	...	8	112	30	21	1	6	2	9	2	49	12	22	7	7	3	4	2	104	80	17	7	573	24	6	5	4	7	1	9	31	23	110
Parramatta	7	1	8	1	2	13	67	...	21	11	2	4	1	23	7	5	2	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	192	6	4	2	8	1	1	7	1	30	
Berrima	1	1	1	1	...	2	...	10	62	...	1	2	2	1	5	3	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	99	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6		
Maitland	7	1	2	1	18	13	10	...	5	2	2	2	5	16	5	4	1	2	1	2	1	1	3	...	3	4	3	110	3	1	2	1	1	...	2	...	10		
Bathurst	1	1	1	1	42	7	...	7	5	...	1	3	1	7	6	1	1	2	1	3	1	...	...	7	3	4	107	7	...	...	2	1	1	...	4	...	13		
Goulburn	2	1	2	3	...	10	...	6	7	...	7	4	1	4	14	2	4	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	11	78	1	...	2	7	1	...	...	...	11			
Grafton	...	...	...	...	...	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	11	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Young	1	...	...	...	6	2	7	5	1	...	5	...	5	3	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	38	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7			
Wagga Wagga	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	12	1	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	7		
Albury	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	17	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1		
Armidale	2	2	...	...	5	...	1	1	3	...	1	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	21	2	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	6		
Deniliquin	1	...	...	...	4	4	1	1	2	8	2	1	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	29	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	2			
Mudgee	3	2	...	...	6	2	6	1	1	2	4	2	...	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	40	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	1		
Tamworth	1	...	...	...	3	5	...	1	1	...	1	...	3	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2	1	24	...	1	1	1	...	1	2	...	5		
Hay	1	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	4	2	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	25	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	5			
Total	35	11	30	14	6	41	168	47	12	126	92	113	121	14	48	6	143	53	42	15	18	18	10	10	112	98	44	47	1396	50	7	9	16	31	7	15	54	26	215

## 5

## B.

## VALUE OF LABOUR.

Gaol.	Value of all Labour.	Cost of Material.	Work for Prison included in first column.	Nett Value.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sydney .....	22,262 5 7	9,162 15 7	3,020 4 0	13,099 10 0
Parramatta .....	9,710 18 5	2,701 14 5	2,028 8 4	7,009 4 0
Berrima .....	2,462 2 6	1,746 1 6	1,480 11 6	716 1 0
Maitland .....	4,054 16 11	942 2 8	3,074 18 9	3,112 14 3
Bathurst .....	1,772 19 6	587 11 8	605 8 2	1,185 7 10
Goulburn .....	3,173 14 3	1,020 13 1	1,204 6 4	2,153 1 2
Mudgee .....	1,215 4 7	213 11 1	664 13 8	1,001 13 6
Young .....	1,055 1 3	127 13 9	590 15 10	927 7 6
Armidale .....	809 12 11	64 14 7	334 19 2	744 18 4
Total .....	46,516 15 11	16,566 18 4	13,004 5 9	29,949 17 7

## C.

## HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Gaol.	Treated in Hospital.	Treated out of Hospital.	Deaths.
Sydney .....	971	8,724	15
Parramatta .....	146	1,163	3
Berrima .....	54	831	.....
Maitland .....	49	1,112	2
Bathurst .....	88	631	5
Goulburn .....	88	1,121	2
Albury .....	5	146	3
Armidale .....	13	37	2
Deniliquin .....	16	64	1
Grafton .....	.....	65	.....
Tamworth .....	87	324	1
Mudgee .....	12	58	.....
Yass .....	13	231	4
Young .....	17	256	1
Wagga Wagga .....	.....	73	.....
Hay .....	5	480	.....
Police Gaols .....	24	794	5
Total .....	1,588	16,110	44

## D.

## EDUCATION.

Particulars.	Gaol.	Number of Prisoners.		Read, Write, and Cipher.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Commencing.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Number now attending School, and those who have passed through during the year .....	Sydney .....	160	2	97	2	49	...	...	...	14	...
	Parramatta .....	101	...	18	...	18	...	20	...	45	...
	Berrima .....	76	...	38	...	29	...	...	...	9	...
	Maitland .....	61	...	9	...	14	...	18	...	20	...
	Bathurst .....	102	...	52	...	20	...	...	...	30	...
	Goulburn .....	16	...	10	...	4	...	1	...	1	...
Total .....	516	2	224	2	134	...	39	...	119	...	
Number of above uneducated, showing progress made .....	Sydney .....	20	...	10	...	8	...	...	...	2	...
	Parramatta .....	45	...	20	...	10	...	8	...	7	...
	Berrima .....	26	...	12	...	7	...	...	...	7	...
	Maitland .....	38	...	8	...	18	...	5	...	7	...
	Bathurst .....	67	...	28	...	39	...	...	...	...	...
	Goulburn .....	6	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...
Total .....	202	...	81	...	84	...	14	...	23	...	

## E.

## RECONVICTIONS.

1st Class. Five years and upwards.			2nd Class. Less than five years.			3rd Class. Imprisonment only.			Drunkards and petty offenders omitted from foregoing.		
2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th or more.
16	5	12	231	82	93	152	38	85	1,157	476	863

## THIRD PART.

## RETURN of Gaol, 1882.

Here state number of separate Prisoners received during the year, *i.e.*, not counting the same Prisoner twice.

Offences.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Remarks.
Drunkenness and vagrancy.....	2,810	957	3,767	
Other offences .....	1,421	242	1,663	
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>4,231</b>	<b>1,199</b>	<b>5,430</b>	

RETURN OF PHOTOGRAPHIC NEGATIVES AND PRINTS therefrom executed in Darlinghurst, Parramatta, Bathurst, Goulburn, Maitland, and Berrima Gaols during the year 1882.

*Negatives registered.*

Darlinghurst.....	169
Parramatta .....	17
Goulburn .....	38
Bathurst .....	50
Maitland .....	65
Berrima .....	1
	<u>340</u>
Negatives not registered.....	346
	<u>686</u>
Total.....	686
Total negatives during 1881 .....	<u>514</u>

*Prints during 1882.*

	Police orders.	Usual prints for Gaols.
Darlinghurst .....	453	1,690
Parramatta .....	..	170
Goulburn .....	25	380
Bathurst .....	6	500
Maitland .....	..	650
Berrima.....	..	10
	<u>484</u>	<u>3,400</u>
Total .....	484	3,400
Transit and escorts ...	96	
Total prints 1882.....	<u>3,980</u>	
Total prints, 1881 .....		<u>4,423</u>
Decrease .....		443



1883-4.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## PRISONS.

(REPORT FOR 1883.)

Presented to Parliament by Command.

## The Comptroller-General of Prisons to The Minister of Justice.

Department of Prisons, N.S.W., Comptroller-General's Office,  
Sydney, 24 July, 1884.

Sir,

I have the honor to furnish my report for the year 1883, accompanied by the accustomed tabulated Statistical Returns.

In my report for 1882 I endeavoured so fully to describe the system pursued in the Colony, and my general views on prison administration, that for the present occasion, unless by reiteration, I have left myself but little room for extending my remarks beyond such comments as may suggest themselves upon the information presented. It may not, however, be out of place to mention that to the views and objects put forward in that report I have the gratification of the affirmation by the high authority of Sir Walter Crofton, conveyed in a letter to myself, a copy of which I attach. This I think may be regarded as sufficient warrant that the Government in respect to prison administration is proceeding on no unsound or untried basis.

The total number of prisoners on the 31st December was 2,130, distributed through 16 established, and 31 police gaols, as compared with 1,943 at the corresponding period of the previous year. The population returns for the same period show 869,310 and 817,468, respectively.

The result of labour shows a value of £52,160 7s. 6d., inclusive of £26,530 14s. 5d. for work for the internal purposes of the prisons, and deducting £19,481 16s. 11d. for cost of material, a nett value of £32,678 10s. 7d.

Of the total number of prisoners it has been found possible to keep employed only 1,474, and many of these but partially. The balance is made up of those in police and lesser gaols, where there are no facilities for nor possible means of employment, and those awaiting trial, sentenced without hard labour, and exempt from work for medical and other causes. The reconvictions for the year have been for the first class, being of sentences of five years and upwards; second, third, and fourth or more frequent, 53, 4, 9, respectively, as compared with 16, 5, and 12 of the previous year. For the second class, or by sentences of less than five years, 257, 50, and 64, as against 231, 82, and 93. For the third, imprisonment only without hard labour, 75, 20, and 31, as against 152, 38, and 85. Drunkards and petty offenders 955, 576, 959 as against 1,157, 476, and 863.

It will be seen that in the total of reconvictions there is a diminution in favour of 1883 of 157, of which those which would appear to be for the graver offences are at disadvantage in comparison with the previous year to the number of 33. This last appearance, however, does not indicate the conclusion that it naturally suggests, but is mainly, if not altogether, attributable to the operation of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, which came into force in the middle of the year, carrying with it a very material extension in the duration of sentences; thus many of the sentences quoted for 1883 in the longer categories would have formerly come into the next lower. In respect of drunkards and petty offenders the diminution with an increase in the population of 51,842 stands at 6. This satisfactory result may be ascribed to the effects of the new Licensing Act.

The entries and discharges for the year give a balance in excess of the former to the number of 320, while for 1882 the discharges exceeded the entries by 65, showing a difference in the numbers remaining in prison at the expiration of the two years of 385. This again is clearly attributable to the continuance of the longer sentences under the Criminal Law Amendment Act and cannot be regarded as other than a highly satisfactory indication. At the same time it is obvious that the operation of the Act mentioned has caused a pressure upon the already overstrained means of prison accommodation to the extent of nearly 400 persons.

The above stated facts appear to me to justify the gratifying conclusion that on the whole there has been a material tendency to the decrease of crime, and also to demonstrate that without an examination of the surrounding influences, such as the effects of differing legislation, activity of the police, and changing conditions of society, naked prison statistics are not fairly indicative of the state of crime.

There are many who would attribute all diminution of crime to the spread of education. So far, however, as my observation has reached, I am not led to the opinion that education, in the restricted sense of acquisition of knowledge, is a material factor in the diminution, although it varies the nature, of crime.

In

[1050 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material). £6 4s. 0d.]

In respect of prison accommodation during the past year there has been no material remedy of the evil dwelt upon in my last report, wherein was shown a deficiency in cellular accommodation for the purposes of separation and classification to the extent of nearly one half of the necessity. This by the present time has been in some degree modified by the occupation of the new gaol at Goulburn, a building constructed from the outset in accordance with accepted modern ideas, and which will be of great value in prison administration.

The question of accommodation is largely affected by the establishment throughout the wide extent of the Colony of numerous small district police gaols, created by local demands for the extension of criminal courts. For the purposes of discipline, labour, and economy the concentration of prisoners in large prisons presents every advantage. The present system is unsatisfactory and costly, both as regards buildings and staff. But where courts are established, in practice, prisoners, even under the gravest charges, must be detained for trial, and in practice so must those of short sentences. The buildings have therefore to be constructed with due consideration for security and the health of the inmates, which necessarily makes them expensive in construction. The disadvantages must be weighed with the expense and trouble to the community in the travelling of long distances to central points.

The hospital and educational information does not appear to call for comment.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been satisfactory.

The official staff has fulfilled its difficult duties in maintaining discipline with credit and success. The Female Reformatory at Shaftesbury has continued to merit the encomiums I have from time to time passed upon its excellent management under the Matron Superintendent, Mrs. King, whose report for the year I attach.

I have, &c.,

HAROLD MACLEAN,  
Comptroller-General.

[Enclosure.]

Sir W. Crofton to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

13, Winchester Road, Oxford, 28 October, 1883.

I AM much obliged for your report for 1882, which I have very carefully read. I most sincerely congratulate you on the steady progress which you are making in prison matters. I need scarcely say, for my opinions on the subject are well known, that I entirely agree with you as to "separation" being the basis of all prison treatment. At the present day, when commissions and committees, after close inquiry, have urged the principle as an absolute necessity, coupled with large experience, as an absolute heresy to hold a contrary opinion. And it would be an expensive heresy, for although separate cells are costly to erect, the staff is less for the purpose of supervision, the offences are less, and, above all, crime and its cost materially diminish. I most sincerely trust, therefore, and believe that you will obtain the additional cells for which you ask. I note what you say concerning the Licensing and Criminal Law Consolidating Acts, and hope that you will be able to carry out a plan of intermediate imprisonment by licenses on certain well considered conditions to a special prison for public works (you suggest Trial Bay). It is quite certain that, with the basis of separation—leading on by a classification, which is a stringent test of character and industry, stimulated by the goal of an improved prison condition under certain limits—you will attain both reformatory and economical results. Then, again, the return of the criminal to free life is very materially furthered by such a course, and the work of Prisoners' Aid Societies become more easy. The employers of labour, observing the conduct of the men in a state of semi-freedom, will be far more inclined to give them work when liberated. I have had many years' experience of this, and can speak confidently as to the result. I presume you have read the report of Earl Kimberley's Commission, published about four years since. It is the most important and thorough document of the kind we have yet had. At the present time a Royal Commission is inquiring into the Irish prison administration, which is not, as I think, at all adapted to the country. There is a Prisons Board, and under it three inspectors, of which my son (who has had great experience as my private secretary and in other ways of prison systems at Home and on the Continent) is the senior inspector. He has been there nearly six years, and was a practising barrister in England before that time. I don't approve of prisoners being dealt with at second hand, and therefore I don't approve of inspectors without power of discretion, in which case a Board above them, as in Ireland, would be unnecessary. The best form of prison supervision is the English Board of Directors of Convict Prisons—the same as mine was in Ireland—the members of which both direct and inspect. I hope the Irish administration will be on these lines. Your own supervision is on this principle, for as Comptroller-General you both inspect and direct. I expect your Reformatory School System, to be in time followed by Industrial Schools, will prove a great success. I have had much to do with them. You are aware, I suppose, that I am not in office now, my health necessitating my retirement; but I have a large correspondence on police and prison subjects all over the world.

With best wishes, believe me, yours very truly,

WALTER CROFTON.

The Matron, Shaftesbury Reformatory, to The Comptroller-General of Prisons and Reformatories.

Report for 1883.

Shaftesbury Reformatory, 15 January, 1884.

Sir,

I have the honor to report the following for your information:—

On the 31st December, 1882, there were 29 inmates in this institution. 12 have been received during the year 1883, and 14 discharged; there were 27 remaining on the 31st December, 1883; there are 28 now in the Institution.

There have been no very serious cases of sickness during the past year, all the girls being remarkably healthy, with the exception of one girl, who was consumptive when received, but under medical treatment here became much stronger; and two girls who occasionally suffer from fits. There has not been a death in the Institution in a period extending over twelve years.

The conduct of the inmates has been wonderfully good, and punishment very rare. There is no fixed rule or grade of punishments or rewards, but the best-conducted girls are placed in positions of trust, in the house or elsewhere, and encouraged in many various ways, but more on the family system than the regimental one.

The apartment built for a hospital (formerly occupied by the gardener and attendant) has been fitted up with beds and bedding, and contains the surgery, with medicines, &c., in a space partitioned off for the purpose, the whole arrangement being considered very complete and suitable for treating the sick.

Lady Hay, Mrs. and the Misses Moore, have been most kind on several occasions, visiting the Institution and encouraging the inmates, also giving them presents of fruit, cake, and little gifts for good conduct. On New Year's Day these ladies gave them a "treat," when several ladies and gentlemen interested in the work of the Institution were present. The girls sang and recited some pieces, and their needlework, consisting of their dresses, hoods, and other articles, all hand-sewn, were exhibited; also, specimens of darned stockings, and their copy-books—the first and last—to show the progress made.

Several of the girls who have passed out of the Institution came during the holidays to see me, and seem to have feelings of gratitude and affection for the Reformatory, which was also a school and home, and the means of enabling them to earn their living respectably.

I have, &c.,

AGNES KING, M.S.

(A.)

(A)

Gaol	Accommodation		Distribution on 31st December, 1883		Entries and Discharges					Classification on 31st December, 1883					
	Separate	Associated	Male	Female	Total	1882		1883			Trial	F ransi	Sentence	Lunatics	Civil Process
						E	D	E	D						
Sydney	348	650	542	213	755	9,864	9,902	10,594	10,570	30	13	623		2	
Parramatta	78	258	261	107	368	653	653	856	819	2		256			
Berrima	75	120	107		107	169	141	174	177			104			
Marlband	110	182	115	11	126	752	780	916	892	7	2	138		1	
Bathurst	38	123	138	20	158	485	523	667	534	4		161			
Goulburn	34	102	87	5	92	444	463	462	440	1	1	113			
Mudgee	24	72	37	2	39	152	147	129	131	1		88			
Armidale	24	68	25	5	30	179	188	227	197	3		27			
Young	12	80	38	7	45	160	168	169	156	1		37			
Grafton	13	39	23		23	154	137	228	205	1		21			
Dennington	12	36	29	3	31	134	159	158	149	2		1			
Albury	12	36	29		34	150	134	148	161	3		18			
Hay	16	80	33	5	34	221	206	267	237	1		33			
Wagga Wagga	11	50	33	5	24	261	260	251	237	1		22			
Yass	15	45	22	4	27	242	234	170	172	7		24			
Tamworth	12	64	43	5	48	236	246	193	179			41			
Bega	12	45	22	5	27	179	246	236	223	23		3			
Bourke	4	7	2	1	3	33	32	28	23	5		18			
Bungera	12	36	17	4	21	122	179	217	215	5		18			
Brantwood	4	20	4		4	44	48	54	54			4			
Cambelltown	12	36	22	1	23	208	207	253	232	3		23			
Casino	12	16	3		3	79	63	86	63			4			
Cooma	3	6	3		4	208	207	253	232	3		23			
Coonambaryan	5	15	7		7	83	89	89	82	1		5			
Coonamble	3	3	2		2	33	32	37	24	2		6			
Dubbo	9	30	6		6	116	117	96	90			2			
Forbes	12	12	2		26	357	383	295	269	10		16			
Glen Innes	4	4	2		3	120	118	115	112	1		2			
Glentworth	5	20	11		11	92	92	112	101	2		9			
Gunnedah	4	15	6		6	43	44	38	37	3		1			
Gundagai	4	15	7		7	67	71	56	56	3		3			
Inverell	4	20	8		8	49	45	59	57	3		7			
Murrumbidgee	7	21	1		1	31	29	34	33			4			
Murrumbidgee	4	4	1		1	37	37	28	28			1			
Narrabri	4	10	1		1	267	267	249	238	13		9			
Orange	3	9	13		23	273	267	144	146	1		1			
Port Macquarie	5	18	13		14	130	155	144	146	1		13			
Queanbeyan	10	10	15		15	30	37	36	24	2		4			
Singleton	6	24	4		5	44	46	51	39	1		14			
Singleton	4	20	2		3	44	44	42	39	1		4			
Tenterfield	4	15	7		7	50	44	42	39	1		2			
Wellington	4	20	18		20	127	104	107	104	6		7			
Walgett	2	6	9		9	50	58	44	47	2		9			
Wentworth	3	9	4		5	55	58	44	47	2		7			
Wilcannie	4	12	13		16	153	137	173	173	2		4			
Windsor	3	3	4		25	160	163	178	153	1		9			
Woolongong	4	36	24		8	109	101	119	109	2		4			
Warialda	3	9	7		8	27	22	39	39			11			
Total	1,007	2,601	1,823	307	2,130	17,400	17,465	18,586	18,176	139	16	1,920	4	4	

Gaol	Employed													Not employed																										
	Carpenters and Assistants	Painters	Blacksmiths and Assistants	Tinsmiths	Masons	Stone cutters and Assistants	Labourers	Working outside	Brushmakers	Matmakers	Shoemakers	Tailors	Upholsterers	Bookbinders	Writers	Water Gang	Bathmen	Sweepers and Cleaners	Cooks Assistants	Washing	School Assistants	Hospital Attendants	Barbers	Lunatic Keepers	Messengers	Picking Oakum	Needlework	Servants	Otherwise employed	Total employed	In Hospital	In Cells	Under separate treatment	Medical treatment	Exempt from work	Delegate	Keeping themselves	Incapables	Received too late to be set to work	Total not employed.
Sydney	8	3	9	7	1	6	50	9	38	17	10	4	2	6	2	2	43	12	17	7	9	2	4	2	2	107	116	18	571	22	9	6	6	14	1	20	25	42	145	
Parramatta	13	2	11	1	2	10	60		20	16		4	4	1	1	1	24	9	6	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	5	4	21	2	1	3	9	1	2	4	3	45	
Berrima	1						1		5	63		1	2	3	1	5	8	2									1	2	9	100	1	1						1	1	4
Marlband	6	2	4	1	2	19	21	4	5	1		5	1	2	2	15	6	3	1	2	1	2	1	2	8	2	13	5	121	8	1	3	2	1	2		1	13		
Bathurst	3		2	1			71	3	6	5		3	3	1	9	6	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2	2	13	3	139	19						2	2	22		
Goulburn	3		1	2			3	3	11	14		2	2	5	1	15	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	21	7						2	1	11		
Grafton							3	3	4			9				2	2	4	2								1	1	39							1	13	16		
Young							2	2	5	6		1	1	1	1	4	2	4	1	2							1	2	11							1	11	16		
Yass							2	2	6			1	1	1	1	4	1	2	4	1	2						1	4	13							1	11	11		
Wagga Wagga						7			2	1		2	1	1	2	4	2	3	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		2	1	11							1	5	5		
Albury	1						3	3	1			2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	26	1						1	8	5		
Armidale							5	5	1			1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		2	2	14							1	1	1		
Dennington							10	2	1			2	2	2	2	4	2	4	2	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	1	30							1	1	1		
Mudgee	1			2			1	2	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	2	1							1	8	8		
Tamworth							1	6	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	2	4							1	1	1		
Hay							2	2	1			1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		1	2	26							1	1	15		
Total	38	10	29	12	5	64	282	40	102	75	112	27	16	20	10	148	60	40	1	22	14	12	10	100	144	48	32	147	66	15	27	19	41	92	53	55	310			

(B.)  
VALUE OF LABOUR.

Gaol.	Value of all Labour.	Cost of Material.	Work done for the Prison, building, extension and repairs, manufacturing, cleaning, and other daily work and labor.	Nett Value.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Sydney .....	22,644 12 5	10,418 18 11	7,571 3 9	12,225 13 6
Parramatta .....	11,313 12 7	4,397 0 0	9,684 1 11	6,916 12 7
Berrima .....	3,682 19 7	1,352 15 0	1,491 5 0	2,330 4 7
Maitland .....	4,246 12 7	1,172 4 7	3,691 11 9	3,074 8 0
Bathurst .....	3,351 7 7	423 16 11	1,012 16 4	2,927 10 8
Goulburn .....	3,561 12 3	1,229 12 5	1,200 0 8	2,331 19 10
Mudgee .....	1,245 12 9	228 0 3	644 13 10	1,017 12 6
Young .....	1,280 0 10	198 3 7	613 18 11	1,081 17 3
Armidale .....	833 16 11	61 5 3	621 2 3	772 11 8
Total.....	52,160 7 6	19,481 16 11	26,530 14 5	32,678 10 7

(C.)  
HOSPITAL RETURNS.

Gaol.	Treated in Hospital.	Treated out of Hospital.	Deaths.
Sydney .....	979	8,932	11
Parramatta .....	184	2,148	2
Berrima .....	45	1,271	1
Maitland .....	70	2,075	1
Bathurst.....	80	380	2
Goulburn .....	96	846	4
Albury .....	13	110	1
Armidale .....	3	46	.....
Deniliquin.....	14	46	.....
Grafton .....	.....	141	1
Hay.....	6	364	1
Tamworth.....	12	203	.....
Mudgee .....	36	71	1
Yass .....	6	118	3
Young.....	9	253	1
Wagga Wagga .....	.....	203	1
Police Gaols .....	10	872	4
Total .....	1,563	18,079	34

(D.)  
EDUCATION.

Particulars.	Gaol.	Number of Prisoners.		Read, Write, and Cipher.		Read and Write.		Read only.		Commencing.	
		Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Number now attending school, and those who have passed through during the year .....	Sydney.....	193	17	133	7	33	6	...	...	27	4
	Parramatta .....	120	...	60	...	18	..	13	...	29	...
	Berrima .....	71	...	42	...	17	...	3	...	9	...
	Maitland .....	54	...	9	...	13	...	7	...	25	...
	Bathurst .....	98	...	69	...	29	...	...	...	...	...
	Goulburn .....	31	...	14	...	12	...	3	...	2	...
	Total.....	567	17	327	7	122	6	26	...	92	4
Number of above uneducated, showing progress made.....	Sydney.....	14	6	6	3	5	2	...	...	3	1
	Parramatta .....	29	...	9	...	11	...	7	...	2	...
	Berrima .....	28	...	16	...	6	...	...	...	6	...
	Maitland .....	25	...	6	...	11	...	3	...	5	...
	Bathurst .....	50	...	39	...	11	...	...	...	...	...
	Goulburn .....	23	...	11	...	7	...	5	...	...	...
	Total.....	169	6	87	3	51	2	15	...	16	1

(E.)  
RECONVICTIONS, 1883.

1st Class. Five years and upwards.			2nd Class. Less than five years.			3rd Class. Imprisonment only.			Drunkards and petty offenders omitted from foregoing.		
2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th conviction, or more.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th conviction, or more.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th conviction, or more.	2nd conviction.	3rd conviction.	4th conviction, or more.
53	4	9	257	50	64	75	20	31	955	576	959

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## WELLINGTON GAOL.

(REPORT OF GAOL OFFICIALS RESPECTING MANAGEMENT OF.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 3 April, 1884.**[Laid upon the Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 1, Votes No. 80, Thursday, 3rd April, 1884.]*

[Newspaper extract.]

WELLINGTON GAOL.

*To the Editor of the Mudgee Independent.*

Sir,

I crave space in your valuable and outspoken journal to draw the attention of the Minister for Justice, and whomsoever else it may concern, to the system of rule commonly adopted by the Government officials in Wellington Gaol. Firstly, prisoners are supposed to be released from the cells every morning at 6:30 a.m. for winter and 6:15 a.m. in summer. Now it is evident to the initiated that while the officers are not over exact as to time to assume duty they are very punctual in locking the prisoners up. It is also true that there has been a large bell suspended at no little expense from a dining-shed in the gaol-yard since the 21st November last, but for what purpose, unless as an ornament, seems to be uncertain, as that clamorous tell-tale is never required to give warning at 5:45 or 6 a.m., in accordance with the proper prison regulations, but for some reason is rung for meals and lock-up time only. The officials always require one and a quarter hour for breakfast, and the same time for dinner, the prisoners being locked up during that period on Sundays and holidays. This locking up system is rigorously resorted to from 12:30 p.m. to 4 p.m. in winter, and 4:30 p.m. in summer, including the one and a quarter hour for breakfast, consequently the time, carefully computed, shows a minimum average of sixteen hours' confinement in the cells in each twenty-four hours throughout the year. Some months ago the attention of the Minister for Justice was particularly drawn to this important matter, through a written complaint forwarded by a prisoner named Robert Jones, undergoing a sentence at that time, in the Wellington Gaol. The Minister, however, could not see sufficient cause in the prisoner's complaint to interfere. Now, Mr. Editor, after a careful perusal of the old and new prison regulations, I have failed to discover anything therein to justify this unwarrantable system of confinement for prisoners, and probably the only source of justification in existence is a written order from the resident Visiting Justice, bearing date 28th May, 1877, wherein absolute permission is granted to lock up the prisoners during the hours already described for meals, but does not include permission for the extra hours confinement on all holiday afternoons. Thus, as the sequel will show, the valid prison regulations appear to be carried out in Wellington Gaol on the same principle that the A.J.C. rules are adhered to at little country race-meetings, viz., as far as practicable without clashing with the projects of the officials. As stated previously, prisoners are released from the cells for one hour only on all holiday afternoons, and then ordered peremptorily to perform the usual routine yard-work, as done on week-day afternoons, which partly consists of drawing sufficient water (by windlass process) from a deep well in the gaol-yard to fill a large bath for the use of the A.G., also a hogshead at the adjacent police station, notwithstanding that there is approximate to that establishment an excellent well of pure water, with pump attached, in good working order, which for some unexplained reason is never used. After tea the prisoners are all locked up punctually at 5 p.m. in winter and 5:30 p.m. in summer, from three to five men, or according to the number on hand, in four cells, varying by admeasurement from 10 x 12 to 12 x 12, the latter being very imperfectly ventilated. This important defect, together with the bad odours incessantly emanating from a stagnant and filthy cesspool in the gaol-yard, which appears to have been very rarely cleaned out, has daily evoked no small amount of unfavourable comment from the prisoners, as the impurity of the atmosphere was unanimously deemed to be intolerable in hot weather, and, in a place so enclosed with high walls, likely to propagate disease. Visitors (male and female, and particularly the latter) are admitted at will on Sundays and week days for the purpose of inspecting the prison. On some occasions females, after being conducted round, are accommodated

with chairs, which are placed in a conspicuous position in the prison-yard, so as to enable them to sit and scan the appearance of the various criminals, who perchance are partaking of their cheerless afternoon meal, prior to being locked up. And, strange to relate, such local visitors are never required to subscribe their names in the visitors' book, in accordance with the adhered-to regulations of other prisons. On other occasions, when females, married or single, are admitted to the prison with the sole object of visiting their husbands, sons, or brothers, who may be undergoing sentence therein, they are compelled, in consequence of the prison reception-room being always retained by the A.G. for private purposes, to conduct their baleful interviews in the prison-yard, exposed to the scrutinising gaze and impolite remarks of ill-disposed criminals. I must not omit to mention here that some of the warders when on duty never fail, on the most frivolous pretexts, to provoke the prisoners into the commission of some breach of the regulations, by which they are reprimanded or punished with a term of solitary confinement by the Visiting Justice. This fact is well borne out by the number of charges recorded against various prisoners from time to time for disobedience of orders, &c. But it must be borne in mind that in exceptional cases the oft repeated malversation of captious criminals merits a rigorous display of authority on the part of the officials to restrain such characters within the limits of common decency. Nevertheless, I venture to predict that should the Minister for Justice or Comptroller-General deem it expedient, through this correspondence, to appoint an impartial deputy to inquire minutely into the working of the Wellington prison, particularly through the source of the prisoners undergoing sentence therein at the present time, I am satisfied that my accusations would be verified to the letter. Before concluding, Mr. Editor, I wish it to be distinctly understood by your numerous and sensitive readers that this letter has not been written from any mere fiction or unfounded reports, but solely from ocular demonstration, which I can further substantiate from date, notes, and otherwise, and my reason for adopting this course is to pourtray to the public the adulterated system of rule that is practised in that hitherto supposed judiciously conducted prison, and which doubtless was originally arranged to suit the individual convenience of the prison officials only, and in all probability is partly or totally unknown to the proper authorities. In consequence of the prolixity of this letter I am compelled to omit, for the present, many other important matters in connection with that establishment, which I shall not fail to reveal, *in extenso*, through the same source, and on a future occasion. In conclusion, Mr. Editor, I must apologise for occupying so much of your valuable space.

Yours, &c.,  
T.S.

Would the Visiting Justice favour me with information on these allegations.—H.M'L., 8/1/84.  
B.C. The V.J., Wellington.

### The Visiting Justice, Wellington Gaol, to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Sir,

Court-house, Wellington, 18 January, 1884.

I do myself the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your memo. of the 8th instant, regarding a complaint against the management of Wellington Gaol. I attach herewith Acting-gaoler Anderson's report.

Anderson explains why the gaol-bell has not been rung quite according to gaol regulations.

With regard to the long terms of confinement imposed on the prisoners, that matter was brought under your notice by one of the prisoners (Jones) and decided against him.

There are very few visitors to the gaol, and Mr. Anderson explains in his report how it was those few were admitted without an order.

The friends of prisoners when visiting have as much privacy as they should have.

It is possible the closet was at times unpleasant, as tenders have been called for cleansing it three months ago without response. It is now being cleaned.

I have no reason to believe the warders have at any time unnecessarily irritated any of the prisoners. During the period prisoners Sheridan and Jones were in gaol complaints against prisoners for insubordination were more frequent. Once or twice prisoners, in answer to charges, pleaded they had been irritated by Warder Dennis, and in those instances I only admonished, although I thought at the time it was intended to irritate the warder. Dennis has been about four years in the service, and has made twenty-three complaints, ten of which could have no relation to himself; of the other, thirteen for disobedience and insolence, I cannot remember one in which his conduct was questionable.

Warder Walker, an even-tempered man of experience, made fifteen complaints during three years, so that there is no reason to consider the complaints by Dennis excessive.

On the whole I consider the charges of "T.S." in the *Mudgee Independent* malicious and without any sufficient foundation.

I have, &c.,

W. STEWART CASWELL,  
Visiting Justice.

### The Acting Gaoler, Wellington, to The Visiting Justice, Wellington Gaol.

H.M. Gaol, Wellington, 10 January, 1884.

ACTING GAOLER Anderson begs most respectfully to explain, for the information of the Visiting Justice, with reference to a letter published in the *Mudgee Independent* newspaper, and signed "T.S."—it is, the acting-gaoler believes, from a prisoner named Thomas Sheridan, who was discharged from this gaol on the 18th last December, after serving a sentence of eighteen months for receiving stolen property, and who refused to receive his gratuity on account of the acting-gaoler not recommending him for a pass from Wellington to Mudgee, which he declined doing, as he knew prisoner himself and also his friends were possessed of means (*vide* report by Acting-gaoler, dated 17th November last, attached to Sheridan's application for gratuity and pass). He threatened the morning he was discharged to write to the Comptroller-General on the matter.

As regards the ringing of the bell erected in the yard, it is not rung in the morning before unlocking at 5.45 or 6 a.m., as there is no one up at that hour to ring it, but merely for meals and locking up on account of no night-duty being kept up in this gaol; and the acting-gaoler is up always once and of times twice during the night to have a look around; he is not up sufficiently early to ring the bell for the prisoners to get up by.

With

With reference to the hours of locking and unlocking, a prisoner named Robert Jones made a complaint to the Honorable the Minister of Justice, dated 12th May, 1883, and the reply from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, dated 5th June, 1883, stated that he sees no reason to interfere with the regulations now in existence dealing with the above matter. The acting-gaoler must say that the prisoners are let out of their cells with as much promptitude as they are locked up. The acting-gaoler sees to that. With regard to the statement of the number of prisoners in the cells it is correct, but it is incorrect that they are improperly ventilated. The water-closet is a large double one with well cess-pit, and is only cleaned when full. A tender has now been accepted for cleaning it for the sum of £9 10s. It does not smell badly for the description of closet; it is kept very clean and well looked after, lids being kept on the round holes. As regards the yard work, the prisoners fill the bath daily, which is used by the acting-gaoler, one of the warders, and of times the prisoners, the water afterwards being used either for washing out the drains or watering the flower-gardens. The water for the police station is mostly filled, as stated from the well in the yard, as being less trouble than going round to the police premises to do so. The well there has only lately been finished with a pump. The police are so often away, and their time nearly always occupied on duty, they have no time to draw water from their well. The deep well alluded to is about 34 or 35 feet deep.

Some female neighbours came into the gaol the acting-gaoler believes twice last summer on Sunday afternoons, and on one occasion sat down for a few minutes in the yard, but certainly not for the purpose of scanning the prisoners; they called and asked to see the flower-garden. They did not sign the visitors' book. Two girls named Swan, daughters of the contractor, have a few times come to the gaol with stores for their father, also flower roots for Mrs. Anderson for the gaol-gardens; they always called on week days, and have not signed the visitors' book. Visitors to the gaol sign the book.

As regards visits to prisoners by their friends, they are generally accommodated with a seat under the verandah, which was round the kitchen, store-room, and office, and near where the warder on yard duty is, so that he may hear all that passes. If he allowed them into the office he must either allow them out of his sight or leave the prisoners in the yard to themselves; this is the acting-gaoler's arrangement, believing the safety of the prisoners in the gaol the first consideration.

When prisoner Sheridan's mother and his brother from Dubbo called to see him, the acting-gaoler being at home on both occasions, brought prisoner and his friends into his own private room during their visit, and remained with them himself. The acting-gaoler's son sleeps in a small entrance room or passage leading into the gaol from the front, which the Comptroller-General could see on his visit to the gaol on the 27th last April. This prisoner had none of these complaints to make then, although he was asked same as the others if he had; his statement that some of the warders, when on duty, never fails on the most frivolous pretext, to provoke the prisoners into the commission of some breach of the regulations by which they are reprimanded or punished by the Visiting Justice, is untrue. The Visiting Justice would be more likely under such circumstances to reprimand the warder who had irritated and locked up the prisoner than he would the prisoner.

Although more punishments this year than on previous years, the punishments were principally caused by a prisoner named Robert Jones, before alluded to in this report. Prisoner Jones was a bad character.

If the warders were as bad as Sheridan wishes to make it appear it is strange that with the same warders we were for three years with only one punishment of three days on half rations, and with as many prisoners in the gaol as last year.

JAMES ANDERSON,  
Acting-gaoler.

Papers may be put away.—H.M'L., 28/2/84.





1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

INTIMACY WITH FEMALE PRISONERS IN GAOLS.

(PAPERS, MINUTES, DEPOSITIONS, &c.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 March, 1884.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 29th November, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A Return of all papers, minutes, depositions, &c., connected with complaints against persons suspected during the past year of having been intimate with female prisoners during their incarceration in Darlinghurst, Tamworth, or any other gaol in this Colony.”

(*Mr. A. G. Taylor.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Elizabeth Hughes, prisoner, Tamworth Gaol, to Gaoler, preferring charge against Warder Paget of improper conduct towards female prisoners, with minute. 12 April, 1883 .....	2
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## INTIMACY WITH FEMALE PRISONERS IN GAOLS.

### No. 1.

Elizabeth Hughes, prisoner, to The Gaoler, Tamworth Gaol.

Sir,

Tamworth Gaol, Friday, 12 April, 1883.

I most respectfully beg leave to say with much personal pain and regret in being thus obliged to make the following truthful statement relative to Mr. Paget, warder of the Tamworth Gaol.

In justification of my own conscience I do not desire to conceal the facts connected with the case.

Thus some few weeks ago, I cannot exactly specify the time or date of the occurrence, I saw Mr. Paget enter the cell in which I and my other female prisoner had been sleeping.

My companion, Mary Smith, asked him (Mr. Paget) by what means he contrived to enter our cell at such an unusual hour, in answer to which question he told her he entered by using the key of the tower. The last time he visited our cell I was asleep, and when I awoke I saw him leave our cell something about 4 o'clock, a.m. Mr. Paget—he had no boots on then. He told my fellow prisoner not to disturb me from my sleep, fearing that I should recognise him, lest I should inform on him, and that he could get out without my being aware of his nocturnal visit.

Necessity obliged me to get up at 4 o'clock a.m., and then I recognised Mr. Paget, whom I saw distinctly in the light. He *never* spoke to me at the time but went out and brought in some coffee to the cell, which he offered first to Mary Smith and requested me to partake of the same, to which I objected. Mr. Paget requested of Mary Smith to influence me if possible, to use her influence with me in advising me to conceal the circumstance of his visit. The first time Mr. Paget came he did not succeed in gaining an entrance to our cell, but he had recourse to a screw-driver; I asked him what he was doing there, when my female companion told me to be silent, that he was using the screw-driver to get the bolt off. I put my head to the port-hole, and made the remark, "Sir, if any one saw you just now what would become of you?" In reply to the above remark he gave me to understand that if it were known then by any person officiating in the building, and find him in the act, he would rise arms; at the same time he put his hands to his hip, much as to say that his pistol would soon destroy life, when no eye seemed to gaze on him, it being dark just then.

I made the remark if any poor fellow should require a physician at that hour, in his absence, what would be the result. He said, "I am responsible for my own conduct, and consequently you have nothing to do with this business."

He requested of Mary Smith to take no notice of anything I said; that she (Mary Smith) was the person on whom he would rely for being quite firm in this case; and that he would trust her word to keep secrecy, knowing that if it should come to light he would be painfully obliged to resign his office. I saw Mary Smith give him socks on various occasions, and other trifling circumstances (such as throwing pebbles at her), and wondered why such familiarity existed between them.

He paid her a visit one night some time since, and presented her with grapes. I would not give her permission to accept the said grapes. He felt quite indignant through this refusal of his grapes and made the remark "when he offered them again it would be a long period."

Mr. Paget did not pay any more nightly visits, but passed the remark that I was the chief cause of his being treated with such uncalled-for contempt. I have now intruded too long on your limited time and trust, Sir, you will defend me in the truth.

I have, &c.,

ELIZABETH HUGHES.

P.S.—I often saw him in very serious conversation with Mary Smith, and wondered what the result of their conversation would lead to; I passed no remarks just then, but I see now with much regret that this seems a most serious offence, both as regards his own personal character and perhaps the loss of his situation.—E. HUGHES, Tamworth Gaol.

I almost forgot to say that Mary Smith inquired of Mr. Paget what he would do with the key, when he made the remark that he would do away with it.—E. HUGHES, Tamworth Gaol.

On the above complaint I charge warder Paget with improper conduct towards the female prisoners, and respectfully request the Visiting Justice to hold an inquiry.

DONALD M'LEAN,  
Gaoler.

14/4/83.

### No. 2.

Mr. D. L. M'Lean to The Gaoler, Tamworth.

My dear Father,

Sydney, 13 April, 1883.

Your letter came to hand this morning. In reply, Mollie says Paget was in the cell three times. The first Mollie heard was when the German woman was in a separate cell. That was about the time we left Tamworth, Mrs. Hughes was speaking to him through the C door or window, and she invited him in, but he did not get in that night. Two nights after (*i.e.*, the next night he was on duty) Mollie was awake by him treading on her toes. He said improper things to her, and she said if he did not stop she would tell Mrs. M'Lean. He and Mrs. Hughes then went outside, and remained some time. Hughes said if Mollie told she would get six months more, consequently she was too frightened to tell. The coffee was given to Hughes through the window in a todd, and Mollie received her share.

On

On another occasion he gave Hughes a water-melon. Hughes told Mollie she got some grapes, but she never saw them.

Mollie never asked him how he got into the cell, and never saw him with a screw-driver—she thinks he must have had a key. None of the other men had anything to do with it.

We are sorry your men are so unworthy of the treatment they receive at your hands, and we trust he or others will receive the punishment they justly deserve.

\* \* \* \* \*

I am, &c.,

D. L. M'LEAN.

For Comptroller-General's information, *vide* telegrams of date—D. W. IRVING, V.J., B.C., 17 April, 1883.

### No. 3.

#### Evidence taken at Inquiry held by Visiting Justice, Tamworth Gaol.

INQUIRY by the Visiting Justice, Tamworth Gaol, held 16th April, 1883, on a charge made against Warden Henry Paget, on the information furnished by a female prisoner (Elizabeth Hughes) of improper conduct on his Warder Henry Paget's having entered the women's cells at various times on the night he (Warder H. Paget) was on duty.

*Elizabeth Hughes* states: I have nothing to add to the letter I have addressed to the gaoler; all I have stated therein is true; I cannot fix the time nearer than that it was early in this year when these things took place.

In reply to *warder Paget*: The letter was written at the gaoler's suggestion by a female prisoner named Harris; I had told the matter to the gaoler, and he told me to get my complaint stated in writing; the reason I did not mention the matter before was that Mollie was getting a situation and I thought it might go against her; and I understood from Mollie that you had wished to use her influence with me not to say anything about this matter; after you falsely accused me of receiving a letter and reading it I did not care about keeping silence in this matter any longer.

To the *Visiting Justice*: I did not see the warder with a screw-driver; Mollie said he had a screw-driver, and the warder said he had a screw-driver, when I spoke of what would he do if anyone saw him, &c.

By the *Visiting Justice*: I charge the warder with being twice in the women's cells, and with before that attempting to get in by using a screw-driver; the last time Warder Paget was in the cell I did not hear him come in; I did not know how long he was in; I only awakened and saw him going out; I do not know how he locked the door—it was locked by him, as it was locked after he was gone; the first time Warder Paget came in he was talking to Mollie Smith, and I did not hear the door unlocked; he came into the cell, and made some remarks to Mollie Smith that he would not mind stopping with her an hour or two, or words to that effect; that he would like to pass the time with her that night as his wife was not in a fit and proper state; Warder Paget did not remain that night—he stayed about 10 minutes; I do not know how long he had been in the cell on the last occasion, as I only saw him leaving the cell.

Taken before me, this 16th April, 1883,—

ELIZABETH HUGHES.

D. WILLIAMSON IRVING, P.M., Visiting Justice.

*William Bradford* states: On the morning of Tuesday, the 10th instant, warder Paget told me that on the previous day when he was on tower duty he saw prisoner Cardwell throw a piece of paper screwed up into the female prisoner's yard, and that he saw female prisoner Hughes go and pick it up and take it inside; I immediately said you should have taken notice of this at the time, and called to me or some one else to see into the matter; Warder Paget admitted he ought to have done this; I said I would make the matter known to Mrs. M'Lean; I saw Miss M'Lean shortly afterwards, and told her to tell her mother what warder Paget had told me; some time afterwards Mrs. M'Lean came to me at the gate and told me; prisoner Hughes denied all knowledge of the piece of paper, but stated she had something much worse than that to tell of Warder Paget; I called Cardwell, and he also denied the matter of the piece of paper; on the following day Mrs. M'Lean asked me to come to the female prisoner's yard to hear what prisoner Hughes had to say about warder Paget; I did so, and in presence of Mrs. M'Lean prisoner Hughes stated much in the same words as in her letter, addressed to the gaoler, that warder Paget had been in the women's cell; as Mrs. Hughes mentioned, Paget said he used the tower key; I asked the warder in the tower if the small key that was fastened to the large one was still there; the warder said "No, the small key is not here"; I inquired of the other warders about this small key, and they said it had been missing some time; I then took the small key in use in the tower of which the missing one was a duplicate, and tried it in the lock of the outer cell door of the women's ward, and found it fitted the padlock and would lock and unlock it; this tower padlock key would *not* lock and unlock the inner cell-doors of the women's ward; the latter is a different padlock altogether and smaller.

In reply to *warder Paget*: When I call the missing key a duplicate I do so because it was left in the tower in order that the warder might let himself out in a case of emergency, and would open the tower padlock; I have not known the emergency key to be used in my time to open the tower padlock; I could not say if that missing key was exactly like the one in use or not; I produce the key lately in use on the tower doors, and the emergency key which was in the other tower; they do not correspond, and yet they both unlock the tower padlocks.

In reply to *Visiting Justice*: The locks have been shifted since this case began, and I have mixed them altogether, so I cannot produce the lock and key belonging to the women's cell outer-door; I have seen a mark on the screw nail in the women's cell-door; it looks like a mark made by a screw-driver, but it might be made with any other strong tool; I do not know how long these marks had been on the screw head; I looked first at the lock on the day I heard Hughes' statement.

WILLIAM BRADFORD.

Made before me, this 16th April, 1883,—

D. WILLIAMSON IRVING, P.M., Visiting Justice.

D.

*D. M'Lean*, gaoler, states: I spoke to Mr. Bradford with reference to the paper said to be passed in by the male prisoner; Mr. Bradford said that Cardwell (he understood from Paget) had gone to the foot of the tower to take his (Paget's) urinal tin, and it was then that he threw the piece of paper to Hughes; I beg to point out that, by warder Paget's not making this matter of the paper known to his superiors until the following day all hopes of finding any paper was done away with, and it is impossible now to determine whether there was any such occurrence or not, as the prisoners concerned deny now doing it; since hearing of Hughes' complaint I wrote to my son, in whose service Molly now is, and I have a letter from him in which Molly's statements are given; I produce the letter; the letter is read to Warder Paget, and he is told that the attendance of the girl Mollie Smith will be procured.

The suspension of warder Paget is confirmed until such time as the charge is disposed of.  
Made before me, this 16th April, 1883,—  
DONALD M'LEAN.  
D. WILLIAMSON IRVING.

20 April, 1883.

*Mary Huber*, a female prisoner, states: About three months ago—a week or so after my trial—warder Paget threw a parcel containing coffee and sugar, mixed up, from the tower into the women's yard; Mrs. Hughes and Molly were fellow-prisoners of mine at that time; the coffee parcel was thrown to Mrs. Hughes, who picked it up; about a week or two before this, one night, about 4 o'clock in the morning, Mary Smith awakened me and gave me some hot coffee; I asked Mrs. Hughes who gave the coffee; she would not tell me; two days after Mary Smith said, "If you don't tell Mrs. Hughes I will show you who gave the coffee"; warder Paget was in the tower, and Mary Smith winked in his direction; I never heard any one in the cells at night—I mean any man; I was in a separate cell from Mrs. Hughes and Mary Smith; at the time it is said warder Paget was in the cell with Mary Smith and Mrs. Hughes, I heard Mollie Smith two different nights begging and praying Mrs. Hughes not to tell Mrs. M'Lean about warder Paget being in the cell.

*In reply to warder Paget*: The coffee thrown into the yard was used; Mrs. Hughes asked me, and I made it; the coffee was in a handkerchief; I don't know what came of the handkerchief; Mrs. Hughes, I believe, washed it; I don't know whether she gave it back or has it now; Molly Smith did strike me on the face; I had some words with her; Mary Smith threw a little stone into the men's yard, and I had words with her; I said, "I never had any coffee thrown to me," and other things I said about the coffee; Molly Smith then struck me in the face, and said I was a liar; I had a quarrel with Mary Smith about thirty days after my trial; she abused me and said I was a woman of bad character; she attacked me in the cell; this was between 6 and 9; about half-past 7 I called to you (Warder Paget) three times to call Mrs. M'Lean, and you would not come; Mary Smith then called you, and you came at once; Mary Smith says Mary Hubert has started a fight, and you then went for Mrs. M'Lean, who put me in a separate cell; I don't know whether you would not come or did not come; I sung out all I could and you did not come; when Mary Smith called out you came at once.

*In reply to Gaoler*: I never saw warder Paget making signs from the tower to Mary Smith, nor she to him.

*In reply to warder Paget*: I did see you and Mary Smith talking together; you were outside the yard and Mary Smith was inside, close to you; Mrs. Hughes was inside the cell at the time; this was one evening.

*In reply to question by the Gaoler*: I remember telling you (Mr. M'Lean) about the coffee from the tower, but you would not believe me.  
MEURI GUBINI.

Taken before me, this 20th April, 1883,—  
D. WILLIAMSON IRVING, Visiting Justice.

*D. M'Lean*, gaoler, states: At the time the prisoner Mary Huber told me about the coffee from the tower she was just sentenced, and she was very irritable, protesting against her sentence, &c., and she was inclined to quarrel with the other women, and they with her, and thinking there were faults on both sides I did not credit Mary Huber's statement against the warder about the coffee; I did talk to Senior-warder Bradford and other officers, and was confirmed in my deciding to give no credence to Mary Huber's statement.

*In reply to warder Paget*: Mary Huber did tell me about your talking to Mollie Smith, but I could get no confirmation of it and did not believe it; Mary Huber never told me of your having had washing done in the women's yard; now I recollect it I did bring the prisoner Mary Hubert before the Acting Visiting Justice for her statements and irritable state, and Mr. Garland spoke to her.

Made before me, this 20th April, 1883,—  
DONALD M'LEAN.  
D. WILLIAMSON IRVING, P.M.

All this case depends upon the corroboration. Mollie Smith giving her statement at a distance from Hughes, and the thing having cropped up since her leaving the prison may furnish. There is no reliable evidence as to the keys. I beg to point out that almost any padlock key will unlock a padlock of the very common things in use on those cell-doors; in fact, a bent nail will lift the tumbler of a common padlock.  
D. WILLIAMSON IRVING,  
Visiting Justice.

No. 4.

Telegram from Visiting Justice, Tanworth Gaol, to Comptroller-General of Prisons.  
17 April, 1883.

AM holding inquiry into charges against warder Paget for being several times at night in women's cells, Charge rests on evidence of female prisoner Hughes, of worst character. A letter\* put in by gaoler from his son, containing statements made in Sydney by half-caste girl, Mollie Smith, a former cell-mate with Hughes at time of charge. I cannot take such evidence. The girl should be sent here in order to be cross-examined by warder Paget. Might I not send evidence taken, and the Comptroller-General examine girl in Paget's presence? In any case Paget should be removed. Girl's statement by day's post. Address in master's letter.

No. 5.

\* See No. 2.

## No. 5.

Telegram from Visiting Justice, Tamworth Gaol, to Comptroller-General of Prisons.  
18 April, 1883.

NOTHING could be ascertained as to means of entry. The padlock in use at time of alleged time of entry had been removed and mixed up with others, and could not be pointed out to me. There was no proof when the key said to be missing from tower was missing. Persons entering would be obliged to open corridor padlock and cell padlock. These locks were of different sizes. As far as my opinion is worth, if woman's evidence separately taken tallies and bears stamp of truth absence of proof of means of entry with such common padlocks would not clear warder. If woman's evidence doubtful the difficulty of opening two locks would leave charge not proved.

## No. 6.

Telegram from Deputy Comptroller of Prisons to Visiting Justice, Tamworth Gaol.  
19 April, 1883.

PLEASE direct warder Paget to proceed to Sydney, and report himself at this office, and forward papers in reference to case. It is desirable to know how Paget succeeded in entering cells—what were the means used. Girl will be examined in Paget's presence as suggested.

## No. 7.

Telegram from Visiting Justice, Tamworth Gaol, to Comptroller-General of Prisons.  
20 April, 1883.

WARDER Paget will present himself at Office of Prisons, Tuesday, 10 a.m.. Papers by this post. No evidence of means of entry, but easy to open padlocks with key, or even bent wire, I think.

## No. 8.

The Gaoler, Tamworth, to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Sir,

Her Majesty's Gaol, Tamworth, 21 April, 1883.

I have the honor to request that the locks on the attached requisition be sent as soon as convenient, as, owing to late disclosures, the necessity for Chubbs' locks, at least on the outside doors and gates, is proved. The only locks in use at present are the common padlock, and, although there is a difference, the whole is so plain, and no doubt many more locks made on the same principle, that duplicate keys could easily be found, and an unprincipled man could operate on those locks without being detected unless the parties concerned informed, which is not always done, and an upright man might be blamed and punished for the doings of a wicked man if not found out in time. I candidly confess that I never thought that an officer would be found in the Prison Service so low as to use duplicate keys for immoral purposes with the lowest class of criminals; but from the various circumstances I am forced to the conclusion that such has been done in this gaol; and for these reasons I make the application for Chubbs' locks, for which there is no duplicate key.

I have, &c.,

DONALD M'LEAN,

Gaoler.

*Urgent.* Requisition sent to Stores, 23/4/83.—H.W., D.C.P.

## No. 9.

The Deputy Comptroller of Prisons to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Department of Prisons, New South Wales,

Comptroller-General's Office, Sydney, 24 April, 1883.

WARDER Paget presented himself at this office this morning, and the accompanying statement was made by Mary Smith in his presence.

No direct evidence of means by which Paget entered the cell; but it will be seen by the Visiting Justice's telegram that it was easy to open padlocks, which were common, with another key or a piece of bent wire. The duplicate tower-key may have been used. (See Bradford's evidence.)

As the prison is regarded as unsafe with the padlocks now in use, an *urgent requisition* has been sent to the Superintendent of Stores for a supply of Chubbs' locks, to supersede the old ones.

It would appear, by Mary Smith's answers to Paget's last question, that the matron went out one evening leaving the corridor open, and that is supposed to be the first time that Paget entered the women's cell.

Warder Paget's written statement herewith.

HENRY WAGER,

D.C.P.

Comptroller-General's Office, Sydney, 24 April, 1883.

*Mary Smith states*:—She is living at present at Mrs. M'Lean's, Glebe Point, Sydney; she was previously a prisoner confined in Tamworth Gaol, undergoing a sentence of twelve months; I know the warder present; his name is Mr. Paget; he was warder in Tamworth Gaol; about a month ago I occupied a cell with Lizzie Hughes; Mr. Paget was on duty until 9 o'clock; that was the first time he opened the cell-door; he asked me to go out; I refused him, but Lizzie Hughes did; I did not see anything improper between the warder and Lizzie Hughes; she came back into her cell; he locked the door and went away; about a week afterwards the warder came again to our cell; I do not know the time; he opened the door and came in; he brought some coffee into the cell with him; he gave me some, and also Lizzie Hughes, and asked me after he gave me the coffee to let him go to bed with me; I did not; I refused; he then went out and shut the door again; I do not know how he got into the cell; he spoke to Mrs. Hughes before leaving; within a week afterwards he came again and asked me a lot of questions; he asked me to let him go to bed with me; I again refused; he sat down in the cell after he asked me; Lizzie Hughes was present; he did not remain long, only about a minute; he then went away; one night he came into the cell without me hearing him at all; the second time the warder (Paget) came into the cell he caught hold of me by the arms, and asked me to allow him to go to bed with me; I did not let him; Mrs. Hughes was present at this time.

By

*By D.C.P.* : The first time he came to the cell I asked him how he got into the cell ; he would not tell me, but showed me the lock ; he had his boots off when he came into the cell ; Mrs. Hughes was never asleep when the warder came into the cell ; I never heard him trying to get into the cell before the time I saw him there ; Mrs. Hughes used to speak to the warder through the port-hole ; I do not know whether he was then trying to get into the cell ; Mrs. Hughes told me when she came in after being out with the warder that if I told I would get six months more ; I never saw the warder with a screw-driver trying to get into the cell ; on another occasion he brought me some water-melon and grapes ; I did not have any of the water-melon ; Mrs. Hughes was with me at the time ; I never did any washing for the warder ; he told me not to say anything about what was going on ; I know a prisoner named Mary Huber ; I used to quarrel with her ; I never struck her, but I told her she was a woman of bad character ; I never saw the warder throw any coffee into the yard for any of the prisoners ; I saw Mrs. Hughes giving Mary Huber some of the coffee that the warder brought us ; Mrs. Hughes told Mrs. Huber that the warder brought it to her ; I never gave the warder any socks ; I never saw anything indecent between Mrs. Hughes and the warder.

*By Warder Paget* : I recollect having a row with Mrs. Huber ; I do not know how long that was after her sentence ; I never struck Mrs. Huber in the yard ; Mrs. Huber never called me a nigger, but she has called me improper names ; Mr. Coulston was on the tower on the occasion that I quarrelled with Mrs. Huber ; I was bad friends with Mrs. Huber all the time I was in prison with her ; I only spoke a few words to her before coming away ; I never had any occasion to think that the warder was bad friends with Mrs. M'Lean, the matron ; I remember a lizard running up the wall ; I threw some pebbles at it ; this happened while I was in the yard ; Mrs. M'Lean, my mistress, asked me some questions respecting the charges made by Mrs. Hughes against the warder ; Mr. M'Lean never spoke to me about the matter until yesterday morning, when he told me I would have to come to this office and speak the truth ; Mrs. M'Lean was asking me questions, and Mr. M'Lean was taking the answers down on paper ; I never had any conversation with Mrs. Hughes about the matter before I left the gaol ; Miss M'Lean (Lizzie) told me about a row the warder had with Mrs. M'Lean, the matron, about a goat ; I heard one of the prisoners (Mary Huber) say that the warder had washing done in the gaol, but I never saw any of it ; I saw your wife ; I know her through seeing her with Mrs. M'Lean, and bringing meals for the warder to the gaol ; I never said I would come back to Tamworth respecting the matter.

The warder did not have his boots off the first time he came into the cell, but each time afterwards.

Mrs. M'Lean went out one evening and left the corridor door open, and that was the first time the warder ever came to the cell ; I do not know whether the cell-door was locked, but I could see the corridor was not.

MARY SMITH.

This statement of Mary Smith was made before me, at }  
 Sydney, this 24th day of April, 1883,— }  
 HENRY WAGER,  
 Deputy Comptroller.

To the Comptroller-General of Prisons,—

Sir,

Sydney, 24 April, 1883.

In giving my explanation in reference to the charge preferred against me by Mrs. E. Hughes, now a prisoner in H.M. Gaol, Tamworth, I beg to state that it is false, with the exception of the first occasion, which is true. At that time spoken of I was on duty until 9 p.m., post No. 2. As soon as the other officers had left the Gaol I, as I always do, go around and try all doors and locks, and I found the doors of the women's wing open, with the exception of the cell-door, which was bolted. The lock was in the staple, not shut, but it was locked. I removed the lock, thinking it was broken, but it was not. Prisoners spoke to me. I asked if they knew how they came to be left in that manner. They replied, "Mrs. M'Lean went away in a hurry, and must have forgot them." I think it was Mrs. Hughes that answered my questions. I never entered the cell. I then locked the cell-door with the key of the front gate ; the other keys would not fit any of the other locks, so I had to leave them open until Mrs. M'Lean came home, they having all gone out in their buggy. As soon as she came home I told her. She said "she must have forgot them in her hurry, but as there was no harm done I need not say anything about it," and, as I now regret, I did not. Had I an immoral inclination I could have exhibited it then ; but, as the last witness says, "I did not stay a minute."

Mrs. Hughes also states that she frequently saw Mary Smith throwing pebbles at me. That is not true, but on one occasion she did throw some at a lizard that was on the outer wall under the tower where I was on duty.

She also states she did not report this misconduct before because Mary Smith was about to get a situation. Mary Smith was engaged by Mrs. M'Lean, jun., in Christmas week for twelve months. The agreement was made while Mr. and Mrs. M'Lean, jun., was on a visit to Tamworth.

She also states it was early in the year, and Mary Smith says "a month ago." Not one of the occasions have been dated by either of the prisoners, or by the duty-book. I might prove that I was not on duty when they may have occurred ; I myself do not remember seeing a key (a spare key) in the tower mentioned since I did duty there, and often wondered what the one spare key was for in the other tower ; Mr. Bradford never saw the missing key, and Mr. M'Lean says he has not seen it for one year and six months. The tower key and spare key are not alike, and would not open one lock ; and no evidence was shown to prove that the lost one would open the lock of the female wing or not ; I asked for the lock, but the plea was they could not find it. If the key was as described it would then only open one lock, the outside one but not the inside one, they being smaller ones. Mary Huber admits that Mary Smith struck her ; she also states I was on the tower at the time ; this is contradicted by Mary Smith ; she states warder Coulson was on the tower when they quarrelled. Mary Huber also stated that Mrs. Hughes used the coffee thrown into the yard, and yet Mrs. Hughes was seen give it to Mr. Bradford in a plate, and I saw him carry it into Mr. M'Lean's office previous to being suspended. I admit, soon after going to the gaol, giving the prisoners a piece of water-melon ; at that time I did not think there was any harm in it, but never gave them anything after ; I never gave them any coffee. The coffee in the plate was not brought

brought forward at all after Mary Huber gave her evidence. I on one occasion heard the prisoners (the women) talking about making a charge up against me. I heard Mrs. Hughes say, "You see if we don't; we got one man discharged from here, and if we don't this one we will make it very hot for him if Molly (meaning Mary Smith) only keeps her brains together." I did not take much notice of it at the time as such is usual among the prisoners.

It would be a very foolish for me to report Mrs. Hughes if I knew she could report me. The charge against me is one of conspiracy from beginning to end. Mrs. Hughes did not write the report herself, for several days another prisoner (Mrs. Harris) was helping her to put it together.

I often saw the M'Leans giving the prisoners melons, &c. I never gave them any grapes or coffee. I am a married man, my wife is young and healthy, and have no occasion to go among prostitutes and criminals. I beg you will not give credence to the report against me, but sincerely hope you will take a favourable view of the matter, and take into consideration my past good character and remove me to another gaol for to resume duty forthwith.

HENRY PAGET.

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No. 10.

Minute of Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Dubbo, 30 April, 1883.

THE evidence, although from persons by character unreliable, is very circumstantial, and is much corroborated by the concurrence in detail of that given at Tamworth and in Sydney.

Had I but one decision to make it would inevitably be dismissal. I have determined to allow the warder the option of resignation. If he does not accept he is discharged. He can have pay to the date of this decision being communicated to him.

HAROLD MACLEAN,  
Comptroller-General.

Paget informed.

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No. 11.

Mr. H. Paget to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Sir,

H.M. Gaol, Tamworth, 1 May, 1883.

I beg to resign my situation as a warder in Tamworth gaol, and hope that you will be pleased to accept the same from this date, and trusting you will give me certificate of past service.

HENRY PAGET.

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No. 12.

Telegram from Gaoler, Tamworth, to Comptroller-General of Prisons.

5 May, 1883.

PLEASE inform me if Paget has any claim to the 1s. per day now given to the warders?

Paget may have the increase of 1s. per diem. Paget's defaulter sheet is required at this office.—  
HENRY WAGER, D.C.P., B.C., 7/5/83. The Gaoler, Tamworth. Paget's defaulter sheet herewith.—  
D.M'L., gaoler, Tamworth Gaol, 9/5/83. The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

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No. 13.

The Governor, Sydney Gaol, to The Comptroller-General of Prisons.

Sir,

Sydney Gaol, 12 November, 1883.

I do myself the honor to report a most painful and distressing circumstance, which in the first instance was told me by the Rev. Canon Rich, and I beg leave to lay before you reports from the Matron and Sub-matron, and prisoner C— W—. The case is an accusation by a prisoner, C— W—, that she is pregnant by the Matron's son, G— C—, a lad eighteen years of age.

W— was employed as servant to the Matron, to whom you gave permission in August, 1878, for her two sons to reside at her quarters. G— C— was then only thirteen years old.

I anticipate that you will hold an immediate inquiry.

W— says that the illicit intercourse only took place once, at the Matron's quarters, while Mrs. C— was visiting the wing, in April last, and that she is now seven months *enciente*.

I cannot express the pain with which I received this statement. The high opinion I had and have of Mrs. C— made the catastrophe more painful.

I have, &c.,

J. C. READ,

Governor, Sydney Gaol.

I will visit Darlinghurst Gaol at 5 p.m. to-day respecting this matter.—H.M'L., B.C., 12/11/83.  
The Governor, H.M. Gaol, Darlinghurst.

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[Enclosure No. 1.]

Mrs. F. M. C— to The Governor, Darlinghurst Gaol.

Sir,

Female Wing, Darlinghurst, 10 November, 1883.

Upon receiving the accompanying report from the Sub-matron, I saw and interrogated the prisoner named in the C— W— margin, who was employed as servant in my quarters until the latter end of April last, when I sent her away in consequence of suspecting her of writing to the male prisoners clandestinely.

It is my painful duty to inform you at once she alleges she is pregnant by my son, aged 18 years last July.

I have been so unceasing in my vigilance I cannot conceive how it could have taken place, and am completely stunned by this allegation. Feeling it necessary after this dreadful business that my sons should reside outside the Gaol I made arrangements for their immediate removal.

I am deeply pained and grieved that it should have happened.

Yours, &c.,

F. M. C—.

[Enclosure

## [Enclosure No. 2.]

The Sub-matron to The Matron.

Madam,  
 I beg to state for your information on yesterday morning prisoner C— W— came to me and said that she wished to tell me something—that she should have to tell me or the Reverend Canon Rich that she was going to have a baby.  
 Female Wing, 10 November, 1883.  
 Yours, &c.,  
 CATHERINE COSTELLOE,  
 Sub-matron.

## [Enclosure No. 3.]

C— W— (prisoner) to The Governor, Darlinghurst Gaol.

Sir,  
 Darlinghurst Gaol, 1883.  
 I have been at the Matron's for one year and six months as a servant, and I am sorry to tell you, Sir, that I am about to have a child within two months from now, and the Matron's youngest son is the father of it. I am not going to defend myself in any way. I know I have done wrong. Will you be kind enough to have me taken before him, and I could ask him more than I can write. Will you be so kind as to send me to some other gaol? I have been here for two years and seven months. All this happened in month of April, 1883, in the morning at 8 a.m., and when the matron was going her rounds, and near at night. I know that I am older than he is, and I told him so, and I begged of him not to make my lot any harder than it was. I told him that I was a mother, and I hoped to go home to my husband, and try to do better, and I told him for his mother's sake not to commit adultery with me. I begged of him not to do so in God's name. He cannot defend it before me. All I can say that I am sorry; I ought to have told the Matron. I may tell you I have not a friend in the world. I ask no mercy; all I ask is to be sent from the place. I committed adultery \*three times with the Matron's son. I cannot say any more to-day.  
 Yours, &c.,  
 C— W—.

## [Enclosure No. 4.]

Particulars of Conviction and Prison History of C— W—, a prisoner in Sydney Gaol:—

Name of Prisoner .....	C— W—, alias W—.
Born ... { Where .....	Tasmania.
{ When .....	1851.
Convicted ... { Where .....	Dubbo C. C.
{ When .....	1st April, 1881.
Offence .....	Manslaughter.
Sentence .....	3½ years, H.L., Sydney Gaol.
Judge .....	Dowling.

Previous convictions. Nil.  
 Punishments. Nil.

Sydney Gaol, 12 Nov., 1883.

J. C. READ,  
 Governor.

## No. 14.

## Minute of Comptroller-General of Prisons.

I HAVE made personal inquiry into this painful matter, and interrogated the Governor of the Gaol, the matron, the sub-matron, and prisoner W— herself.

The matron informed me that her son G— C— has admitted to the truth of the prisoner's allegation. Thus no room was left for formal inquiry or evidence in the case.

Although some discrepancy exists in the self-contradictory statement of the prisoner and admission of the lad as to the circumstances, the discrepancy does not seem to be material to the issue.

It is a most serious thing that such an occurrence should have taken place in so carefully ordered an establishment as Darlinghurst Gaol.

The fact of young C— being not an officer of this Department precludes any action for his punishment.

While my knowledge of Mrs. C— — in her most conscientious and highly efficient discharge of her most difficult duties—leads me to accept her protestation that she had endeavoured to exercise the utmost vigilance in respect of the presence of her sons in her quarters, I am with much regret constrained to say—as now must be obvious to herself—that she failed in guarding her precautions from the weak point that has admitted of this most untoward event. Mrs. C— should have taken such measures as would have rendered it impossible for a female prisoner to be in the quarters in her absence when one of her sons, by not starting as it appears to have been the case in the present instance, or by starting and returning, could also be there. This could have been simply effected by ordering the servant to the wing when she went out on duty.

For the purpose of record and full comprehension of the case it may here be mentioned that both by the statement of the prisoner and of the lad it appears that the occurrence took place after 8 o'clock a.m., when Mrs. C— had started on her rounds, believing that her son was simultaneously starting for business, the prisoner at the time being below stairs in the kitchen.

It is desirable to remove the prisoner from Darlinghurst. Let her be transferred to Maitland.

Send to the Governor of the Gaol for his information, and to be read by Mrs. C—, who at the same time may be assured, notwithstanding this unhappy occurrence, of my unbroken confidence.

B.C., The Governor, Darlinghurst Gaol.

H. M'L.,  
 13/11/83.

## No. 15.

## Minute of Minister of Justice.

THE painful circumstance disclosed in these papers is much to be regretted, and I am disposed to adopt the view of the Comptroller-General as to the light in which he regards the action of Mrs. C—. Such precautions should, however, be taken, and instructions given, as will obviate as completely as practicable the possibility of such an occurrence being repeated. I have had a personal interview with the Comptroller-General, who will take the requisite steps.

H.E.C.,  
 17/11/83.

\* W— told me distinctly that this only occurred once, when she said the lad took advantage of her position.—J. C. READ, Governor.



1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.

(ANNUAL RETURNS UNDER 103RD SECTION OF.)

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

## METROPOLITAN AND HUNTER DISTRICT.

SYDNEY.  
CAMPBELLTOWN.  
WINDSOR.  
PARRAMATTA.  
PENRITH.

NEWCASTLE.  
MAITLAND.  
SINGLETON.  
MUSWELLBROOK.  
SCONE.

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

GOULBURN.  
YASS.  
WOLLONGONG.  
KIAMA.  
NOWRA.  
MILTON.  
QUEANBEYAN.  
GUNNING.

COOMA.  
BOMBALA.  
EDEN.  
BEGA.  
BRAIDWOOD.  
MOBUYA.  
MOSS VALE.

## SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

GRENFELL.  
YOUNG.  
GUNDAGAI.  
TUMUT.  
WAGGA WAGGA.  
ALBURY.  
COROWA.

NARRANDERA.  
DENILIKUIN.  
BURROWA.  
MOAMA.  
COOTAMUNDRA.  
HAY.

## WESTERN DISTRICT.

DUBBO.  
WELLINGTON.  
ORANGE.  
FORBES.  
CARCOAR.

BATHURST.  
HILL END.  
MOLONG.  
MUDGEE.  
HARTLEY.

## NORTHERN DISTRICT.

TAMWORTH.  
ARMIDALE.  
GLEN INNES.  
CASINO.  
KEMPSEY.  
PORT MACQUARIE.  
\*WINGHAM.  
MACLEAN.

GRAFTON.  
INVERELL.  
TENTERFIELD.  
EMMAVILLE.  
BINGERA.  
WARRIALDA.  
LISMORE.  
TAREE.

## NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

COONABARABRAN.  
COONAMBLE.  
BOURKE.  
WILCANNIA.  
MURRURUNDI.  
NARRABRI.

GUNNEDAH.  
WALGETT.  
BALRANALD.  
WENTWORTH.  
HILLSTON.

\*This Court has been transferred to Taree.

## DISTRICT COURTS ACT

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the DISTRICT COURT holden at  
of the

The nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Costs of the Suits.	Place, Date, and Duration of Sittings.				
		Place.	Date.	Duration of Sittings.		
				Days.	Hours.	Minutes.
Goods sold and delivered...1,967	966 cases, in which the sum sued for did not exceed £5 ..... 213 6 6	Sydney ...	1882. March ...	18	109	55
Work and labour ..... 537		" ...	April .....	18	97	55
Money lent, money paid, money had and received 200	701 cases, sum sued for exceeding £5, but not exceeding £10 ..... 242 8 7	" ...	May .....	21	132	11
Rent ..... 111		" ...	June .....	18	78	50
Promissory notes and bills of exchange ..... 328	968 cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30, and no attorney employed ..... 528 7 4	" ...	August ...	22	128	35
Board and lodging ..... 43		" ...	September	20	114	30
Negligence ..... 83	407 cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200, and no attorney employed ..... 425 13 1	" ...	October ...	20	111	10
Breach of agreement ..... 117		" ...	November	18	101	55
Wages ..... 41	324 cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30; verdict for plaintiff, and an attorney employed by him ..... 1,334 4 9	" ...	December.	15	74	19
Freight ..... 4		" ...	1883. February..	17	101	35
Rates ..... 17		TOTAL .....		187	1,050	55
False imprisonment ..... 1	46 cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30; verdict for defendant, and an attorney employed by him ..... 265 10 2					
Trespass ..... 36						
Commission ..... 76						
Slander ..... 34						
Assault ..... 24	91 cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200; verdict for plaintiff, and an attorney employed by him ..... 682 2 9					
Possession of tenement ... 1						
Libel ..... 1						
Trover and detinue ..... 64						
Case ..... 2	18 cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200; verdict for defendant, and an attorney employed by him ..... 148 1 6					
Malicious prosecution ..... 10						
Hire of goods ..... 46						
Guarantee ..... 8	57 cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30; verdict for plaintiff, and an attorney and counsel employed by him ..... 738 5 1					
Interest ..... 6						
Moiety of dividing-fence ... 3						
Agistment ..... 1	43 cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30; verdict for defendant, and an attorney and counsel employed by him ..... 467 15 5					
Damage to personality..... 4						
Bailiff's fees ..... 1						
Non-delivery of goods ..... 1						
Bite of dog ..... 4	118 cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200; verdict for plaintiff, and an attorney and counsel employed by him ..... 2,346 18 3					
Calls on shares ..... 3						
Illegal distress ..... 6						
Deceit..... 2	70 cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200; verdict for defendant, and an attorney and counsel employed by him ..... 1,273 3 7					
Causes of action not specified above ..... 27						
3,809	3,809					£8,665 17 0

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars

Dated this 13th June, 1883.

## OF 1858—(22 Victoria, No. 18.)

SYDNEY, during the twelve months preceding the 1st March, 1858, as required by the 103rd section said Act.

Number of Suits commenced.			Result.		Number of Cases left in Arrear.	Number of Cases tried by Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Number of Cases tried without a Jury.	Number of City Appeals tried.
Commenced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant, including Non-suits.					
3,809	1,617	2,181	1,859	272	60	58	1	2,073	1,706
Amount sued for.	Rehearing of Cases Judgment by default, in consequence of Defendant's absence.	Number of New Trial Motions.	Number of New Trials granted.	The grounds upon which such New Trials were granted.	Number of Appeals to the Supreme Court.	Number of Interpleader Suits.	Number of Issues from the Supreme Court.		
£ s. d. 92,078 1 2	12	15	2	{ 1. Surprise. 1. Absence of material witness. }	15	15	13		

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

J. A. LUCAS,

Registrar, District Court, Sydney.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at CAMPBELLTOWN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold.....	29	£ 423 1 3½	8	...	21	...	21	21	...	£ 84 4 6											
Promissory Notes.....	9	244 10 8	6	...	3	...	3	3	...	32 8 6											
Rent.....	3	70 0 0	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	27 0 0											
Board and Lodging.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10 12 8											
Trespass on Land.....	2	300 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...											
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover.....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 16 10											
Breach of Contract.....	2	70 12 6	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	18 0 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	3	57 1 9	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	9 5 8											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	9 0 0											
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent.....	3	237 8 6	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	16 12 10											
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Totals.....	53	1,802 14 8½	21	1	31	...	31	29	2	210 1 0				Campbelltown	1882. 11 Aug.	1					
															1883. 10 Feb.	1					
																2					

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

H. A. SMITH  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WINDSOR, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	50	420 17 3	27	...	22	...	..	21	1	32 1 10	...	.....	.....	1	Windsor	1882. 3 May ... 11 Oct. ... 12 " ... 1883. 13 Feb. ...	1	3	4	2½	
Promissory Notes .....	6	84 14 9	4	...	1	...	...	1	...	3 13 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent .....	1	3 4 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1 3 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person .....	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1 1 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover .....	5	68 18 1	...	...	4	1	...	1	3	2 12 6	...	.....	.....	1							
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	25 16 9	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1 4 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	34 10 0	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1 1 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent .....	1	17 0 0	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	0 11 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	5	22 7 0	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	2 4 0	...	.....	.....	2							
Totals .....	73	977 7 10	35	...	32	2	30	26	7	45 15 10	...	.....	.....	4	4	9½					

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

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

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at PARRAMATTA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.								
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend- ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.									
																	Days.	Hours.											
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.																			
Goods sold .....	69	1,007 19 8	34	...	31	...	31	30	1	116 14 2	...	.....	.....	4	Parramatta	1882. 8 May ...	3	17½											
Promissory Notes .....	9	279 10 10	3	...	6	...	6	6	...	29 15 4	...	.....	.....	...									16 Oct. ...	3	20½				
Rent .....	7	122 13 0	1	...	6	...	6	2	4	23 3 6	...	.....	.....	...															
Board and Lodging .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	15 8 2	...	.....	.....	...															
Trespass on Land .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	7 18 4	...	.....	.....	...															
Trespass on Person .....	2	221 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 18 2	...	.....	.....	...															
Illegal Distraint .....	2	120 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 18 2	...	.....	.....	...															
Trover .....	3	425 0 0	...	...	3	...	3	1	2	16 8 2	...	.....	.....	...															
Breach of Contract .....	22	374 0 0	10	...	12	...	12	7	5	49 12 8	...	.....	.....	...															
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...															
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...															
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...															
Sales of Live Stock .....	3	53 12 6	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	6 16 8	...	.....	.....	...															
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...															
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...															
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...															
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...															
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...															
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...															
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...															
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...															
Causes of Action not specified above .....	11	1,501 7 0	2	...	9	...	9	3	6	132 7 2	...	.....	.....	...															
Totals .....	129	4,305 3 0	55	...	70	...	70	52	18	401 2 4	...	.....	.....	4															

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

GEO. WICKHAM,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at PENRITH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	34	220 2 2	20	...	14	...	14	13	1	9 13 6	}				Penrith ...							
Promissory Notes .....	2	46 3 3	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 6 0												
Rent .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Board and Lodging .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trespass on Land .....	3	252 14 0	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	2 16 0												
Trespass on Person .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Illegal Distraint .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trover .....	1	6 3 6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0												
Breach of Contract .....	1	1 7 6	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 3 6												
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	5	68 8 0	2	...	3	...	3	3	...	2 5 6												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Commission on Agency .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Sales of Live Stock .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Money lent .....	1	4 6 8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 6												
Partnership .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Interpleader .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Intestacy .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Legacy .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Possession of Tenements .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Replevin .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Consent Jurisdiction .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Causes of Action not specified above .....	14	56 0 6	9	...	5	...	5	3	2	3 17 0												
Totals .....	61	655 5 7	33	...	28	...	28	24	4	20 11 0												

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

J. K. CLEEVE,  
Registrar, District Court.

7

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at NEWCASTLE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.							
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.						
																	Days.	Hours.									
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.																	
Goods sold .....	233	1,809 6 6	91	...	136	...	136	132	4	150 13 6	...	...	...	Newcastle	1882. 12 June... 13 „ ... 28 Aug... 29 „ ... 27 Nov... 28 „ ... 29 „ ... 1883. 27 Feb... 28 „ ... 29 „ ...	1	5½ 5 5½ 5½ 7½ 2 4 6¼ 6½ 6¾	*1	...	* Not yet heard.							
Promissory Notes .....	12	316 12 0	1	...	11	...	11	11	...	19 10 10	...	...	...								6						
Rent .....	5	111 12 2	2	...	3	...	3	3	...	18 5 6	...	...	...														
Board and Lodging .....	3	26 16 6	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	1 6 6	...	...	...														
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Trespass on Person .....	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	8 19 8	...	...	...														
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Trover .....	2	18 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	6 15 4	...	...	...														
Breach of Contract .....	2	52 10 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	6 2 0	...	...	...														
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	15	193 14 6	8	...	7	...	7	4	3	41 11 2	...	...	...														
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	2	300 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	20 3 4	...	...	...														
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	44 18 6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0	...	...	...														
Money lent .....	3	47 9 6	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	1 11 6	...	...	...														
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Possession of Tenements .....	1	25 5 8	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	6 4 4	...	...	...														
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Causes of Action not specified above .....	39	1,113 10 8	22	...	17	...	17	13	4	86 5 11	...	...	...														
Totals .....	319	4,089 16 0	126	...	187	...	187	172	15	368 19 7	...	...	...	6		10	56½	1									

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

WM. GEO. SMITH,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MAITLAND, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

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Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	54	686 13 3	19	...	34	...	34	31	3	37 10 0	...	.....	.....	1	Maitland	1882. 20 June ... 5 Sept. ... 5 Dec. ... 1883. 7 Mar. ...	...	...	1			
Promissory Notes .....	27	740 14 4½	10	...	17	...	17	17	...	24 17 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Rent .....	4	78 4 4	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	2 6 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Board and Lodging .....	2	38 18 6	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 15 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Land .....	9	550 0 0	5	...	3	...	3	2	1	15 2 0	...	.....	.....	1								
Trespass on Person .....	4	410 0 0	1	...	3	...	3	2	1	5 13 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Illegal Distraint.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Breach of Contract .....	9	666 10 0	3	...	6	...	6	3	3	19 2 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	9	133 11 1	...	...	9	...	9	8	1	6 17 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 3 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Commission on Agency .....	1	102 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 4 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Money lent .....	10	464 14 9	2	...	8	...	8	7	1	25 12 6	...	.....	.....	...								
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	13	520 9 10	4	...	9	...	9	6	3	25 1 6	...	.....	.....	...								
Totals .....	143	4,486 16 1½	46	...	95	...	95	82	13	170 3 0	...	.....	.....	2								

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

J. W. LEES,  
Deputy Registrar, District Court.

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A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MUSWELLBROOK, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted				
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.			
																	Days.	Hours.						
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.														
Goods sold .....	4	35 14 5	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 13 0	}	}	}	Muswell- brook .....	}	1882.								
Promissory Notes .....	2	45 13 2	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	8 15 8											17 Mar....	2		
Rent .....				...		...			...												27 June...		1	
Board and Lodging .....				...		...			...												15 Sept....		1	
Trespass on Land .....	3	260 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	37 6 6														
Trespass on Person .....				...		...			...															
Illegal Distrain't .....				...		...			...															
Trover .....				...		...			...															
Breach of Contract .....	1	200 0 0		...	1	...	1	1	...	13 7 2														
Wages, Work, and Labour .....				...		...			...															
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....				...		...			...															
Commission on Agency .....				...		...			...															
Sales of Live Stock .....				...		...			...															
Money lent .....	1	170 0 0		...	1	...	1	1	...	10 9 10														
Partnership .....				...		...			...															
Interpleader .....				...		...			...															
Intestacy .....				...		...			...															
Legacy .....				...		...			...															
Possession of Tenements .....				...		...			...															
Replevin .....				...		...			...															
Consent Jurisdiction .....				...		...			...															
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	20 0 0		...	1	...	1	1	...	8 6 10														
Totals .....	12	731 7 7	5	...	7	...	7	7	...	79 19 0							2	2						

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

T. FOLEY,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at SCONE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.			
																	Days.	Hours.					
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.													
Goods sold .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Promissory Notes .....	1	45 4 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land .....	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	24 17 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 4 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals .....	4	170 1 0	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	15 2 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

J. W. LEES,  
Acting Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GOULBURN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbl-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.					
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.													
Goods sold .....	38	655 5 4	17	...	19	...	19	19	...	42 18 6	...	.....	.....	2	Goulburn..	1882. 5 May ... 6 " ... 8 " ... 9 " ... 31 Aug. ... 1 Sept. ... 2 " ... 4 " ... 21 Dec. ... 22 " ... 23 " ...	11	52½					
Promissory Notes .....	16	503 19 6	4	...	12	...	12	12	...	21 6 0	...	.....	.....	...									
Rent .....	5	86 10 0	1	...	4	...	3	4	...	3 18 0	...	.....	.....	...									
Board and Lodging .....	5	61 11 0	1	...	4	...	4	3	1	2 1 0	...	.....	.....	...									
Trespass on Land .....	27	2,710 0 0	15	...	12	...	3	9	8	48 3 0	...	.....	.....	...									
Trespass on Person .....	..	.....	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	.....	...	.....	.....	...									
Illegal Distraint.....	..	.....	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	.....	...	.....	.....	...									
Trover.....	8	177 0 0	3	...	5	...	1	4	3	2	11 16 6	...	.....	...									
Breach of Contract .....	14	1,148 12 0	7	...	4	...	1	3	4	25 4 0	...	.....	.....	3									
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	23	768 4 2	9	1	12	2	10	8	4	24 16 6	...	.....	.....	1									
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	1	...	..	...	..	..	..	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...									
Commission on Agency .....	2	59 18 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 11 0	...	.....	.....	...									
Sales of Live Stock .....	..	.....	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	.....	...	.....	.....	...									
Money lent.....	2	9 10 6	..	...	1	...	1	1	...	4 5 0	...	.....	.....	1									
Partnership .....	..	.....	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	.....	...	.....	.....	...									
Interpleader .....	1	.....	1	...	..	...	..	..	..	.....	...	.....	.....	...									
Intestacy .....	..	.....	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	.....	...	.....	.....	...									
Legacy .....	..	.....	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	.....	...	.....	.....	...									
Possession of Tenements .....	1	200 0 0	1	...	..	...	..	..	..	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...									
Replevin.....	..	.....	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	.....	...	.....	.....	...									
Consent Jurisdiction .....	..	.....	..	...	..	...	..	..	..	.....	...	.....	.....	...									
Causes of Action not specified above .....	8	257 0 7	3	...	4	...	4	3	1	10 3 0	...	.....	.....	1									
Totals .....	151	6,837 11 1	64	1	78	8	70	66	12	200 2 6	...	.....	.....	8									

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

C. S. ALEXANDER,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at YASS, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	49	399 7 0	7	...	42	...	42	41	1	37 6 10											
Promissory Notes .....	14	418 17 9	2	...	12	...	12	12	...	28 11 4											
Rent .....	3	93 4 0	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	6 6 8											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	4	85 0 0	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	5 19 6											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	1	10 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 7 0											
Breach of Contract .....	2	83 7 10	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	6 13 8											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	10	171 15 7	4	...	6	...	6	6	...	11 15 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	2	400 0 0	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	10 10 8											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money Lent .....	15	208 10 8	6	...	9	...	9	9	...	18 6 4											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	8	88 14 0	1	...	7	...	7	5	2	9 13 6											
Totals .....	108	1,958 16 10	21	...	87	2	85	82	5	136 10 6											

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

A. MONEY FISHER,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WOLLONGONG, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend- ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	66	367 11 0	29	...	35	...	35	35	...	60 5 4	...	.....	.....	2	Wollon- gong.	1882. 10 June 30 Sept. 1883. 9 Feb.	1	2 3½ 5			
Promissory Notes .....	2	33 9 5	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 13 8	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent .....	4	39 1 0	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 3 3	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	37 7 6	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	6 8 8	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Money lent .....	2	10 4 2	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 14 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	11	35 2 3	1	...	9	...	9	9	...	4 15 8	...	.....	.....	1							
Totals .....	87	522 15 4	35	...	49	...	49	49	...	79 1 1	...	.....	.....	3			3	10½			

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

ALFRED A. TURNER,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at KIAMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.					
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.													
Goods sold .....	7	89 10 4	4	...	3	...	3	1	2	28 11 4	}				Kiama	1882. 8 Feb. 14 June 3 Oct.							
Promissory Notes .....	4	101 10 0	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	11 15 6													
Rent .....	1	41 11 3	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2 18 10													
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Trespass on Person .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	12 2 8													
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	2	250 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	5 16 2													
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Money lent .....	2	187 6 6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 13 8													
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Interpleader .....	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...													
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...													
Causes of Action not specified above .....	5	238 10 4	2	...	3	1	2	3	...	25 14 10													
Totals .....	23	1,108 8 5	11	...	12	2	10	8	4	92 13 0							1	7½					

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

HENRY CONNELL,  
Registrar, District Court.





A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MILTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

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

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

WILLIAM FRASER,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GUNNING, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	6	85 2 10	4	...	2	...	2	2	...	3 5 6	}											
Promissory Notes .....	2	148 0 5	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 7 0												
Rent .....	1	15 2 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 14 0												
Board and Lodging .....	1	9 4 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 6 0												
Trespass on Land .....	14	1,050 0 0	5	...	9	6	3	3	6	28 10 0												
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Breach of Contract .....	1	15 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 16 0												
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2 11 0												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	2	400 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	4 3 0												
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Money Lent .....	5	187 11 9	1	...	4	1	3	3	1	2 18 6												
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Causes, of Action not specified above .....	1	70 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3 1 0												
Totals .....	34	2,010 1 6	12	...	22	9	13	12	10	49 12 0												
																					4	

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

J. F. KENYON,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COOMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com- menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi- tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend- aut.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold .....	44	£ s. d. 453 18 6¼	21	...	23	...	23	22	1	£ s. d. 17 14 0											
Promissory Notes .....	14	438 3 3	4	...	10	...	10	10	...	12 10 2											
Rent .....	2	15 15 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	5 5 6											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	26	2,953 0 0	13	...	13	5	8	9	4	173 8 8								2			
Trespass on Person .....	1	15 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....											
Illegal Distraint .....	1	15 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract .....	9	564 12 10	5	...	4	2	2	3	1	57 18 8											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	24	839 8 5½	8	...	16	1	15	9	7	66 1 10											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	14	2,500 0 0	4	...	10	6	4	9	1	66 15 0											
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Money lent .....	8	91 18 11	4	...	4	...	4	3	1	14 6 10											
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	10	311 19 0	5	...	5	...	5	1	4	39 16 6											
Mining Appeal .....	1	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Totals .....	154	8,198 15 11¾	66	...	88	14	74	67	21	453 17 2						11	61½	2			

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

R. H. ACHESON,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BOMBALA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	18	272 17 7	6	...	11	...	11	11	...	22 2 1	...	.....	.....	1	Bombala	1882. 20 April ...	1				
Promissory Notes .....	4	48 15 6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	.....	.....	...			17 Aug. ...	1			
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...			9 Dec. ...	1			
Board and Lodging .....	1	6 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 2	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land .....	1	10 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint .....	1	10 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 7 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover .....	1	5 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 4 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract .....	2	25 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 2 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	17 3 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 8 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent .....	2	123 8 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	3 14 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals .....	33	718 4 1	12	...	20	...	20	20	...	38 5 3	...	.....	.....	1							

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

JAMES GILES,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at EDEN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	1	10 3 10	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 9 10	}										
Promissory Notes .....	1	33 14 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 8 10											
Rent .....	1	11 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	17 9 4											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	1	28 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	2 11 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	16 3 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above.....	2	39 1 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	16 7 9											
Totals .....	8	188 1 10	2	...	6	1	5	5	1	42 6 9											

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

RICHD. B. HAYS,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BEGA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	36	631 13 4	20	1	15	...	15	15	...	64 5 10					Bega.....						
Promissory Notes.....	18	266 3 5	10	...	8	...	8	7	1	35 5 4											
Rent.....	3	44 5 7	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	3 7 4											
Board and Lodging.....	2	23 14 6	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	4 0 8											
Trespass on Land.....	2	35 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 9 4											
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover.....	1	10 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 1 0											
Breach of Contract.....	6	403 14 10	...	...	6	2	4	4	2	11 11 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	2	24 11 4	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	1 13 8											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent.....	2	18 10 3	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	2 18 2											
Partnership.....	1	10 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 7 0											
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements.....	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 6 10											
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above.....	3	34 2 0	...	...	3	...	3	1	2	3 5 2											
Totals.....	77	1,501 15 3	34	1	42	2	40	34	8	133 11 4										3	

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

JOHN DAVIS,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BRAIDWOOD, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	14	209 5 6	5	...	9	...	9	7	2	39 0 4	...	.....	.....	...	Braid-wood...	1882.	30 Mar....	1	1	9	4	
Promissory Notes .....	6	137 12 0	5	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 1 2	...	.....	.....	...								
Rent .....	1	7 16 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 18 6	...	.....	.....	...								
Board and Lodging .....	1	9 7 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 7 6	...	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Land .....	14	2,015 0 0	10	...	2	1	1	2	...	42 15 10	...	.....	.....	2								
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Trover .....	2	22 13 4	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	13 5 10	...	.....	.....	1								
Breach of Contract .....	2	225 0 0	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	13 6 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	4	53 15 4	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	3 17 0	...	.....	.....	1								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation..	1	100 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Totals.....	45	2,780 9 8	21	...	20	2	18	15	5	117 12 2	...	.....	.....	4	4	14						

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

W. F. ROBERTSON,  
Registrar, District Court.

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A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MORUYA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold.....	9	£ s. d. 298 13 5	3	...	6	1	5	5	1	£ s. d. 44 9 0											
Promissory Notes .....	3	111 11 9	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	6 3 4											
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 0											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	2	35 2 6	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	1 3 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	21 15 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	6 5 4											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above.....	1	10 17 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 11 2											
Totals .....	17	678 0 8	6	...	11	1	10	8	3	61 0 10					Moruya .....	1882. 30 June 19 Oct.	1 1	2 1½			
																1883. 31 Jan.	1	¼			
																	3	3¼			

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

W. H. THOMAS,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MOSS VALE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	17	215 15 10½	8	...	8	...	8	7	...	27 17 8	...	...	...	1	Moss Vale	1882. 22 Mar.... 25 July ... 16 Nov....	1	1			
Promissory Notes .....	10	130 5 11	4	...	4	...	4	4	...	5 15 6	...	...	...	2							
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Board and Lodging .....	1	7 6 0	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	0 10 0	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Land .....	2	225 0 0	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	15 5 0	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Breach of Contract .....	4	400 0 0	1	...	3	1	2	3	...	7 11 0	...	...	...	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	11	407 5 0	2	...	7	1	6	3	3	19 14 6	...	...	...	2							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	4	650 0 0	2	...	2	2	...	...	2	10 8 0	...	...	...	...							
Commission on Agency .....	1	25 0 0	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1 1 0	...	...	...	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Money lent .....	3	132 6 6	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 15 0	...	...	...	...							
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	6	585 0 2	2	...	3	1	3	2	1	7 10 0	...	...	...	1							
Totals .....	59	2,777 19 5½	23	...	30	6	25	21	8	98 7 8	...	...	...	6							

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

WM. W. S. BRIDGES,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GRENFELL, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	39	740 18 0	17	...	17	...	17	17	...	40 3 9	...	.....	.....	5	} Grenfell	1882. 14 Mar. ... 24 June ... 12 Sept. ... 12 Dec. ... 1883. 29 Jan. ...	...	3 $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{3}{4}$ $\frac{1}{2}$ 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...	
Promissory Notes .....	10	688 18 3	7	...	2	...	2	2	...	8 13 8	...	.....	.....	1							
Rent .....	1	36 1 10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	189 0 2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency .....	2	75 17 1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	25 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Money lent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader .....	1	51 3 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	7	128 1 5	...	...	5	...	5	3	2	2 15 0	...	.....	.....	2							
Totals .....	62	1,934 19 9	28	...	25	...	25	22	3	55 15 5	...	.....	.....	9	?	...	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	...	...		

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

W. MACPHERSON MACFARLANE,  
Deputy Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at YOUNG, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	13	999 18 5	13	...	...	...	13	24	...	53 15 0	...	.....	.....	2	} Young .....	1882. 11 Mar. 20 June 8 Sept. 6 Dec. 1883. 25 Jan.	1 3½ 1 2 1					
Promissory Notes .....	4	443 4 1	5	...	...	...	4	7	...	12 0 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Rent .....	1	17 12 6	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2 6 2	...	.....	.....	...								
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Land .....	2	410 0 0	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	12 14 8	...	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Illegal Distrain	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Breach of Contract .....	2	225 4 0	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	7 12 10	...	.....	.....	...								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	41 5 6	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1 16 8	...	.....	.....	...								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation..	...	400 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 10	...	.....	.....	...								
Commission on Agency .....	...	220 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 0 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Money lent .....	2	63 12 6	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	5 6 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	11	343 16 6	...	...	...	...	11	9	2	11 14 7	...	.....	.....	...								
Totals .....	37	2,893 13 6	26	...	...	...	37	49	3	115 6 9	...	.....	.....	2								

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

T. E. BLOMFIELD,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TUMUT, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	5	49 4 5	1	...	4	...	4	4	...	9 4 0	}				Tumut .....	1882. 3 June	1	1				
Promissory Notes .....	2	143 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 17 8								22 Sept.	1	1		
Rent .....	2	82 10 0	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	5 14 0									1883. 6 Feb.	1	3	
Board and Lodging .....	2	34 12 6	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	3 3 0												
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	23 12 6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 6 8												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Money lent .....	1	14 2 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 3 2												
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Totals .....	13	347 1 11	6	...	7	1	6	5	2	31 8 6							3	5				

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

GEORGE F. SCOTT,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WAGGA WAGGA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	83	1,102 0 0	57	...	20	...	20	20	...	136 5 0	...	.....	.....	6	Wagga Wagga	1882. 3 Mar ... 13 June... 1 Sept... 29 Nov....	2 1 1 2	...	6	...	
Promissory Notes .....	7	237 12 0	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	31 0 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Rent .....	2	25 8 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 3 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging .....	1	4 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 4 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land .....	4	310 0 0	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	66 5 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	11 19 9	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract .....	4	415 0 0	1	...	3	...	3	2	1	30 10 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	15	490 5 9	7	...	8	...	8	6	2	38 7 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	19 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency .....	3	41 0 0	2	...	1	1	...	1	...	8 15 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent .....	6	272 12 9	3	...	2	...	2	2	...	27 7 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	15	1,157 6 1	8	...	5	...	5	4	1	46 6 6	...	.....	.....	2							
Totals.....	142	4,455 4 7	86	...	46	2	44	41	5	417 4 11	...	.....	.....	10							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—  
 EDWIN H. TOMPSON,  
 Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at ALBURY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

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Nature of Causes under distinct Heads	The Number of Suits		Settled		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted	
	Com-menced	Total Amount sued for	Without hearing	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted
																	Days	Hours.			
		£ s d.								£ s d.											
Goods sold .....	51	784 10 4	31	...	20	.	20	19	1	98 4 8	}	...	...	...	Albury ...	1882.	2 May .	1	...		
Promissory Notes .....	25	631 1 7	13	...	12	...	12	12	...	99 0 8											
Rent .....		...		...		...			...	...											
Board and Lodging .....	2	95 4 5	2	...		...			...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	7	905 0 0	1	...	6	...	6	6	...	127 6 8											
Trespass on Person .....	1	200 0 0	1	...		...			...	...											
Illegal Distrant .....		...		...		...			...	...											
Trover .....		...		...		...			...	...											
Breach of Contract ..	2	233 3 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	16 6 2											
Wages, Work, and Labour	7	182 17 8	3	...	4	...	4	2	2	29 13 10											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0		...	1	...	1	1	...	No costs.											
Commission on Agency	3	288 19 5	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	26 14 0											
Sales of Live Stock ..	1	12 0 0	1	...		...			...	...											
Money lent .....	1	10 8 7		...	1	...	1	1	...	4 8 6											
Partnership .....		...		...		...			...	...											
Interpleader .....		...		...		...			...	...											
Intestacy .....		...		...		...			...	...											
Legacy .....		...		...		...			...	...											
Possession of Tenements ..		...		...		...			...	...											
Replevin .....		...		...		...			...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction ..		...		...		...			...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	20	1,019 3 7	10	...	10	...	10	7	3	94 1 2											
Totals ...	121	4,562 8 7	65	...	56	...	56	50	6	495 15 8							9	2½			

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

GEO. F. BARKER,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COROWA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	7	104 4 11	5	...	2	...	2	2	...	9 4 6					Corowa ...						
Promissory Notes .....	2	36 9 11	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 17 6											
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	3	145 0 0	1	...	2	1	1	2	...	3 9 4											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	1	150 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 18 0											
Breach of Contract .....	1	15 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	22 17 8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 6 8											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent .....	3	55 6 0	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	2 17 0											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Totals .....	19	528 18 3	9	...	10	1	9	9	1	21 13 0											

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

REG. HARE,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at NARRANDERA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	6	188 11 3	2	...	4	...	4	3	1	47 0 0	}										
Promissory Notes .....	1	39 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	7 5 8											
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	1	150 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 10 0											
Trespass on Person .....	1	30 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 5 0											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	28 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	4 15 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency .....	1	17 16 2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 16 0		...	.....	.....	...	Narrandera..	1882. 28 Aug.	...	5	1	
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	13 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 0 0											
Totals .....	12	466 7 5	5	...	7	...	7	5	2	77 11 8								5	1		

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

JOHN A. KING,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at DENILIQVIN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	35	636 12 2	16	...	19	...	19	18	1	68 7 0	...	.....	.....	...	Deniliquin	1882. 15 May 16 „ 15 Aug. 14 Nov. 1883. 28 Feb.	1	6	2	7	4	5
Promissory Notes .....	18	655 18 3	5	...	13	...	13	12	1	47 4 2	...	.....	.....	...								
Rent .....	2	54 15 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Board and Lodging .....	1	12 8 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Land .....	4	71 0 0	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	33 2 11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	2	400 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	1	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Commission on Agency .....	3	113 12 0	1	...	2	...	1	1	1	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Money lent .....	9	293 11 1	6	...	1	...	1	1	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Possession of Tenements .....	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Totals .....	77	2,320 19 5	35	...	40	2	38	35	5	115 11 2	...	.....	.....	2								

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

L. W. BROUGHTON,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BURROWA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	35	375 17 5	19	...	12	...	12	12	...	30 19 0	...	...	...	4	Burrowa	1882. 9 June... 29 Sept.... 1883. 22 Jan. ...	1 2  1				
Promissory Notes .....	5	112 1 1	1	...	4	...	4	4	...	4 3 6	...	...	...	...							
Rent .....	1	28 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...							
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Land .....	6	677 13 0	...	...	6	...	6	5	1	10 18 0	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Person .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 15 0	...	...	...	...							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Breach of Contract .....	2	53 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	2 10 0	...	...	...	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	4	133 16 0	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	3 14 0	...	...	...	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	16 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 17 0	...	...	...	...							
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Malicious Prosecution .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 15 0	...	...	...	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	5	272 14 0	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	4 17 0	...	...	...	1							
Totals .....	61	2,069 1 6	23	...	33	...	33	30	3	62 8 6	...	...	...	5							

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

WILLIAM J. E. WOTTON,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MOAMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

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

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

L. S. DONALDSON,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COOTAMUNDRA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	33	803 4 10	16	...	17	...	17	16	1	62 6 0	}				Coota-mundra	6th and 7th June, 1882; 26th, 27th, and 28th September, 1882; 27th, 28th, and 29th October, 1882.	8	About 50			
Promissory Notes .....	5	266 17 7	2	...	3	...	3	3	...	59 8 0											
Rent .....	1	10 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	6 8 4											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	5 0 0											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	26 2 2											
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	3	203 16 0	1	1	1	...	1	1	...	21 19 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	10	154 19 8	2	...	8	1	7	7	1	28 8 4											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation..	7	1,200 0 0	3	...	4	2	2	4	...	209 0 4											
Commission on Agency.....	2	109 8 0	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	16 5 4											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent.....	2	39 2 9	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	10 17 6											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	9	744 13 2	5	...	4	...	4	3	1	65 15 4											
Totals.....	74	3,932 2 0	30	2	42	4	38	37	5	511 10 4											

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

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









A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at ORANGE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	25	541 19 7	10	...	15	...	15	14	1	.....	...	.....	.....	...	Orange...							
Promissory Notes .....	11	284 10 10	10	...	1	...	1	1	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Rent .....	1	22 1 3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 9 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 3 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Trover .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	1								
Breach of Contract .....	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	4	195 9 0	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	12 15 6	...	.....	.....	...								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	9 0 6	...	.....	.....	...								
Money lent .....	3	245 16 6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 5 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	4	101 10 10	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Totals .....	52	185 8 0	28	...	23	2	21	21	2	38 13 0	...	.....	.....	1								

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

W. T. EVANS,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at FORBES, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.				
																	Days.	Hours.						
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.														
Goods sold.....	33	775 7 0	18	1	14	...	14	14	...	60 0 2	...	.....	.....	1	}									
Promissory Notes.....	20	684 8 0	8	...	12	...	12	12	...	53 19 4	...	.....	.....	1										
Rent.....	3	50 14 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	10 6 4	...	.....	.....	...										
Board and Lodging.....	1	15 17 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	7 11 10	...	.....	.....	...										
Trespass on Land.....	2	300 0 0	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	20 12 10	...	.....	.....	...										
Trespass on Person.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...										
Illegal Distraint.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...										
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...										
Breach of Contract.....	3	219 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	32 4 2	...	.....	.....	...										
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	15	521 1 6	6	...	9	...	9	9	...	84 4 0	...	.....	.....	...										
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...										
Commission on Agency.....	4	141 0 0	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	28 10 2	...	.....	.....	...						1	...	Refused.		
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...										
Money lent.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...										
Partnership.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...										
Interpleader.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...										
Intestacy.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...										
Legacy.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...										
Possession of Tenements.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...										
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...										
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...										
Causes of Action not specified above.....	7	626 15 0	3	...	4	...	4	3	1	77 7 4	...	.....	.....	...										
Totals.....	88	3,334 2 6	40	1	47	1	46	46	1	374 16 2	...	.....	.....	2					1					

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

C. E. OSLEAR,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at CARCOAR, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold.....	10	333 12 1	5	...	4	...	4	4	...	27 14 2	...	.....	.....	1	Carcoar..	1882. 10 May ... 10 Nov. ... 11 „ ... 13 Dec. ... 14 „ ...	2 9 10 6 4					
Promissory Notes .....	9	337 19 7	2	...	5	...	5	5	...	21 3 8	...	.....	.....	2								
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Trover.....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	22 1 10	...	.....	.....	...								
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	1								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	10	217 6 3	4	...	5	...	5	5	...	33 9 10	...	.....	.....	...								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Money lent.....	1	66 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 4 2	...	.....	.....	...								
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	2	127 0 0	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	42 4 4	...	.....	.....	...								
Totals.....	33	1,281 17 11	12	...	17	2	15	17	...	152 18 0	...	.....	.....	4								

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

W. B. WARNER,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BATHURST, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	25	313 7 9	14	...	11	...	11	10	1	44 12 11	...	.....	.....	...	Bathurst..							
Promissory Notes .....	5	114 17 7	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	5 18 0	...	.....	.....	1								
Rent .....	1	15 15 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	4 14 4	...	.....	.....	...								
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Land .....	1	25 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	12 14 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	9	91 13 0	1	...	7	...	7	7	...	21 7 8	...	.....	.....	1			1882.					
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...			5 May ...	...	3			
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...			10 Aug. ...	...	6			
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...			11 " ...	...	3			
Money lent .....	3	54 16 2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...			12 " ...	...	3			
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...			7 Nov. ...	...	7			
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...			8 " ...	...	13			
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...			9 " ...	...	5			
Legacy .....	1	30 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...			1883.					
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...		27 Jan. ...	...	2				
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	2	114 0 0	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	39 14 4	...	.....	.....	...								
Totals .....	47	759 9 6	20	...	25	1	24	23	2	129 1 3	...	.....	.....	2								
																					42	

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

H. HELY HUTCHINSON  
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at HILL END, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold .....	3	£ s. d. 74 15 0	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	£ s. d. 2 3 6											
Promissory Notes .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Illegal Distraint.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Money lent.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Totals .....	3	74 15 0	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	2 3 6				Hill End ...	1882. 9 June 3 Nov.	1 1					

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

D. E. TROUGHTON,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MOLONG, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	5	243 8 10	3	...	2	...	2	2	...	6 17 0											
Promissory Notes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	3	450 0 0	1	...	2	2	...	1	1	4 6 0											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Dstraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	1	14 0 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 11 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	81 4 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 1 0											
Label, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Totals .....	11	738 13 4	5	...	6	2	4	5	1	12 15 0											

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—  
 J. H. NISBETT,  
 Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MUDGEE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

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Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments of Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	33	535 13 4	17	...	14	...	14	14	...	16 0 6	...	.....	.....	2	Mudgee	1882. 26 April... 5 Aug. ... 26 Oct. ... 1883. 17 Jan. ...	...	3	...	...	
Promissory Notes.....	7	249 4 5	1	...	5	...	5	5	...	5 1 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Rent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land.....	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 1 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...							
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract.....	3	79 13 6	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 16 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	2	35 13 4	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation..	2	230 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...							
Money lent.....	1	18 12 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...							
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...							
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above.....	9	150 5 11	3	...	6	...	6	6	...	5 1 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals.....	58	1,399 2 6	26	...	29	...	29	29	...	32 2 0	...	.....	.....	3	2	4½					

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

FRANCIS S. ISAACS,  
Registrar, District Court.

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A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at HARTLEY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversod.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	4	49 1 2	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 16 0	...	.....	.....	...	Hartley {	1882.	28 Mar....	...	6		
Promissory Notes .....	2	52 5 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person.....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	3	69 3 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 0 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above	1	21 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals.....	11	391 9 2	4	...	6	...	6	5	1	6 6 0	...	.....	.....	1	...	8					

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

THOMAS H. NEALE,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at ARMIDALE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	83	1,500 2 6	35	...	36	...	36	33	3	65 3 6	...	.....	.....	12	Armida- le... {						
Promissory Notes .....	15	350 0 0	6	...	7	...	7	7	...	15 0 0	...	.....	.....	2							
Rent .....	4	100 3 6	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	5 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging .....	2	35 7 4	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 15 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land .....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract .....	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 15 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	16	200 4 6	10	...	4	...	4	4	...	16 7 6	...	.....	.....	2			1882.				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...			25 May..	1	...		
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...			11 July..	1	1		
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...			20 Nov... 1882.	1	2½		
Money lent .....	10	200 15 0	4	...	5	...	5	4	1	11 10 0	...	.....	.....	1			1883.				
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...			13 Mar... 1883.	...	5		
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	31	850 11 0	21	...	6	...	6	4	2	34 7 6	...	.....	.....	4							
Totals .....	163	3,517 3 10	79	...	63	...	63	56	7	152 18 6	...	.....	.....	21			3	8½			

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

JAMES BRAY,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GLEN INNES, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	8	157 12 3	3	...	4	...	4	4	1	23 3 4	...	.....	.....	1	Glen Innes.	1882. 17 July. 1883. 20 Jan.	...	3	4		
Promissory Notes .....	2	23 15 3	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	3	68 9 4	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	38 7 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	25 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	12 3 8	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals .....	14	274 16 10	4	...	9	...	9	7	3	73 14 0	...	.....	.....	1							

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

G. MARTIN,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at CASINO, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold.....	9	£ s. d. 324 11 1	3	...	6	1	5	4	2	£ s. d. 46 1 0											
Promissory Notes.....	1	83 6 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 1 0											
Rent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land.....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 0											
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract.....	1	7 7 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 8 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	3	70 11 2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 5 6											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	16 16 6					Casino	1882. 29 July	...	14			
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						1883. 3 Feb.	...	12			
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent.....	3	75 13 9	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 9 6											
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Totals.....	19	961 9 0	10	...	9	2	7	5	4	72 3 6											

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

M. M. CAMPBELL,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WEST KEMPSEY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cas s.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	47	338 15 7½	28	...	17	2	15	15	2	55 4 6	...	.....	.....	2	West Kempsey, Macleay River.	1882. 27 May 25 Nov.	...	12½ 11	...	...	...	
Promissory Notes .....	1	22 19 2	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 13 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Board and Lodging .....	1	12 9 3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Land .....	5	250 0 0	2	...	3	...	3	2	1	5 11 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Breach of Contract .....	1	29 4 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 14 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	45 18 2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2 9 0	...	.....	.....	1								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Money lent.....	9	87 13 10	6	...	3	...	3	3	...	7 12 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	7	905 0 0	4	...	3	1	2	2	1	9 0 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Totals .....	73	1,692 0 0½	41	...	29	3	26	24	5	83 15 6	...	.....	.....	3	...	...	23½	...	...	...		

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

JAMES W. WILSON,  
Deputy Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at PORT MACQUARIE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	29	353 5 2	8	...	17	...	17	16	1	24 13 6	...	.....	.....	4	Port Mac-quarie.						
Promissory Notes .....	4	172 13 3	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	7 7 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person .....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 4 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distrain't.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract .....	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 2 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	30 1 6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency .....	1	33 17 7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	19 18 2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 4 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent .....	1	21 7 11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 11 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals .....	40	881 3 7	15	...	21	...	21	19	2	41 16 4	...	.....	.....	4							

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

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



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WINGHAM, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

179-H

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.																																																																																												
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.																																																																																											
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.						Days.	Hours.																																																																																															
Goods sold .....	5	50 4 0	1	...	3	...	3	2	1	6 18 4	...	.....	.....	1	Wingham.. } 1882. 2 June... 3 " ...	1	10	4	1	1*	* "That verdict of Jury was against evidence."																																																																																											
Promissory Notes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1								Wingham.. } 1882. 2 June... 3 " ...	1	10	4	1	1*	* "That verdict of Jury was against evidence."																																																																																				
Rent .....	1	12 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11 2	...	.....	.....	1															Wingham.. } 1882. 2 June... 3 " ...	1	10	4	1	1*	* "That verdict of Jury was against evidence."																																																																													
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...																						Wingham.. } 1882. 2 June... 3 " ...	1	10	4	1	1*	* "That verdict of Jury was against evidence."																																																																						
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...																													Wingham.. } 1882. 2 June... 3 " ...	1	10	4	1	1*	* "That verdict of Jury was against evidence."																																																															
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...																																				Wingham.. } 1882. 2 June... 3 " ...	1	10	4	1	1*	* "That verdict of Jury was against evidence."																																																								
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...																																											Wingham.. } 1882. 2 June... 3 " ...	1	10	4	1	1*	* "That verdict of Jury was against evidence."																																																	
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...																																																		Wingham.. } 1882. 2 June... 3 " ...	1	10	4	1	1*	* "That verdict of Jury was against evidence."																																										
Breach of Contract .....	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	24 5 3	...	.....	.....	...																																																									Wingham.. } 1882. 2 June... 3 " ...	1	10	4	1	1*	* "That verdict of Jury was against evidence."																																			
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	62 7 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2 14 5	...	.....	.....	...																																																																Wingham.. } 1882. 2 June... 3 " ...	1	10	4	1	1*	* "That verdict of Jury was against evidence."																												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11 10	...	.....	.....	...																																																																							Wingham.. } 1882. 2 June... 3 " ...	1	10	4	1	1*	* "That verdict of Jury was against evidence."																					
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...																																																																														Wingham.. } 1882. 2 June... 3 " ...	1	10	4	1	1*	* "That verdict of Jury was against evidence."														
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...																																																																																					Wingham.. } 1882. 2 June... 3 " ...	1	10	4	1	1*	* "That verdict of Jury was against evidence."							
Money lent .....	1	1 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2 6 6	...	.....	.....	...																																																																																												Wingham.. } 1882. 2 June... 3 " ...	1	10	4	1	1*	* "That verdict of Jury was against evidence."
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...																																																																																																		
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	Wingham.. } 1882. 2 June... 3 " ...	1	10	4	1	1*	* "That verdict of Jury was against evidence."																																																																																											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								Wingham.. } 1882. 2 June... 3 " ...	1	10	4	1	1*	* "That verdict of Jury was against evidence."																																																																																				
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...															Wingham.. } 1882. 2 June... 3 " ...	1	10	4	1	1*	* "That verdict of Jury was against evidence."																																																																													
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...																						Wingham.. } 1882. 2 June... 3 " ...	1	10	4	1	1*	* "That verdict of Jury was against evidence."																																																																						
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...																													Wingham.. } 1882. 2 June... 3 " ...	1	10	4	1	1*	* "That verdict of Jury was against evidence."																																																															
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...																																				Wingham.. } 1882. 2 June... 3 " ...	1	10	4	1	1*	* "That verdict of Jury was against evidence."																																																								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	3	188 9 3	...	...	3	1	2	3	...	67 17 10	...	.....	.....	2																																											Wingham.. } 1882. 2 June... 3 " ...	1	10	4	1	1*	* "That verdict of Jury was against evidence."																																																	
Totals .....	13	544 10 3	2	...	9	1	8	6	3	111 5 4	...	.....	.....	2																																																		Wingham.. } 1882. 2 June... 3 " ...	1	10	4	1	1*	* "That verdict of Jury was against evidence."																																										

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

J. A. CREAGH,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MACLEAN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	13	219 11 3½	4	...	9	...	9	6	2	11 10 6	...	...	...	1	Maclean	1882. 11 Aug.... 1883. 16 Feb. ....	1	2½	5		
Promissory Notes .....	6	110 18 5	1	...	5	...	5	4	...	5 17 6	...	...	...	1							
Rent .....	1	3 3 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 2 6	...	...	...	...							
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Breach of Contract .....	1	45 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 13 0	...	...	...	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	67 18 7½	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 1 0	...	...	...	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation..	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 5 0	...	...	...	...							
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	2	43 8 1	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1 7 0	...	...	...	1							
Totals.....	25	579 5 11	5	...	20	...	20	14	3	23 16 6	...	...	...	3	2	7½					

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

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

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GRAFTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	28	250 8 6	16	...	12	...	12	12	...	50 9 8	}	}	}	}	Grafton...	}	}	}	}	}	
Promissory Notes .....	17	509 8 10	10	...	7	...	7	7	...	47 19 10											
Rent .....	3	110 9 7	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	7 5 6											
Board and Lodging .....	1	8 2 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0											
Trespass on Land .....	1	10 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 17 0											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	3	158 0 0	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	12 1 4											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	7	170 2 10	3	...	4	...	4	3	1	32 12 5											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 17 10											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent .....	2	21 11 6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 16 0											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	8	586 4 6	...	...	8	...	8	7	1	63 5 8											
Totals .....	71	2,024 7 9	37	...	34	...	34	31	3	223 10 5						2	2 5				

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

WILLIAM CLARKE,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at INVERELL, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	4	60 18 4	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	2 14 0	...	...	...	...	Inverell	1882. 15 May ... 16 " ... 13 Nov....	3				
Promissory Notes .....	5	125 13 11	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	13 19 6	...	...	...	2							
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Land .....	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 0 0	2*	...	2	...							
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Breach of Contract .....	2	250 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	2 4 0	...	...	...	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	44 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	1 6 0	...	...	...	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 6 0	...	...	...	...							
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Money lent .....	1	12 15 2	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 11 0	...	...	...	...							
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Totals .....	16	693 7 5	...	...	14	...	14	11	3	25 0 6	2	.....	2	2							

\* Mining appeals from Warden's Court.

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

W. C. CARDEW,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TENTERFIELD, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.													
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.												
																	Days.	Hours.															
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.																							
Goods sold.....	14	140 13 8	9	...	3	...	3	3	...	8 8 2	...	.....	.....	2	Tenterfield.	1882.	24 July...	1	3														
Promissory Notes .....	6	252 17 11	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	26 10 8	...	.....	.....	3				Tenterfield.	1883.	29 Jan...	1	4											
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...		Tenterfield.	1883.				29 Jan...	1	4										
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...					Tenterfield.	1883.		29 Jan...	1	4									
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...			Tenterfield.				1883.		29 Jan...	1	4								
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...						Tenterfield.		1883.		29 Jan...	1	4							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							Tenterfield.		1883.		29 Jan...	1	4						
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								Tenterfield.		1883.		29 Jan...	1	4					
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...									Tenterfield.		1883.		29 Jan...	1	4				
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...										Tenterfield.		1883.		29 Jan...	1	4			
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...											Tenterfield.		1883.		29 Jan...	1	4		
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...												Tenterfield.		1883.		29 Jan...	1	4	
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													Tenterfield.		1883.		29 Jan...	1	4
Money lent.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...														Tenterfield.		1883.		29 Jan...	1
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...															Tenterfield.		1883.		29 Jan...
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	Tenterfield.															1883.		29 Jan...	
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...				Tenterfield.													1883.		29 Jan...
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...		Tenterfield.														1883.		29 Jan...	
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...					Tenterfield.												1883.		29 Jan...
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...			Tenterfield.													1883.		29 Jan...	
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...						Tenterfield.											1883.		29 Jan...
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	3 15 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 6	...	.....	.....	...							Tenterfield.									1883.		29 Jan...	
Totals.....	21	397 6 7	10	...	6	...	6	6	...	35 6 4	...	.....	.....	5								Tenterfield.									1883.		29 Jan...

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

CHARLES S. C. BADHAM,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at EMMAVILLE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.				
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.					
																	Days.	Hours.							
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.															
Goods sold.....	41	983 8 6½	7	...	33	...	33	33	...	46 9 6	...	.....	.....	1	Emmaville	1882. 21 July ...	...	5							
Promissory Notes .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...			1883. 25 Jan. ...	1	...						
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...											
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...											
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...											
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...											
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...											
Breach of Contract .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	1 2 0	...	.....	.....	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...											
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...											
Money lent.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...											
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...											
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...											
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...											
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...											
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...											
Totals.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...											

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

WM. E. HENRY,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BINGARA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.										
Goods sold .....	8	88 15 6½	6	...	2	...	2	2	...	3 19 0	}				Bingara ...	1882. 8 May ... 6 Nov....	...	2½ 1½		
Promissory Notes .....	1	14 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 12 0										
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Breach of Contract .....	1	28 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0										
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	51 15 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 0 0										
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Money lent.....	4	70 3 0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 3 6										
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Totals .....	15	253 3 6½	11	...	4	...	4	3	1	8 4 6										

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

PATK. BROUGHAM,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WARIALDA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted										
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.											
																	Days.	Hours.													
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.																					
Goods sold .....	1	15 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 12 6					Warialda..	1882. 11 May ... 10 Nov ... 10 " ... 11 May ... 10 Nov ... 11 May ... 11 " ...	2 1 1 2 2 2 2	...	...	...	...	...									
Promissory Notes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																					
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																					
Board and Lodging .....	1	4 2 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 5 6																					
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																					
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																					
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																					
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																					
Breach of Contract .....	2	200 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0																					
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	216 13 8	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 2 6																					
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																					
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																					
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																					
Money lent .....	1	22 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0																					
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																					
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																					
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																					
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																					
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																					
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																					
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																					
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	7 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 6 0																					
Totals .....	8	465 5 8	3	...	5	...	5	4	1	9 16 6																					

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

T. H. WILKINSON,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at LISMORE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

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Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	56	638 6 4	34	...	19	...	19	19	...	50 16 0	...	.....	.....	3	Lismore..	{	1882. 2 Aug. ....	}	2		
Promissory Notes .....	11	623 17 7	2	...	8	...	8	8	...	14 1 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Rent .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging .....	1	14 8 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 12 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...							
Trover .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract .....	3	205 12 6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 9 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	3	68 13 4	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 9 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation..		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...							
Money lent .....	6	442 15 2	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	6 1 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Partnership .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...							
Legacy .....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...							
Replevin.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction.....		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	6	646 19 7	1	...	4	...	4	1	3	10 1 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Totals .....	86	2,640 12 6	40	...	38	...	38	34	4	86 9 0	...	.....	.....	8							

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

WM. CARSON,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TAREE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	8	78 3 5	3	...	4	...	4	4	...	20 4 0	...	...	...	1	Taree... {	1882. 1 Dec. ...	1	11			
Promissory Notes .....	1	80 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 12 10	...	...	...	...							
Rent.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							
Board and Lodging.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Person.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							
Breach of Contract.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	2	3 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 2 0	...	...	...	1							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							
Money lent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	2	142 0 0	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	26 9 0	...	...	...	...							
Totals.....	13	303 3 5	5	...	6	1	5	5	1	51 7 10	...	.....	.....	2					1		
																				1	

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

J. A. CREAGH,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COONABARABRAN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	}	...	.....	...	Coonabara-bran.	1882. 23 Sept...	...	½			
Promissory Notes .....	2	27 7 6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0											
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Breach of Contract .....	1	25 0 0	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	3 15 2											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Money lent.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Totals.....	3	52 7 6	2	...	1	...	...	1	...	4 15 2										2½	

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

F. W. EDWARDS,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COONAMBLE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.		
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.													
Goods sold .....	6	207 4 3½	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	4 9 0	...	...	...	3	Coonam-ble.	1882. 18 Mar.... 18 Sept....	All day.						
Promissory Notes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Board and Lodging .....	2	27 17 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1 0	...	...	...	1									
Trespass on Land .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...									
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Trover.....	1	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1 0	...	...	...	...									
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	3	194 2 10	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	21 5 10	...	...	...	1									
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 1 0	...	...	...	...									
Commission on Agency .....	1	35 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	11 7 0	...	...	...	...									
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...									
Causes of Action not specified above .....	4	81 17 7	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	15 10 8	...	...	...	...									
Totals .....	19	996 1 8½	2	...	10	1	9	9	1	56 15 6	...	...	...	5									

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

ROBERT R. BAILEY,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BOURKE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.						
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.					
																	Days.	Hours.								
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.																
Goods sold .....	17	361 7 6	8	...	9	...	9	7	2	92 9 6	...	.....	.....	...	Bourke...	1882. 2 May ...	1	1								
Promissory Notes .....	5	371 5 10	3	...	2	...	2	2	...	21 16 10	...	.....	.....	...							3 "	...	2	...	...	...
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							30 Oct. ...	1	1½	...	...	...
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							31 "	...	2½	...	...	...
Trespass on Land .....	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	17 16 0	...	.....	.....	...												
Trespass on Person .....	6	579 0 0	4	...	2	...	2	2	...	71 13 0	...	.....	.....	...												
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...												
Trover .....	2	89 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 1 0	...	.....	.....	...												
Breach of Contract .....	5	590 0 0	3	...	2	...	2	2	...	55 8 10	...	.....	.....	...												
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	9	229 0 0	5	...	3	1	2	2	1	26 10 10	...	.....	.....	1												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	2	400 0 0	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	16 1 6	...	.....	.....	...												
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...												
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...												
Money lent .....	1	40 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...												
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...												
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...												
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...												
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...												
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...												
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...												
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...												
Causes of Action not specified above .....	9	1,005 14 0	5	...	3	...	3	3	...	72 19 0	...	.....	.....	1												
Totals .....	57	3,715 8 4	31	...	24	2	22	20	4	376 16 6	...	.....	.....	2												
																4	0¼	1								

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

L. F. LAYARD,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WILCANNIA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.							Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold .....	31	1,115 6 1	19	...	12	...	12	7	1	13 17 0	...	.....	.....	4	Wilcannia	{					
Promissory Notes .....	4	165 10 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	4 5 6	...	.....	.....	1							
Rent .....	1	5 7 6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging .....	1	25 9 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract .....	8	562 10 0	2	...	5	...	5	2	3	7 9 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	5	400 18 0	1	...	3	...	3	2	1	2 0 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above.....	7	752 0 0	1	...	6	...	6	4	2	7 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals .....	58	3,227 0 7	26	...	29	...	29	18	7	36 17 6	...	.....	.....	7			2	9			

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

GEO. H. GOWER,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MURRUBUNDI, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	6	140 7 0	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	6 1 10	...	.....	.....	...	Murrur- undi.	1882. 28 Aug.... 1883. 26 Feb...	1	1			
Promissory Notes .....	1	33 4 7	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 12 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent .....	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	2 13 4	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging .....	1	4 4 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 7 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3 10 9	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distrain .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover .....	2	130 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	24 11 4	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	8 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 9 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent .....	2	37 4 9	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 5 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	15 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 11 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals .....	16	668 0 4	5	...	10	...	10	7	3	42 1 9	...	.....	.....	1							

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

GEO. R. EVANS,  
Registrar, District Court.





A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GUNNEDAH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	9	170 3 11	3	...	6	...	6	6	...	5 10 0	}				Gunnedah	1882. 31 Aug. 1883. 28 Feb.			1 dismissed, jury unable to agree.		
Promissory Notes .....	1	112 18 6	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1 1 0											
Rent .....	1	15 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	4	650 0 0	1	...	3	1	2	2	...	4 14 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	5	138 8 0	...	...	5	...	5	4	1	2 15 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money Lent .....	1	14 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Totals .....	21	1,100 10 5	6	...	15	1	13	10	4	15 0 0											

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

CORBETT LAWSON,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BALRANALD, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.					
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.						
																	Days.	Hours.								
Goods sold .....	...	£ s. d.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ s. d.	...	...	...	...	Balranald ...	1882. 2 Dec. ... 3 June.. ... 2 Dec. ... 3 June.. ...	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	...	...	...						
Promissory Notes .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Board and Lodging .....	1	15 19 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	32 5 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Money lent .....	1	18 13 6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 10 0	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...							...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Causes of Action not specified above.....	1	50 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						
Totals .....	4	116 17 6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...						

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

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

57



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at HILLSTON during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1883, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	20	507 1 0	11	...	...	...	7	7	...	77 16 11	...	.....	.....	2	Hillston ...	{	1882.	9 June..	1	1	
Promissory Notes .....	1	24 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1 9 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging .....	1	13 1 3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 2	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land .....	2	400 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 3 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person .....	3	550 0 0	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	30 10 8	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	1							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	28 11 0	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	9 8 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	2	350 0 0	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	27 11 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent.....	1	15 0 6	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	6 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals .....	32	1,887 13 9	17	...	...	2	10	11	1	156 18 9	...	.....	.....	3							

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

N. C. O'NEILL,  
Registrar, District Court.



1883-4.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## DISTRICT COURTS ACT OF 1858.

(ANNUAL RETURNS UNDER 103RD SECTION OF.)

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

## METROPOLITAN AND HUNTER DISTRICT.

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

## SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

GOULBURN. YASS. WOLLONGONG. KIAMA. NOWRA. MILTON. QUEANBEYAN. GUNNING.	COOMA. BOMBALA. EDEN. BEGA. BRAIDWOOD. MORUYA. MOSS VALF.
---	---

## SOUTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

GRENFELL. YOUNG. GUNDAGAL. TUMUT. WAGGA WAGGA. ALBURY. COROWA.	NARRANDERA. DENILQUIN. BURROWA. COOTAMUNDRA. HAY. TEMORA.
--	--

## WESTERN DISTRICT.

DUBBO. WELLINGTON. ORANGE. FORBES. CARCOAR. MERRIWA. COWRA.	BATHURST. HILL END. MOLONG. MUDGEE. *HARTLEY. LITHGOW.
---	---

## NORTHERN DISTRICT.

TAMWORTH. ARMIDALE. GLEN INNES. CASINO. KEMPSEY. PORT MACQUARIE. MACLEAN. GRAFTON.	INVERELL. TENTERFIELD. EMMAVILLE. BINGERA. WARRIALDA. LISMORE. TAREE.
---	---

## NORTH-WESTERN DISTRICT.

COONABARABRAN. COONAMBLE. BOURKE. WILCANNIA. MURRURUNDI. NARRABRI.	GUNNEDAH. WALGETT. BALRANALD. WENTWORTH. HILLSTON. COBAR.
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\* This Court has been transferred to Lithgow.

## DISTRICT COURTS ACT

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the DISTRICT COURT holden at of the

The nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Costs of the Suits.	Place, Date, and Duration of Sittings.									
		Place.	Date.	Duration of Sittings.							
				Days.	Hours.	Minutes.					
	£ s. d.										
Goods .....	2,301	1,235 cases, in which the sum sued for did not exceed £5 .....	278	10	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sydney ...	1883.	March ...	18	82	55
Work and labour, work and materials .....	622	796 cases, sum sued for exceeding £5, but not exceeding £10 .....	279	0	0 $\frac{1}{2}$	" ...	April .....	21	134	5	
Board and lodging .....	56	1,125 cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30, and no attorney employed .....	619	6	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	" ...	May .....	22	125	...	
Promissory notes, cheques, &c.....	480	467 cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200, and no attorney employed .....	490	11	10 $\frac{1}{4}$	" ...	June .....	21	129	...	
Rent and waste .....	116	404 cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30; verdict for plaintiff, and an attorney employed by him .....	1,762	19	0	" ...	July .....	1	5	30	
Money had and received, lent, paid, &c. ....	219	29 cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30; verdict for defendant, and an attorney employed by him .....	163	2	2	" ...	August ...	21	114	15	
Negligence.....	82	105 cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200; verdict for plaintiff, and an attorney employed by him .....	764	0	2	" ...	September	20	129	15	
Trespass .....	30	10 cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200; verdict for defendant, and an attorney employed by him .....	94	3	6	" ...	October...	20	111	15	
Malicious prosecution .....	23	60 cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30; verdict for plaintiff, and an attorney and counsel employed by him.....	781	5	7	" ...	November	21	131	2	
Trover and detinue .....	82	33 cases, sum sued for exceeding £10, but not exceeding £30; verdict for defendant, and an attorney and counsel employed by him.....	393	12	0	" ...	December.	17	79	45	
Breach of agreement .....	102	77 cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200; verdict for plaintiff, and an attorney and counsel employed by him.....	1,648	17	5	" ...	1884.	February..	18	105	30
Wages .....	21	52 cases, sum sued for exceeding £30, but not exceeding £200; verdict for defendant, and an attorney and counsel employed by him .....	995	13	11	TOTAL .....			200	1,147	32
Rates .....	30										
Commission .....	82										
Hire of goods .....	27										
Freight .....	2										
Possession of tenement ...	2										
Agistment .....	5										
Slander .....	29										
Warranty .....	1										
Non-delivery of goods .....	5										
Assault .....	22										
Bite of dog .....	2										
Moiety of dividing-fence ...	4										
Calls on shares .....	8										
Libel .....	6										
Guarantee .....	2										
False imprisonment .....	2										
Loss on re-sale .....	1										
Illegal distress .....	1										
Judgment .....	1										
Deceit.....	4										
Breach of promise .....	1										
Causes not specified .....	22										
	4,393	4,393	£8,271	2	8 $\frac{1}{2}$						

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars

Dated this 19th May, 1884.



## OF 1858—(22 Victoria, No. 18.)

SYDNEY, during the twelve months preceding the 1st March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section said Act.

Number of Suits commenced.			Result.		Number of Cases left in Arrear.	Number of Cases tried by Jury.	Settled by Arbitration.	Number of Cases tried without a Jury.	Number of City Appeals tried.
Commenced.	Settled without hearing.	Tried.	In favour of Plaintiff.	In favour of Defendant, including Non-suits.					
4,393	1,812	2,549	2,299	250	31	33	1	2,516	360
Amount sued for.	Rehearing of Cases of Judgment by default, in consequence of Defendant's absence.	Number of New Trial Motions.	Number of New Trials granted.	The grounds upon which such New Trials were granted.	Number of Appeals to the Supreme Court.	Number of Interpleader Suits.	Number of Issues from the Supreme Court.		
£ s. d. 101,275 4 4	16	11	6	Verdict against evidence and weight of evidence ..... Excessive damages and surprise .....	11	14	19		

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

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

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at CAMPBELLTOWN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	30	521 18 0½	7	...	23	...	23	23	...	47 15 0	}	}	}	}	Campbell-town.	}	1883. 14 Aug....	1			
Promissory Notes.....	5	144 5 11	3	...	2	...	2	1	1	17 0 0											
Rent.....	3	133 13 6	3	...	...	...	...	...	7 0 0												
Board and Lodging.....	2	67 4 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	5 2 6												
Trespass on Land.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trespass on Person.....	2	230 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	17 17 6												
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trover.....	1	15 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	6 0 0												
Breach of Contract.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	22	344 19 7	11	...	11	...	11	9	2	38 12 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Money lent.....	1	30 2 1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2 19 2												
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Totals.....	66	1,487 3 1½	28	...	38	...	38	35	3	142 6 2										3	

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

H. A. SMITH,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WINDSOR, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	43	657 0 1	15	...	24	...	24	23	1	24 18 8	...	.....	.....	4	Windsor	1883. 2 May ... 10 Oct. ... 11 ,, ... 1884. 13 Feb. ...	1	7½	6½	5½	5½	
Promissory Notes .....	13	232 5 2	6	...	6	...	6	5	1	8 1 0	...	.....	.....	1								
Rent .....	5	61 3 2	1	...	4	...	4	4	...	5 8 6	...	.....	.....	...								
Board and Lodging .....	1	10 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Land .....	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	3 10 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Person .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 12 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Trover .....	1	61 15 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	3	63 6 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 10 6	...	.....	.....	...								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation..	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 15 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Money lent .....	2	1 7 8	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	0 15 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	4	24 13 6	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 15 6	...	.....	.....	...								
Totals .....	75	1,441 10 7	27	...	43	...	43	38	5	50 17 2	...	.....	.....	5								

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

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

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at PARRAMATTA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Commenced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbitration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	107	1,208 9 5	42	...	59	...	59	57	2	114 11 8	...	.....	.....	6	Parramatta.	1883. May .....	...	13½				
Promissory Notes .....	4	31 4 6	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	2 9 10	...	.....	.....	...			October...	...	15			
Rent .....	8	63 1 0	3	...	5	...	5	5	...	15 3 6	...	.....	.....	...			1884. February...	...	15½			
Board and Lodging .....	2	84 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	11 4 4	...	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Land .....	2	90 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 13 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Trover .....	1	79 7 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	9 1 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Breach of Contract .....	4	180 2 2	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	20 7 10	...	.....	.....	...								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	19	563 6 3	4	...	13	...	13	10	3	87 12 6	...	.....	.....	2								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation..	7	785 0 0	4	...	3	...	3	1	2	63 11 8	...	.....	.....	...								
Commission on Agency.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Money lent.....	5	56 17 9	3	...	2	...	2	2	...	3 17 10	...	.....	.....	...								
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Possession of Tenements .....	1	39 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 16 10	...	.....	.....	...								
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	2	40 11 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	6 6 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Totals.....	162	3,220 19 7	61	...	93	...	93	86	7	340 16 0	...	.....	.....	8						44		

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

G. WICKHAM,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at PENRITH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	26	274 0 5½	16	...	10	...	10	10	...	11 2 0											
Promissory Notes .....	4	43 7 4	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	1 19 0											
Rent .....	2	38 6 8	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 0 0											
Board and Lodging .....	1	4 3 3	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 3 6											
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	2	2 5 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	0 7 0											
Breach of Contract .....	2	50 10 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 3 6											
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	7	100 9 9	4	...	3	...	3	3	...	2 19 6											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency .....	3	80 13 0	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	2 0 0	...	...	...	...	Penrith ...	1883. 11 May ...	...	6			
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	22 9 2	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0						18 Oct. ...	...	7			
Money lent.....	1	24 0 4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0						1884. 21 Feb. ...	...	5½			
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	8	98 0 4	5	...	3	...	3	3	...	2 17 0											
Totals.....	57	738 5 3½	28	...	29	...	29	26	3	24 11 6								18½			

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

J. K. CLEEVE, JUN.,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at NEWCASTLE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of theittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials		New Trials granted	
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	75	760 7 7	32	...	43	...	43	41	2	57 14 4	...	.....	.....	...	Newcastle.	1883. 11 June... 12 " ... 27 Aug... 28 " ... 26 Nov... 1 6 7 1 5½ 1 6¼ 1 7	...	...	Refused.			
Promissory Notes .....	6	166 13 10	2	...	4	...	4	4	...	3 18 6	...	.....	.....	...			...	...		...	...	...
Rent .....	1	7 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 11 6	...	.....	.....	...			...	...		...	...	...
Board and Lodging .....	3	42 4 0	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 11 6	...	.....	.....	...			...	...		...	...	...
Trespass on Land .....	1	10 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 11 0	...	.....	.....	...			...	...		...	...	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...			...	...		...	...	...
Illegal Distraint.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...			...	...		...	...	...
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...			...	...		...	...	...
Breach of Contract .....	2	211 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	28 3 8	...	.....	.....	1			...	...		...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	8	58 14 2	4	...	4	...	4	4	...	6 3 0	...	.....	.....	...			...	...		...	...	...
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	3	600 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	32 8 2	...	.....	.....	...			...	...		...	...	...
Commission on Agency .....	1	18 0 2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 16 0	...	.....	.....	...			...	...		...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	2	66 6 6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 8 0	...	.....	.....	...			...	...		...	...	...
Money lent.....	8	243 9 0	1	...	7	...	7	5	2	49 5 10	...	.....	.....	...			...	...		...	...	...
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...			...	...		...	...	...
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...			
Causes of Action not specified above .....	15	596 19 1	5	...	9	...	9	6	3	19 3 8	...	.....	.....	1	...	...	...	...	...			
Totals .....	125	2,781 4 4	50	...	73	...	73	65	8	201 15 2	...	.....	.....	2	...	...	5	31¼	1	...		

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

WM. GEO. SMITH,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MAITLAND, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold.....	55	£ 640 1 6	27	...	25	...	25	25	...	20 2 0	...	...	...	3	Maitland ...	1883. 6 Mar... 19 June... 4 Sept... 4 Dec...	2 1 1 2	6½ 2 2½ 10½	1	...	
Promissory Notes.....	16	420 7 0	9	...	6	...	6	6	...	10 5 6	...	...	...	1							
Rent.....	7	70 10 0	4	...	3	...	3	3	...	2 6 0	...	...	...	...							
Board and Lodging.....	4	67 0 0	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	1 16 6	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Land.....	4	40 0 0	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 4 0	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Breach of Contract.....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	...	...	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	6	99 16 3	4	1	1	...	1	1	...	3 3 6	...	...	...	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Commission on Agency.....	1	7 17 5	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 6 0	...	...	...	...							
Sales of Live Stock.....	1	13 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	...	...	1							
Money lent.....	1	0 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 3 6	...	...	...	...							
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Causes of Action not specified above.....	10	202 13 7	3	...	6	...	6	4	2	5 6 0	...	...	...	1							
Totals.....	106	1,762 5 9	51	1	48	...	48	44	4	46 3 0	...	...	...	6	6	21½	1	...			

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

GEORGE H. SMITHERS,  
Registrar, District Court.

103-6601

9

975

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at SINGLETON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	10	87 10 6	7	...	3	...	3	3	...	6 9 6	...	.....	.....	...	Singleton...	1883.	13 Mar...	...	3	5	3
Promissory Notes.....	2	193 18 6	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 2 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging.....	1	32 16 7	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	1	51 16 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	7 7 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency.....	1	15 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent.....	1	11 11 11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above.....	5	71 5 10	2	...	3	...	3	2	1	2 13 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals.....	21	463 19 4	10	...	9	...	9	7	2	21 5 8	...	.....	.....	2	...	11					

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

WM. DUDDING,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MUSWELLBROOK, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	13	93 7 11	6	...	7	...	7	6	1	24 18 2	}	...	...	...	{ Muswell- brook. }	1883. 16 Mar....	...	2½	...	...	
Promissory Notes .....	3	58 18 5	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	4 13 6.											
Rent .....	2	71 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	3 17 10											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	2	200 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	6 13 8											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	12 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 13 6											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Totals .....	21	435 6 4	6	...	15	...	15	11	4	40 16 8	...	10									

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

T. FOLEY,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at SCONE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	}										
Promissory Notes .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Illegal Distrain .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	6	96 1 6	3	...	3	...	3	2	...	4 12 6											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Money lent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Totals .....	6	96 1 6	3	...	3	...	3	2	...	4 12 6			1	Scone.....	1883. 19 March...	...	2				

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

HENRY J. LEARY,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GOULBURN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.						
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.							
																	Days.	Hours.									
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.																	
Goods sold .....	77	1,290 6 8	33	...	41	...	41	38	3	97 16 0	...	.....	.....	3	Goul- burn.	16 Mar. 17 " 19 " 14 June 15 " 16 " 20 Sept. 21 " 14 Dec. 15 " 16 "	11	1½									
Promissory Notes .....	30	964 12 6	7	...	23	...	23	20	3	54 10 0	...	.....	.....	...													
Rent.....	12	98 4 0	5	...	7	...	2	5	2	24 3 6	...	.....	.....	...													
Board and Lodging.....	2	16 7 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	3 6 0	...	.....	.....	...													
Trespass on Land .....	13	1,450 0 0	3	...	8	...	2	6	3	37 10 0	...	.....	.....	2													
Trespass on Person.....	6	750 0 0	2	...	4	...	1	3	1	23 6 0	...	.....	.....	...													
Illegal Distrain .....	2	176 10 0	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	18 6 0	...	.....	.....	...													
Trover .....	7	235 8 6	2	...	5	...	3	2	4	25 9 0	...	.....	.....	...													
Breach of Contract.....	16	1,634 9 4	5	...	10	...	1	9	6	21 10 0	...	.....	.....	1													
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	14	187 10 6	6	...	8	...	1	7	5	26 3 6	...	.....	.....	...													
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	13	1,750 0 0	1	...	12	...	1	11	9	24 10 0	...	.....	.....	...													
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Money lent .....	1	1 5 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 6	...	.....	.....	...													
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Legacy .....	1	26 6 3	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 10 0	...	.....	.....	...													
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...													
Causes of Action not specified above .....	5	247 12 6	...	...	3	...	1	2	2	12 9 6	...	.....	.....	...													
Totals.....	199	8,827 12 3	68	...	125	13	112	100	25	369 13 0	...	.....	.....	6													

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

LESLIE W. MACARTHUR,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at YASS, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.						
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.					
																	Days.	Hours.								
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.																
Goods sold .....	89	1,174 0 1	34	...	55	...	55	54	1	99 3 0	}	}	}	}	Yass .....	1883. 21 June.	1	7								
Promissory Notes .....	9	193 5 6	1	...	8	...	8	8	...	22 12 4																
Rent .....	1	46 13 4	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 9 10																
Board and Lodging .....	2	7 14 3	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 9 0																
Trespass on Land .....	4	178 0 0	2	...	2	1	1	2	...	13 1 0																
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Trover .....	1	17 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 2																
Breach of Contract .....	1	15 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 14 2																
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	5	194 9 8	2	...	3	...	3	3	...	10 7 8																
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	10 15 10																
Commission on Agency .....	3	44 17 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	5 3 8																
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Money lent .....	3	61 19 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	4 15 4																
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...																
Totals .....	119	2,132 18 10	43	...	76	2	74	75	1	171 2 0							3	14								

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

A. MONEY FISHER,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WOLLONGONG, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.				
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.			
																	Days.	Hours.						
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.														
Goods sold .....	52	314 3 7	29	...	21	...	21	21	...	37 14 2	...	.....	.....	2	Wollongong	1883. 31 May... 1884. 5 Sept... 8 Feb....	1	5	...	...	That the evi- dence was conflicting, and that fresh evi- dence could be adduced.			
Promissory Notes .....	4	59 9 10	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 1 0	...	.....	.....	1					...	...		...	...	...
Rent .....	3	45 17 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	3 17 4	...	.....	.....	...					...	...		...	...	...
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...					...	...		...	...	...
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...					...	...		...	...	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...					...	...		...	...	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...					...	...		...	...	...
Trover .....	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	6 8 4	...	.....	.....	...					...	...		...	...	...
Breach of Contract .....	2	170 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	21 11 11	...	.....	.....	...					...	...		...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	5	355 9 0	1	...	4	...	4	1	3	27 16 5	...	.....	.....	...					...	...		...	...	...
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...					...	...		...	...	...
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...					...	...		...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	10 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	...	.....	.....	...					...	...		...	...	...
Money lent .....	1	7 5 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	...					...	...		...	...	...
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...					...	...		...	...	...
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Causes of Action not specified above .....	10	133 16 8	2	...	8	...	8	6	2	43 5 6	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...					
Totals .....	79	1,126 1 1	40	...	36	...	36	31	5	147 18 8	...	.....	.....	3				3	13	1	1			

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

ALFRED A. TURNER,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at KIAMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	13	227 19 1	4	...	9	...	9	9	...	24 19 4					Kiama						
Promissory Notes .....	3	36 8 6	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	3 12 2											
Rent .....	1	37 18 2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 8 0											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	10 0 0											
Illegal Distraint .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	14 8 10											
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	1	8 17 6	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 17 6											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	2	400 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	20 10 0											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent .....	1	11 11 6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 13 2											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	10	266 12 4	5	1	4	...	4	4	...	12 0 4											
Totals .....	33	1,389 7 1	12	1	20	1	19	19	1	91 9 4	...									4½	

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

HENRY CONNELL,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at NOWRA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	5	63 17 8	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	14 8 0	}				Nowra.....	1883. 7 May...	1	7			
Promissory Notes .....	5	93 15 9	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	15 19 6											
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 7 6											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person .....	2	400 0 0	...	...	2	2	...	1	1	...											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	3	335 13 4	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	10 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	2	31 17 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	8 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...											
Totals .....	19	943 13 9	...	...	19	5	14	17	2	32 15 0							3	13-10			

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

W. LOVEGROVE,  
Registrar, District Court.

1039—C

17

983

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MILTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.						Days.	Hours.				
Goods sold .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	}	}	}	}	Milton ...						
Promissory Notes .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	28 15 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	20 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0												
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Money Lent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Totals .....	3	48 15 0	3	...	...	...	...	...	1 10 0												

1 case settled out of Court. Case withdrawn.  
1 case withdrawn, Court lapsed.

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—  
 JOHN T. HOBBS,  
 Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at QUEANBEYAN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	5	58 5 0	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	10 15 6	...	.....	.....	1	Queanbeyan..	1883. 28 July ..	...	4	1½	1884. 22 Feb...	...	½
Promissory Notes .....	3	44 17 2	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	7 11 2	...	.....	.....	...								
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Board and Lodging .....	1	14 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Land .....	7	228 10 0	3	...	4	...	4	4	...	39 10 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Illegal Dstraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Breach of Contract .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	33 14 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	127 0 3	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 19 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	2	94 0 5	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	1 14 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Totals .....	21	967 2 10	8	...	12	...	12	12	...	99 5 8	...	.....	.....	1	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	

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

O. WILLANS,  
Registrar, District Court.

A. RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GUNNING, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold.....	12	£ s. d. 105 9 6	6	...	4	...	4	4	...	£ s. d. 7 18 0	...	.....	.....	2	Gunning...	1883. 23 May... 25 Sept... 1884. 22 Jan....	1	...	1		
Promissory Notes .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land .....	6	440 0 0	2	...	4	2	2	3	1	18 15 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Money lent.....	1	12 11 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	1	56 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 10 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above.....	2	5 14 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	0 17 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals .....	22	619 14 6	8	...	12	2	10	11	1	31 1 0	...	.....	.....	2							

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

J. F. KENYON,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COOMA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.				
																	Days.	Hours.						
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.														
Goods sold .....	81	1,075 6 6	29	...	52	...	52	48	4	130 13 8	} ... ..	} ... ..	} ... ..	} ... ..	Cooma ...	} 1883.	} 29 March...	} 2	} ...	} ...	} ...	} ...	} ...	} ...
Promissory Notes .....	25	708 12 10	7	...	18	...	18	18	...	114 8 2														
Rent .....	1	5 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 3 6														
Board and Lodging .....	5	27 14 7	...	...	5	...	5	4	1	9 13 6														
Trespass on Land .....	13	1,405 0 0	7	...	6	5	1	5	1	168 8 4														
Trespass on Person .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1 0 0														
Illegal Distraint.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....														
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....														
Breach of Contract .....	9	570 12 10	5	...	4	...	4	2	2	60 4 8														
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	20	346 5 10	11	...	9	...	9	5	4	81 4 0														
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	8	1,450 0 0	4	...	4	1	3	3	1	60 17 10														
Commission on Agency .....	1	12 19 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	16 19 0														
Sales of Live Stock .....	4	139 0 0	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	12 2 0														
Money lent .....	6	120 17 0	2	...	4	...	4	4	...	11 3 8														
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....														
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....														
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....														
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....														
Possession of Tenements .....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0														
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....														
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....														
Causes of Action not specified above .....	23	533 12 6	7	...	16	...	16	9	7	143 17 6														
Totals .....	198	6,795 1 1	76	...	122	7	115	100	22	811 15 10														

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

R. H. ACHESONE,  
Registrar, District Court.

RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BOMBALA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	25	397 16 3	9	...	16	1	15	16	...	71 1 0	...	.....	.....	...	Bombala ...	1883.	6 April..	1	1	1	
Promissory Notes.....	6	168 0 6	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	18 11 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent.....	1	17 5 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 11 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging.....	2	35 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	8 17 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land.....	3	410 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	16 8 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person.....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 19 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract.....	2	15 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	7 6 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	17	545 16 9	10	...	6	1	5	6	1	42 14 2	...	.....	.....	1							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 11 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency.....	1	64 6 6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent.....	1	70 3 2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 12 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals.....	60	2,123 13 2	29	...	30	2	28	29	2	179 12 10	...	.....	.....	1							

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

JAMES GILES,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at EDEN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold .....	2	£ s. d. 49 11 3 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	...	1	...	1	No order.	£ s. d. 1 10 0	...	.....	.....	...	} Eden ...	} 1883. 9 Mar.... 29 June...	}	}	}	}	}	
Promissory Notes .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Land .....	1	10 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	No juris-diction.	0 6 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	4	52 14 4	...	...	4	...	4	1 { 1 nonsuit. 1 no order 1 postpn'd }	1 12 0	...	.....	.....	1								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation..	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Money lent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Possession of Tenements.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Causes of Action not specified above	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...								
Totals .....	7	112 5 7 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	...	6	...	6	1	3	3 8 0	...	.....	.....	1	...	7	...	...	...	...	

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

J. W. LEES,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BRAIDWOOD, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	26	646 10 3	11	1	7	...	7	6	1	21 7 6	...	.....	.....	7	Braid-wood	21 Mar....	1	1	1		
Promissory Notes .....	7	112 6 6	1	...	5	...	5	...	4 9 6	...	.....	.....	1								
Rent .....	1	39 6 6	...	...	1	...	1	...	1 1 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Land .....	3	400 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3 5 0	...	.....	2								
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Breach of Contract .....	2	210 10 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	3 5 0	...	.....	1								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	7	173 17 4	2	...	4	1	3	3	1	5 5 6	...	.....	1								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation..	3	600 0 0	1	...	2	2	...	2	...	5 15 0	...	.....	...								
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	18 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 5 0	...	.....	...								
Totals.....	50	2,200 4 1	16	1	22	4	18	20	2	45 13 6	...	.....	11								

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

C. E. OSLEAR,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MORUYA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	12	228 17 9	5	...	7	...	7	7	...	16 6 8	...	7	.....	...	Moruya ..	1883. 17 May ... Court did not sit 9 Oct. ... 1 ½ 1884. 30 Jan. ... 1 ½					
Promissory Notes .....	4	110 13 8	3	...	1	1	...	1	...	4 16 0	...	1	.....	...							
Rent .....	1	30 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 11 0	...	...	.....	...							
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...							
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...							
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...							
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...							
Breach of Contract .....	2	60 9 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 12 0	...	1	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...							
Commission on Agency.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...							
Money lent.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...							
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...							
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...							
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...							
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...							
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	...	.....	...							
Totals .....	19	430 0 5	10	...	9	1	8	9	...	24 5 8	...	9	.....	...	2	1					

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—  
W. H. THOMAS,  
Registrar, District Court.





A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GRENPELL, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	11	188 18 7	2	...	8	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	1	Grenfell.	1883. 30 May.... 17 Sept.... 1884. 18 Jan....	1	6	10	5		
Promissory Notes .....	4	373 11 5	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...								
Rent .....	1	12 14 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...								
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Trespass on Land .....	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...								
Trespass on Person .....	4	600 0 0	1	...	3	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...								
Illegal Distrainment.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Trover.....	2	56 1 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Breach of Contract .....	2	400 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	20 2 4	...	...	...	...								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	132 4 9	...	...	2	1	1	...	2	16 0 2	...	...	...								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Commission on Agency .....	1	13 18 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Money lent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Consent Jurisdiction.....	1	500 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	47 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...								
Totals .....	31	2,574 17 9	9	...	21	4	17	13	8	36 2 6	...	...	1	4	21						

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

W. F. ROBERTSON,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at YOUNG, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	36	663 18 11	6	...	26	...	...	32	4	13 7 0	}				Young ...	1883. January to 1 May ...	4				
Promissory Notes .....	...	77 2 8	3	...	...	...	...	3	...	1 4 0											
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	...	100 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 16 0											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	...	100 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 13 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	24 12 8	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1 13 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency .....	1	35 0 0	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	1 4 0											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent.....	2	47 13 0	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	1 5 0											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Totals.....	41	1,048 7 3	9	...	31	...	...	38	5	22 2 0											

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

T. E. BLOMFIELD,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GUNDAGAI, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	19	360 6 3	13	...	6	...	6	5	1	20 12 6	}	}	}	}	Gundagai ...	1883. 5 June. 22 Sept. 1884. 8 Jan.	2 1/2				
Promissory Notes .....	3	151 0 0	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	4 16 0											
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	4	450 0 0	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	5 2 0											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1 12 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	3	116 2 0	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	2 17 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 2 0											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	27 17 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 12 0											
Totals .....	32	1,355 5 3	18	...	14	1	13	12	2	37 13 6											

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

CHAS. W. WEEKES,  
Registrar, District Court.











A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at NARRANDERA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	8	141 1 8	3	...	5	...	...	5	...	64 5 4	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	
Promissory Notes .....	4	117 6 1	1	...	3	...	...	3	...	37 11 6											
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	22 10 8											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	4	104 19 0	1	...	3	...	...	3	...	25 17 6											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency .....	1	30 5 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent .....	1	24 17 3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Totals .....	19	618 9 0	7	...	12	...	...	12	...	150 5 0											

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

JOHN KING,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at DENILQUIN, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.							
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.						
																	Days.	Hours.									
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.																	
Goods sold .....	16	404 4 8½	5	...	9	...	9	9	...	57 0 6	...	.....	.....	2	Denilquin	{	1883.	4 July ..	1	21Nov. ..	1						
Promissory Notes .....	5	73 18 0	3	...	2	...	2	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rent .....	1	5 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Board and Lodging .....	1	5 3 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trespass on Land .....	2	45 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	4 10 4	...	.....	.....	.....								.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trover .....	3	98 0 0	...	...	3	1	2	1	2	24 19 0	...	.....	.....	.....								.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Breach of Contract .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	20 5 4	...	.....	.....	.....								.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	4	122 5 11	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	17 5 8	...	.....	.....	.....								.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Money lent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....								.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	4	75 8 6	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	24 1 2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Totals .....	38	1,229 10 1½	16	...	20	1	19	16	4	148 2 0	...	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							

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

L. W. BROUGHTON,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BURROWA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases.			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	7	94 17 3	2	...	5	...	5	5	...	8 5 0	}										
Promissory Notes .....	3	66 13 1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 8 0											
Rent .....	2	41 4 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 9 0											
Board and Lodging .....	1	10 14 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 11 0											
Trespass on Land .....	4	310 0 0	...	...	4	2	2	4	...	9 17 0											
Trespass on Person .....	2	230 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	0 19 6											
Illegal Distrain .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	1	30 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 11 0											
Breach of Contract .....	1	35 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 8 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	5	412 0 2	...	...	5	1	4	4	1	6 14 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	3	500 0 0	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	4 6 0											
Commission on Agency .....	1	45 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 0 0											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	9	428 13 8	3	...	6	1	5	4	2	10 7 6											
Totals .....	39	1,904 2 1	9	...	30	4	26	21	9	48 16 0											
												Burrowa ...	1883. 21 May ..	1							
													10 Sept...	1							
													1884. 22 Jan...	1							
															3						

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

WILLIAM J. E. WOTTON,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COOTAMUNDRA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	10	178 17 5	2	...	8	...	8	7	1	56 5 10	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	}	
Promissory Notes.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Rent.....	1	13 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Board and Lodging.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Land.....	3	140 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	23 8 0											
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Illegal Distrain.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract.....	2	40 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	7 15 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	7	226 18 6	3	...	4	...	4	3	1	32 18 10											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Money lent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above.....	8	770 7 6	3	...	5	...	5	3	2	100 14 10											
Totals.....	31	1,369 3 5	10	...	21	...	21	15	6	221 2 6	...	.....	.....	...							
																					3

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—  
 C. H. B. PRIMROSE,  
 Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TEMORA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sitings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.						
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.					
																	Days.	Hours.								
Goods sold.....	3	£ s. d. 39 4 3	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	£ s. d. 15 0 8	...	...	} ...	} ...	} Temora ...	} 1883. 22 Mar....	} 1	} ...	} ...							
Promissory Notes .....	4	102 7 10	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent .....	2	37 19 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	8 0 6	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contract .....	1	40 2 9	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	10 10 10	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	5	124 14 6	1	...	4	...	4	4	...	31 4 6	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Money lent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Interpleader .....	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	5 7 4	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	31 13 5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Mining Appeal Cases .....	3	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Totals.....	21	376 1 9	7	...	14	...	14	10	4	70 3 10	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							

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

R. ZOUCHE,  
Registrar, District Court.



RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WELLINGTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	12	180 1 1	4	...	8	...	8	7	1	27 4 2	}				Wellington..	1883. 22 May... 16 Aug... 21 Nov... 1884. 14 Feb... 15 ,, ...	1 1 1 1 1 1	6 4 6 7 6½			
Promissory Notes.....	2	40 8 10	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	4 14 4											
Rent.....	1	64 12 1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2 8 10												
Board and Lodging.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trespass on Land.....	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	8 14 6												
Trespass on Person.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Breach of Contract.....	3	154 0 0	2	...	1	...	1	1	13 9 10												
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	5	100 0 6	2	...	3	...	3	3	29 15 0												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Money lent.....	6	183 0 1	2	...	4	...	4	4	22 12 4												
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Causes of Action not specified above.....	1	15 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	4 19 2												
Totals.....	31	837 2 7	11	...	20	...	20	19	1	113 18 2					5	29½					

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

FRED. MARSH,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at ORANGE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	22	565 18 8	14	...	8	...	8	8	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...	Orange..	1883. 16 May.... 9 Aug.... 14 Nov.... 1884. 31 Jan.....	5 2 3 1	27 8 22 4			
Promissory Notes .....	4	146 5 2	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	5 2 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person .....	2	400 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distrain-t. Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 15 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	5	137 6 0	3	...	2	...	2	2	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	2	300 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency .....	1	25 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	13 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 14 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent.....	5	123 15 9	4	...	1	...	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1							
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 15 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	4	236 4 0	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Totals .....	46	1,947 9 7	29	...	16	...	16	15	1	35 7 0	...	.....	.....	1							

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

W. T. EVANS,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at FORBES, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Appeal.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	24	551 6 3	14	...	10	...	10	9	1	18 18 0	...	.....	.....	...	Forbes...	1883. 4 & 5 July 28 & 29 Sept. 1884. 7 Feb.	1	2	...	...	
Promissory Notes .....	24	726 5 0	9	...	15	...	15	15	...	21 2 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent .....	1	21 8 2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 11 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land .....	3	480 0 0	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	3 11 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	7	444 3 1	...	...	7	...	7	6	1	7 17 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	3	257 7 2	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 12 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Money Lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	6	192 19 3	3	...	2	...	2	1	1	4 6 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Totals .....	68	2,673 8 11	28	...	39	...	39	35	4	58 17 0	...	.....	.....	1	4	2					

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

D. E. TROUGHTON,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at CARCOAR, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	23	629 15 2½	7	...	16	...	16	16	...	71 16 10	...	.....	.....	...	Carcoar..	1883. 9 May ... 10 ,, ... 6 Nov. ...	1 ... 2 ...	...	...	...	
Promissory Notes .....	10	478 9 3	3	...	7	...	7	7	...	19 6 8	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Trover .....	1	21 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	26 5 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency.....	1	28 3 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Money lent.....	3	103 1 6	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	10 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above.....	8	186 11 5	1	...	5	...	5	3	2	21 13 10	...	.....	.....	2							
Totals .....	47	1,473 5 4½	13	...	32	...	32	30	2	122 17 4	...	.....	.....	2			2	2	1		

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

W. B. WARNER,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MERRIWA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold .....	2	£ s. d. 30 12 7	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	£ s. d. 1 16 0											
Promissory Notes .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Illegal Distraint.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Money lent.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Totals .....	2	30 12 7	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 16 0					Merriwa ...	1883. 19 Dec.....	...	1			

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

ALEXANDER McRAE,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COWRA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	11	272 12 6	10	...	1	...	...	1	...	13 19 0	}				Cowra ... {	1883. 15 Mar.... 13 Sept....					
Promissory Notes .....	2	38 10 0	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	3 14 0											
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1 3 0											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	3	416 7 6	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	1 14 0											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4 5 0											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent .....	2	20 4 2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 0											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Totals .....	20	1,047 14 2	12	...	8	...	...	6	2	25 17 0											

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

W. B. SIMPSON,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BATHURST, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	19	324 19 4	12	...	6	...	6	6	...	17 3 10	...	...	...	1	Bathurst	1883.						
Promissory Notes .....	15	267 13 10	10	...	3	...	3	2	1	17 11 0	...	...	...	2								
Rent .....	5	102 9 7	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	15 8 4	...	...	...	1								
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Trespass on Land .....	1	25 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Breach of Contract .....	3	215 12 10	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	20 5 6	...	...	...	1								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	9	217 14 10	4	...	4	1	3	4	...	28 1 0	...	...	...	1								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	6	1,100 0 0	4	...	2	...	2	1	1	34 8 4	...	...	...	1								
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Money lent .....	8	238 10 5	3	...	4	...	4	1	3	28 17 2	...	...	...	1								
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...								
Totals .....	66	2,492 0 10	37	...	23	1	22	16	7	161 15 2	...	...	...	6								

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

H. H. HUTCHINSON,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at HILL END, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

1039—G

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	1	13 3 7	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 0 6	...	.....	} ... Hill End. {	1883. 13 June... 11 Dec. ...	...	1 4¼					
Promissory Notes .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....										
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....										
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....										
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....										
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....										
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....										
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....										
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....										
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....										
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....										
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....										
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....										
Money Lent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....										
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....										
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....										
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....										
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....										
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....										
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....										
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....										
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	22 10 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	18 9 6	2	2									
Totals .....	2	35 13 7	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	20 10 0	2	2	...	5¼							

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

W. M. MACFARLANE,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MOLONG, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	6	121 4 3	3	...	3	...	3	3	...	6 9 0	...	.....	.....	.....	Molong	1883. 1 June... 30 Nov....	1½ 4¼				
Promissory Notes.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	3	57 2 0	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	2 10 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1 14 0	...	.....	.....	.....							
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Money lent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....							
Totals .....	10	378 6 3	4	...	5	2	3	4	1	10 13 0	...	.....	.....	1							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—  
 J. H. NISBETT,  
 Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MUDGEE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	41	643 4 10	22	...	19	...	19	18	1	19 19 0	...	.....	.....	1	Mudgee ...	1883. 26 April... 28 July... 25 Oct... 1884. 16 Jan...	2 ... 2½ 1 ... ½	...	...	...	
Promissory Notes .....	11	256 19 0	2	...	9	...	9	9	...	5 13 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land .....	2	200 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person .....	2	120 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Trover .....	1	10 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract .....	1	10 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	4	71 7 0	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	2 3 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency .....	2	36 8 5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Money lent .....	2	35 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	8 12 10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals .....	67	1,391 12 1	33	...	34	...	34	31	3	36 15 6	...	.....	.....	1	3	3					

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

FRANCIS S. ISAACS,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at HARTLEY, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold.....	12	£ s. d. 224 14 7	4	...	8	...	8	8	...	£ s. d. 44 19 1											
Promissory Notes .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Illegal Distraint.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Money lent.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above.....	2	49 18 6	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	9 4 8					Hartley.....	1883. 29 Mar....	...	3			
Totals .....	14	274 13 1	4	...	10	...	10	9	1	54 3 9							...	3			

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

THOMAS HENRY NEALE,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at LITHGOW, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold.....	2	£ s. d. 28 0 6	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	£ s. d. 1 17 2											
Promissory Notes .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	20 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	6 19 0											
Money lent.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	60 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	12 9 6											
Totals.....	4	108 0 6	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	21 5 8											

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

EDMOND A. T. PERY,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TAMWORTH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.			
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.				
																	Days.	Hours.						
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.														
Goods sold .....	38	582 18 11	20	...	18	...	18	17	1	75 0 10	1	.....	1	} Tamworth					1	1	} Plaintiff taken by surprise at evidence by defendant.			
Promissory Notes .....	8	188 4 9	2	...	6	...	6	6	...	18 15 2	...	.....	...						...	...				
Rent .....	5	64 1 9	1	...	4	...	4	4	...	5 3 0	...	.....	...						...	...				
Board and Lodging .....	2	38 12 0	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	8 15 0	...	.....	...						...	...				
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...						...	...				
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...						...	...				
Illegal Distrainment .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...						...	...				
Trover .....	1	15 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 13 0	...	.....	...						...	...				
Breach of Contract .....	2	76 12 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 17 0	...	.....	...						...	...				
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	8	178 18 10	3	...	5	...	5	2	3	41 16 8	...	.....	...						...	...				
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...						...	...				
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...						...	...				
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...						...	...				
Money lent .....	2	18 0 6	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	5 4 4	...	.....	...						...	...				
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...						...	...				
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...						...	...				
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...						...	...				
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...						...	...				
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...						...	...				
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...						...	...				
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...					...	...					
Causes of Action not specified above .....	1	5 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 14 6	...	.....	...					...	...					
Totals .....	67	1,167 8 9	29	...	38	...	38	34	4	159 9 6	1	.....	1					1	1					

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

JOHN M'DONALD,  
Registrar, District Court.





A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at CASINO, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

1039—H

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.				
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.			
																	Days.	Hours.						
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.														
Goods sold .....	33	862 18 0	21	...	...	...	...	11	1	46 17 10				Casino ...	1883. 28 July to 31 July	1	2							
Promissory Notes .....	4	193 11 11	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	16 14 4														
Rent .....	1	10 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1 17 6														
Board and Lodging .....	1	18 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3 15 0														
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Trover .....	2	114 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	13 7 0														
Breach of Contract .....	2	106 9 9	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	30 10 8														
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	42 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	16 5 0														
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Commission on Agency .....	1	22 18 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2 1 0														
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...														
Totals .....	45	1,370 12 8	21	...	...	1	1	21	3	131 8 4								2	5					

67

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

M. W. CAMPBELL,  
Registrar, District Court.

1023

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WEST KEMPSEY (Macleay), during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.						
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.					
																	Days.	Hours.								
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.																
Goods sold .....	13	127 6 6½	4	...	9	...	9	8	1	13 17 6	}				{	West Kempsey	{	1883. 18 May... 16 Nov.	...	5 1-20	}	1	...	Withdrawn		
Promissory Notes .....	2	32 5 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	6 8 4																
Rent .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
Board and Lodging .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
Trespass on Land .....	3	75 0 0	...	...	3	...	3	1	2	11 18 6																
Trespass on Person .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
Illegal Distraint.....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
Trover.....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
Breach of Contract .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
Wages, Work, and Labour .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
Commission on Agency .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
Sales of Live Stock .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
Money lent .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
Partnership .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
Interpleader .....	1		1	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
Intestacy .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
Legacy .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
Possession of Tenements .....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
Replevin.....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
Consent Jurisdiction.....			...	...	...	...	...	...	...																	
Causes of Action not specified above .....	2	34 17 6	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	2 13 10																
Totals .....	21	269 9 0½	6	...	15	...	15	11	4	34 18 2																

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

G. STEVENSON,  
Registrar, District Court.





A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MACLEAN, CLARENCE RIVER, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.		
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.			
																	Days.	Hours.					
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.													
Goods sold .....	21	342 7 10½	8	...	...	...	...	13	...	9 17 6	...	.....	.....	...	Maclean	{	1883.	10 Aug. ...	...	1	...	...	
Promissory Notes .....	2	14 8 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 12 0	...	.....	.....	...									
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...									
Board and Lodging .....	4	43 18 2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	1 9 6	...	.....	.....	...									
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...									
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...									
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...									
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...									
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...									
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...									
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...									
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...									
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...									
Money lent .....	3	84 8 8	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1 13 6	...	.....	.....	...									
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...									
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...									
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...									
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...									
Possession of Tenements .....	1	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...									
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...									
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...									
Causes of Action not specified above .....	7	63 8 7	5	...	...	...	...	2	...	2 10 6	...	.....	.....	...									
Totals .....	40	898 11 3½	18	...	...	...	...	20	...	19 3 0	...	.....	.....	2									6½

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

J. TYSOE,  
Acting Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at INVERELL, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold ...	20	459 1 4	7	...	10	...	10	10	...	20 18 0	...	...	...	3	Inverell.	{	1883.	7 May, &	5 & 6 Nov.	}	3
Promissory Notes ...	3	93 7 9	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	3 9 0	...	...	...	...							
Rent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Board and Lodging ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Land ...	3	227 13 0	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	3 15 0	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Person ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Illegal Distraint ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trover ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Breach of Contract ...	3	230 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	2 6 0	...	...	...	1							
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	4	52 1 0	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 6 0	...	...	...	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Commission on Agency ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Sales of Live Stock ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Money lent ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Partnership ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Interpleader ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Intestacy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Legacy ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Possession of Tenements ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Replevin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Consent Jurisdiction ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Causes of Action not specified above ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Totals ...	33	1,062 3 1	11	...	16	...	16	17	1	32 14 0	...	...	...	4							

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—  
W. C. CARDEW,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at EMMAVILLE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold .....	19	£ s. d. 371 2 8	4	...	15	...	15	13	2	24 14 2	}	}	}	}	Emmaville	1883. 20 July...	1884. 25 Jan. ...	1	5		
Promissory Notes .....	2	51 15 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 5 0											
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	3	348 3 0	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 11 10											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation..	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11 4											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above .....	5	331 17 1½	1	...	4	...	4	3	1	13 16 8											
Totals .....	30	1,302 17 9½	9	...	21	...	21	18	3	49 19 0	1	5									

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

WM. E. HENRY,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BINGARA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	3	38 7 7	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	.....												
Promissory Notes .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Board and Lodging .....	1	18 4 6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Trespass on Land .....	1	202 8 10	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	11 11 0												
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Money Lent .....	1	12 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....												
Totals .....	6	271 10 11	4	...	...	...	2	1	1	11 11 0												

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

P. BROUGHAM,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WARIALDA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold .....	1	£ s. d. 16 6 0	...	...	1	...	1	continued.	£ s. d. 1 15 6												
Promissory Notes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Breach of Contract .....	1	100 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	16 18 4												
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	140 17 0	...	...	2	...	2	1 dismissed.	4 12 0												
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	1 5 6												
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Sales of Live Stock .....	1	1 10 10	...	...	1	...	1	1	0 11 0												
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Interspreader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...												

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

T. H. WILKINSON,  
Registrar, District Court.



RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at LISMORE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sitings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	46	786 11 5	21	...	22	...	22	21	1	32 7 0	...	...	...	3	Lismore.....	1883. 1 Aug... 1884. 6 Feb... 7 " ...	3	...			
Promissory Notes .....	22	818 1 9	12	...	8	...	8	8	...	25 10 0	...	...	...	2							
Rent .....	2	25 16 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 10 0	...	...	...	...							
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Land .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 15 0	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trover .....	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 7 0	...	...	...	...							
Breach of Contract .....	2	40 8 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 18 0	...	...	...	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	8	151 15 3	5	...	3	...	3	2	1	6 17 6	...	...	...	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	4	700 0 0	1	...	3	...	3	3	...	6 10 0	...	...	...	...							
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Money lent .....	1	69 9 8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1 0	...	...	...	...							
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	16	485 12 0	10	1	5	...	5	4	1	16 11 0	...	...	...	...							
Totals.....	103	3,327 14 1	53	1	44	...	44	40	4	97 6 6	...	...	...	5	3	...					

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

WM. CARSON,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at TAREE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	12	303 13 2	4	...	8	...	8	8	...	19 18 2	...	.....	.....	...	Taree ...	1883.					
Promissory Notes .....	2	117 14 8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8 8	...	.....	.....	...			25 May ...	1	6		
Rent .....	1	105 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	5 9 10	...	.....	.....	...			23 Nov....	1	12		
Board and Lodging .....	1	107 13 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 16 10	...	.....	.....	...		24 Nov....	1	7			
Trespass on Land .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 0 10	...	.....	.....	1							
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract .....	5	425 10 6	...	...	5	...	5	4	1	57 19 8	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	2	66 0 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	11 7 4	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation..	3	600 0 0	1	...	2	...	2	...	2	22 9 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent .....	1	113 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 18 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals .....	28	2,038 11 4	10	...	17	1	16	13	4	135 9 8	...	.....	.....	1			3	25			

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

J. A. CREAUGH,  
Registrar, District Court.



A. RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COONAMBLE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold.....	18	£ 497 12 7	9	...	8	...	8	8	...	£ 48 1 2	...	...	...	1	Mechanics' Institute, Coonamble. Court-house, Coonamble.	1884. 17 Mar.... 15 Sept....	2 2				
Promissory Notes.....	4	295 13 3	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	16 10 2	...	...	...	1							
Rent.....	2	29 10 0	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 11 0	...	...	...	...							
Board and Lodging.....	1	11 14 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 11 0	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Land.....	1	30 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 14 0	...	...	...	...							
Trespass on Person.....	1	56 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11 2	...	...	...	...							
Illegal Distraint.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Trover.....	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	13 19 2	...	...	...	...							
Breach of Contract.....	1	24 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	11 17 4	...	...	...	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	3	243 18 9	1	...	2	...	2	1	1	2 5 0	...	...	...	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Commission on Agency.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Money lent.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Partnership.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Interpleader.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Intestacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Legacy.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Possession of Tenements.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...							
Causes of Action not specified above.....	10	321 0 0	5	...	5	...	5	1	4	39 1 2	...	...	...	...							
Totals.....	42	1,559 18 7	21	...	19	...	19	13	6	137 1 2	...	...	...	2	4						

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

ROBERT R. BAILEY,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BOURKE, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff.	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold.....	15	753 10 0	7	4	4	...	4	3	1	35 6 8	...	.....	.....	4	}				1		
Promissory Notes.....	8	289 15 4	5	...	3	...	3	3	...	20 10 4	...	.....	.....	3					...		
Rent.....	3	79 8 10	1	...	2	...	2	2	...	6 13 6	...	.....	.....	...					...		
Board and Lodging.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...					...		
Trespass on Land.....	3	325 0 0	2	...	1	...	1	1	...	12 14 0	...	.....	.....	...					...		
Trespass on Person.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...					...		
Illegal Distraint.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...					...		
Trover.....	4	268 0 0	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	30 4 2	...	.....	.....	...					...		
Breach of Contract.....	3	225 0 0	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	34 15 8	...	.....	.....	...					...		
Wages, Work, and Labour.....	15	695 14 4	11	...	4	1	3	3	1	102 6 0	...	.....	.....	...					...		
Libel, Slander, and Defamation.....	3	500 0 0	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	22 17 8	...	.....	.....	...					...		
Commission on Agency.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...					...		
Sales of Live Stock.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...					...		
Money lent.....	2	73 2 4	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...					...		
Partnership.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...					...		
Interpleader.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...					...		
Intestacy.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...					...		
Legacy.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...					...		
Possession of Tenements.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...				...			
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...				...			
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...				...			
Causes of Action not specified above.....	9	994 13 10	8	...	1	...	1	1	...	45 4 4	1	.....	.....	...				...			
Totals.....	65	4,204 4 8	39	4	22	1	21	18	4	310 12 4	1	.....	.....	7				1			

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

W. CHISHOLM,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WILCANNIA, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Placa.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	21	567 16 11	12	...	9	...	9	9	...	14 10 0	...	.....	.....	...	Wilcannia	1883.	11 May ...	...	7	6		
Promissory Notes .....	13	1,105 12 5	4	...	8	...	8	8	...	12 10 0	...	.....	.....	1								
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Board and Lodging .....	1	86 4 1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Illegal Distraint .....	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Breach of Contract .....	1	50 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	4	79 11 3	3	...	1	...	1	1	...	1 14 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	4	800 0 0	...	...	4	...	4	1	3	4 0 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Commission on Agency .....	1	24 18 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	2	31 18 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Totals .....	48	2,796 0 8	23	...	24	...	24	20	4	37 4 0	...	.....	.....	1	...	13						

I hereby certify that the above is a full and complete Return of the particulars required by the aforesaid Act,—  
 GEO. H. GOWER,  
 Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at MURRURUNDI, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

1039-K

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	
										Days.				Hours.						
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.										
Goods sold .....	5	46 9 1	3	...	2	...	2	2	...	4 2 6	}									
Promissory Notes .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Trespass on Person .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	3 3 0										
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Wages, Work, and Labour ...	1	8 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 15 0										
Libel, Slander, and Defamation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...										
Totals .....	7	254 9 1	3	...	4	1	3	3	1	9 0 6				Murrurundi	1883. 27 Aug. ...	3				
															1884. 26 Feb. ...	2½				
															...	5½				

73

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

GEO. R. EVANS,  
Registrar, District Court.

1039

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at NARRABRI, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.		
																	Days.	Hours.				
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.												
Goods sold .....	43	781 0 10	25	...	16	...	16	15	1	35 15 0	...	.....	.....	2	Narrabri ...	1883. 3 Sept. to 6 Sept.	Portions of 8 days.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Promissory Notes .....	8	373 11 7	5	...	3	...	3	3	...	4 14 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Rent .....	4	80 5 0	...	...	4	...	4	4	...	2 12 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Board and Lodging .....	1	16 4 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 11 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Trespass on Land .....	1	50 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 9 0	...	.....	.....	1								
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Illegal Distraint .....	2	400 0 0	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2 1 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Breach of Contract .....	3	229 19 2	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	5 5 0	...	.....	.....	1								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	15	449 18 3	4	...	10	...	10	10	...	12 16 0	...	.....	.....	1								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	2	230 0 0	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 11 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Money lent .....	3	159 10 11	...	...	3	...	3	2	1	1 16 0	...	.....	.....	...								
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...								
Causes of Action not specified above.....	6	204 11 9	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 11 6	...	.....	.....	3								
Totals .....	88	2,975 1 6	40	...	40	2	38	35	5	72 1 6	...	.....	.....	8								

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

C. E. SMITH,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at GUNNEDAH, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	...	151 2 6	3	...	5	...	5	5	...	4 11 6	...	.....	.....	.....	Gunnedah ...	{	1883.	28 Feb...	2	}	
Promissory Notes .....	...	14 2 1	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....	.....							
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Trespass on Person .....	...	100 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Illegal Distraint.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Breach of Contract .....	...	200 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1 0 0	...	.....	.....								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	...	10 10 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 6 0	...	.....	.....								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	22 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	0 12 0	...	.....	.....								
Money lent .....	...	14 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 10 0	...	.....	.....								
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Possession of Tenements.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....								
Totals .....	...	511 14 7	5	...	8	...	8	7	...	8 11 6	...	.....	.....	1							

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

CORBETT LAWSON,  
Registrar, District Court.

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at WALGETT, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold.....	18	£ s. d. 417 15 1	3	...	11	...	11	10	1	£ s. d. 50 12 3	...	.....	.....	} Walgett... {	1883. 12 Mar.... 13 Mar.... 14 Mar.... 10 Sept... {	9 1 12 10					
Promissory Notes .....	3	101 15 11	...	...	3	...	3	3	...	7 6 8	...	.....	.....								
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Board and Lodging .....	2	52 7 6	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2 8 4	...	.....	.....								
Trespass on Land .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Trover.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Breach of Contract .....	2	250 0 0	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	5 2 2	...	.....	.....								
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	4	108 12 8	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	8 19 2	...	.....	.....								
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	2	400 0 0	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	7 17 8	...	.....	.....								
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Money lent.....	1	20 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 18 10	...	.....	.....								
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....								
Causes of Action not specified above .....	4	290 2 6	2	...	2	...	2	1	1	5 11 10	...	.....	.....								
Totals.....	36	1,640 13 8	8	...	24	2	22	22	2	89 16 11	...	.....	.....	4	...	32					

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

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at BALRANALD, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
Goods sold .....	7	£ s. d. 182 3 10	1	...	6	...	6	6	...	£ s. d. 8 16 6											
Promissory Notes .....	2	140 19 4	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	2 14 8											
Rent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trespass on Land .....	1	200 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	No juris diction.	...	...											
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Trover .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	59 15 6	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	8 8 0											
Libel, Slander, and Defamation..	1	50 0 0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Money lent .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Replevin .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...											
Causes of Action not specified above	4	400 0 0	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 7 0											
Totals .....	16	1,032 18 8	8	...	8	...	8	7	1	32 6 2											

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

E. L. ROWLING,  
Registrar, District Court.



A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at HILLSTON, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.			The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.	
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals.	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.		New Trials granted.
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	34	1,657 5 11	11	...	...	...	12	7	5	118 0 0	...	.....	.....	11	Hillston	1883. 8 June... 7 Dec. } 8 " }	1 2				
Promissory Notes .....	4	164 11 8	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	6 6 0	...	.....	.....	2							
Rent .....	1	13 0 0	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	11 8 6	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land .....	1	200 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 2 0	...	.....	.....	1							
Trespass on Person .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover .....	4	198 11 10	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	22 12 4	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	9	198 4 5	2	...	...	...	5	4	1	25 0 1	...	.....	.....	2							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent.....	2	111 19 9	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	5 14 0	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...							
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>2,533 13 7</b>	<b>16</b>	...	...	...	<b>23</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>190 2 11</b>	...	.....	.....	<b>16</b>			<b>3</b>				

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

N. C. O'NEILL,  
Registrar, District Court.

[2c. 8d.]

A RETURN of the Number and Particulars of Suits commenced in the District Court holden at COBAR, during the Twelve Months preceding the 1st of March, 1884, as required by the 103rd section of the said Act.

Nature of Causes under distinct Heads.	The Number of Suits		Settled.		The Number of Cases			Result of Trials.		The Costs of the Suits.	The Number and Result of Appeals.			Cases left in Arrear.	Place, Date, and Duration of the Sittings of each Court.				The Number of		The grounds on which such New Trials were granted.
	Com-menced.	Total Amount sued for.	Without hearing.	Arbi-tration.	Tried.	By Jury.	Without Jury.	For Plaintiff	For Defend-ant.		Appeals	Judgments or Orders affirmed.	Reversed.		Place.	Date.	Duration.		Motions for New Trials.	New Trials granted.	
																	Days.	Hours.			
		£ s. d.								£ s. d.											
Goods sold .....	28	758 10 9½	8	...	8	...	8	8	...	85 19 4	...	.....	.....	11							
Promissory Notes .....	3	76 1 2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 8 2	...	.....	.....	1							
Rent .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Board and Lodging .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Land .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trespass on Person .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Illegal Distraint.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Trover.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Breach of Contract .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Wages, Work, and Labour .....	1	29 2 11	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1 10 2	...	.....	.....	...							
Libel, Slander, and Defamation .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Commission on Agency .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Sales of Live Stock .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Money lent .....	1	25 0 0	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	14 6 8	...	.....	.....	...							
Partnership .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Interpleader .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Intestacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Legacy .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Possession of Tenements .....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Replevin.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Consent Jurisdiction.....	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	...	.....	.....	...							
Causes of Action not specified above .....	4	132 15 0	3	...	1	...	1	...	1	19 5 10	...	.....	.....	...							
Totals .....	37	1,021 9 10½	14	...	11	...	11	9	2	126 10 2	...	.....	.....	12							

Sydney : Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1884.

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

F. S. OSBORN,  
Registrar, District Court.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## DISTRICT COURT PLAINTS.

(NUMBER FILED DURING THE YEAR 1882.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 November, 1883.*

[Laid upon the Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 1, Votes No. 17, Wednesday, 14th November, 1883.]

(1.) District Court Plaints:—*Mr. Hugh Taylor*, for *Mr. Gould*, asked the Minister of Justice,—

(1.) How many District Court Plaints were filed during the year 1882 for the recovery of amounts exceeding £10, and also for the recovery of amounts not exceeding £10,—

(a.) In the Sydney District Court?

(b.) In the remaining Courts of the Metropolitan and Coast Districts?

(c.) In each of the other Districts in the Colony?

(2.) How many of these were undefended?

(3.) How many were defended?

*Mr. Cohen* answered,—To enable these questions to be answered it has been found necessary to communicate with the several District Court Registrars. As soon as the requisite information has come to hand it will be laid upon the Table in the shape of a Return.

RETURN of the Number of District Court Plaints filed during 1882 in the several District Courts for the recovery of amounts exceeding £10, and not exceeding £10, showing how many were undefended and how many were defended:—

District Court.	Amounts exceeding £10.	Amounts not exceeding £10.	Number undefended.	Number defended.
Albury .....	101	18	54	65
Armidale .....	115	89	144	60
Balranald .....	4	...	4	...
Bathurst .....	32	13	22	23
Bega .....	49	26	23	26
Bingera .....	10	5	13	7
Bombala .....	18	15	19	14
Bourke .....	57	4	32	25
Braidwood.....	38	6	30	14
Burrowa.....	36	23	39	20
Campbelltown .....	37	6	18	25
Carcoar .....	24	9	23	10
Casino .....	34	7	33	8
*Cobar .....	...	...	...	...
Cooma .....	107	47	70	83
Coonabarabran .....	2	...	2	...
Coonamble .....	17	1	5	7
Cootamundra .....	83	12	73	22
Corowa .....	20	...	10	10
*Cowra .....	...	...	...	...
Deniliquin.....	61	20	61	20
Dubbo .....	127	11	91	47
Eden .....	7	1	2	6
Emmaville.....	24	8	29	3

\* No Court held during 1882.

RETURN of the Number of District Court Plaints, &c.—*continued.*

District Court.	Amounts exceeding £10.	Amounts not exceeding £10.	Number undefended.	Number defended.
Forbes .....	64	6	42	28
Glen Innes .....	12	3	10	5
Goulburn .....	114	33	69	78
Grafton .....	46	41	66	21
Grenfell .....	41	12	27	26
Gundagai .....	27	5	27	5
Gunnedah .....	26	13	35	4
Gunning .....	31	6	14	23
Hay .....	61	6	37	30
Hill End .....	3	...	3	...
Hillston .....	31	2	20	13
Inverell .....	18	...	13	5
Kempsey .....	30	43	36	37
Kiama .....	21	2	12	11
Lismore .....	80	6	37	49
Lithgow .....	10	1	6	5
Maclean .....	35	10	23	12
Maitland .....	92	51	94	44
*Merriwa .....	...	...	...	...
Milton .....	2	1	1	2
Molong .....	11	...	7	4
Moruya .....	16	...	5	6
Moss Vale .....	22	6	5	23
Mudgee .....	59	20	34	25
Murrurundi .....	13	3	6	6
Muswellbrook .....	11	1	9	3
Narrabri .....	33	3	...	...
Narrandera .....	19	...	7	3
Newcastle .....	93	190	212	71
Nowra .....	12	5	5	7
Orange .....	35	8	34	9
Parramatta .....	77	37	75	39
Penrith .....	14	32	22	24
Port Macquarie .....	26	16	20	6
Queanbeyan .....	41	10	7	22
Scone .....	4	...	4	...
Singleton .....	21	6	5	22
Sydney .....	2,139	1,695	2,777	1,057
Tamworth .....	49	19	53	15
Taree .....	14	10	10	14
*Temora .....	...	...	...	...
Tenterfield .....	10	6	6	10
Tumut .....	8	3	3	4
Wagga Wagga .....	84	58	87	55
Walgett .....	5	...	4	1
Wyallda .....	6	2	4	4
Wellington .....	9	7	10	6
Wentworth .....	9	1	3	7
Wilcannia .....	45	2	43	4
Windsor .....	27	30	46	11
Wollongong .....	13	88	94	7
Yass .....	49	49	78	20
Young .....	53	10	49	14

\* No Court held during 1882.



1883-4.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## DISTRICT COURTS AND QUARTER SESSIONS.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH JUDGES DOCKER AND MURRAY RESPECTING PRECEDENCE OF CIVIL OVER CRIMINAL BUSINESS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 29 January, 1884.*

[*Laid upon Table in accordance with promise made in answer to Question 1, Votes 45, 29th January, 1884.*]

## 1. MR. CAMERON to ask THE MINISTER OF JUSTICE,—

- (1.) Is it true that the District Court Judges, namely, Messrs. Docker and Murray, still persist in giving precedence to civil over criminal business?
- (2.) Is it true that the Armidale District Court was fixed to commence on Monday, 14th, and the Quarter Sessions on Wednesday, the 16th January?
- (3.) Is it true that the District Court finished on Monday, and that persons in gaol awaiting trial remained in gaol all Monday and Tuesday, and in some cases till Thursday and Friday, before they could be tried?
- (4.) In the event of any of those prisoners being found not guilty on Thursday or Friday, have they not been thus kept several days longer in gaol through the action of the Judge in giving precedence to civil over criminal business?
- (5.) Will the Minister insist on this practice being stopped, and in every case compel our District Court Judges to show somewhat more regard to the interests of people awaiting trial whose liberty has been taken from them, in some cases unjustly or wrongfully?

Will Judge Murray kindly favour with the requisite information to enable the Minister of Justice to answer the above Questions in the Legislative Assembly on Tuesday next, the 22nd instant.—W. E. PLUNKETT, B.C., 19 January, 1884. C. E. R. Murray, Esq., District Court Judge, Glen Innes.

(Similar memo. addressed to Judge Docker, Granville.)

## Telegram from Mr. District Court Judge Murray to Under Secretary of Justice.

Glen Innes, 21 January, 1884.

LETTER asking for information as to order of dates for holding Courts of Quarter Sessions and District Courts arrived this morning. I will write to-night. Letter should arrive Wednesday morning.

## Telegram from Mr. District Court Judge Murray to Under Secretary of Justice.

Glen Innes, 21 January, 1884.

REPORT written; I find cannot arrive till Thursday morning through extraordinary arrangements of mails.

## Mr. District Court Judge Murray to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Glen Innes, 21 January, 1884.

In reply to your memo. of the 19th instant, asking for information touching the order adopted by me in fixing days for holding District Courts, and suggesting those for Courts of Quarter Sessions, I have the honor (first), to answer categorically some of the questions of which Mr. Cameron has given notice; (secondly) to explain the reasons for my adopting the course I have pursued.

As to question 1. It is not true that I give precedence to civil over criminal business, but it is true that at certain places District Courts are appointed to be held before the days fixed for holding Courts of Quarter Sessions.

2. It is true that the Courts at Armidale were fixed as implied in this question.

3. It is not true that the District Court finished on Monday, as it was concluded on Tuesday morning. Prisoners committed for trial at the Sessions who were not on bail of course waited in gaol till the Sessions came on and their trials could be held.

4. No. Prisoners were kept in gaol till they were legally set free.

I will now give my reasons.

Courts of Quarter Sessions are held periodically—at Armidale, for instance, twice a year, at intervals of six months, the days being fixed to be as nearly as possible intermediate between the dates appointed for the Assize Courts. No variation takes place in the order, except so far as the extension of the Northern Railway or other causes may make it expedient to remodel the Circuit, so as not to waste time and thereby public money. The dates for holding Sessions being therefore, practically, fixed points, the question arises whether it is more expedient to hold the District Court before or after the Sessions. It happens that the Court at Tamworth precedes that at Armidale; the amount of business at Tamworth is very variable. If, in the regular course, the Sessions at Armidale were followed by the District Court, then the Tamworth District Court would have to be fixed to immediately precede the Armidale Sessions. As the Sessions must be held punctually on the day appointed, in case of a pressure of business at Tamworth, I should have to leave work there undone; whereas, by making the Armidale District Court precede the Sessions, I should be able to finish the Tamworth District Court without interfering with the Armidale Sessions, the Armidale District Court being adjourned until after the Sessions. The regular order therefore that I adopt is this: The Tamworth Sessions, being at the beginning of the Circuit, and being therefore not liable to clash with any preceding Court, come first; then follows the Tamworth District Court; then the Armidale District Court; then the Armidale Sessions. If this order were disturbed it would simply mean that on a single occasion the Armidale Sessions would come two days less than six months after the last court. Afterwards the regular six months' interval would recur with a less convenient—a more risky—arrangement of Courts. And so at every Court which may be liable to clash with a preceding Court or to be endangered by the risks incidental to travelling. I always use the District Court as a buffer, the elasticity of which will reduce to a minimum the risk of the stability of the Sessions being effected. How I can be said to detain prisoners in gaol because I come to a town earlier than I otherwise should for the purpose of holding a District Court before instead of after the rigidly fixed point at which the Sessions recur, I fail to understand. If the District Court were not there then I too should be somewhere else. Immediately the time for holding the Sessions arrives all other business is suspended, because I carefully so order my business that there shall be no appreciable danger of delay to the criminal work, because I make civil work subservient to it. I am most illogically accused of want of regard for the interests of people awaiting trial. I can give a good reason for the exact position of every Court in the arrangement of my circuits. The objects which I specially try to attain are that no Criminal Court shall stand in such an order that it shall be liable to delay; that its rigidity shall not be likely to inconvenience civil suitors; and that no time shall be wasted when time has to be made up. I think it will be generally admitted that it is made up at my own inconvenience, and not by hurrying business. It so happens that never but once have I been late for the Court at a town where Sessions were held, but I have often run such considerable risk that I have felt strongly how fortunate it was that the District Court preceded the Sessions. The particular occasion that I refer to was at Wilcannia. Heavy rains had made the country between Bourke and Wilcannia utterly impassable for vehicles. I fortunately succeeded in getting a passage in a steamer to arrive on a Friday. The District Court was fixed for Saturday; the Sessions for Monday. The steamer, after several mishaps and much delay, arrived on Sunday, the District Court only suffering delay. On two other occasions, coasting steamers—once to Kempsey, once to Maclean—have brought me in late for District Courts. On two other occasions, I believe, Judge Docker, whom only the absolute impossibility of reaching a Court town at the date fixed would prevent from being in time, has been late for a District Court, which, thus preceding the Sessions, has saved serious inconvenience. The risk of travelling on the country I have now to pass over is as nothing compared with that incidental to the enormous distances, and when wet, impassable plains of the north-western circuit which I formerly had to get round, and in the Courts of which Judge Docker now presides; but the practice I then adopted impressed me so with its advantages that I still, with less necessity, continue it. It is utterly illogical to contend that it involves any inconvenience to any one, except, perhaps, at odd times to civil suitors, and even in this district there are parts in which it may very likely prove of great service some day. For instance, between Bingara and Moree, Moree and Warialda, and Warialda and Inverell, there intervenes country which rain may suddenly make almost impossible for vehicles to cross. Between Tenterfield and Casino numerous creeks, suddenly flooded, have almost stopped me. Only last circuit an accident, though it did not actually delay my arrival, came very near delaying it considerably. Criminal Courts are now fixed to recur at regular intervals. Where a District Court is placed before the Criminal Court, if by some accident I should in spite of all endeavours be too late, suitors may have to wait till the Sessions are over. Then I work hard to clear off everything before leaving. If I had been in time of course I should, by attending to my duty as District Court Judge, have happened to be present in a town where prisoners are awaiting trial. To contend that, therefore, in some inexplicable way I am wronging prisoners by not trying them there and then is so utterly absurd that really to answer such an argument is like trying to prove a self-evident mathematical proposition, the denial of which has only to be stated to show its inanity. It might just as well be contended that the Metropolitan Judges are doing wrong in ever being out of Darlinghurst Court, or that I should rush off at once as soon as I have completed the criminal business at one place and try the prisoners at the next with a jury of bystanders.

I am, Sir,

C. E. R. MURRAY.

Perhaps I may be allowed to call attention to the fact, as bearing upon the subject of this report, that the Criminal Law Amendment Act of 1883, by repealing 16 Vic. No. 36, has done away with the only power of adjourning Courts of Quarter Sessions in the absence of the Chairman, and has, as far as I can find, made no provision to remedy the defective state of the law in this behalf.

After hurriedly writing this to catch the mail this evening I find it cannot go down till to-morrow evening, as there is an interruption in the so-called daily mail from here.

Mr.

## Mr. District Court Judge Docker to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Granville, January 22, 1884.

With reference to your letter of the 19th instant, enclosing a copy of certain questions to be asked in Parliament by Mr. Cameron, and requesting information to enable the Honorable the Minister for Justice to answer them, I have the honor to reply as follows:—

1st. The jurisdiction of the General Sessions is distinct from that of the District Courts. The dates for the holding of the Courts of General Sessions are fixed by the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council (the recommendation of the Chairman of the General Sessions being usually adopted). The dates for the holding of the District Courts are fixed by the District Court Judge (within certain limits determined by the Governor).

2nd. The District Courts have no criminal jurisdiction, but the General Sessions, in addition to their criminal jurisdiction, have an appellate jurisdiction. Appeal cases are invariably heard after the conclusion of the criminal business, consequently no precedence is given to civil over criminal business.

3rd. So long as the Sessions are held upon the day appointed by the Governor, prisoners awaiting trial cannot possibly be prejudiced or unnecessarily detained in gaol by the circumstance that the Judge who is to preside as Chairman at the Sessions happens to be in the same town discharging other duties a day or two prior to that date. To give an instance:—The next Court of General Sessions at Wilcannia is fixed for Monday, 12th May. The prisoners awaiting trial at that Court cannot be affected by my trying civil cases in the District Court there on the Friday and Saturday previous, the 9th and 10th, any more than if I were trying the civil cases on the Friday and Saturday following, the 17th and 18th. If it should be urged that the prisoners would be tried two days earlier, I would reply that I should be only too glad to hold the Sessions not merely two days but a whole week earlier; but unfortunately I am precluded by the Circuit Court at Dubbo from beginning my series of Courts earlier. However, so far as prisoners generally are concerned, it would not make the slightest difference, because the Courts would at once settle down to the usual six monthly intervals.

4th. My practice is to appoint the District Court at any place (after the first in a circuit) for one or two days before the date of the General Sessions, for what appear to be very good reasons, having the public interests and convenience in view. In the first place there is no power at present to postpone a Court of General Sessions, so if the Chairman is not present on the day appointed the Court must lapse, and the prisoners must remain in custody until the next Court, or until a new Court can be appointed. Even if such a power did exist, it would be most undesirable to exercise it, so long as the necessity can be avoided, because forty-eight jurymen would be kept waiting, at great expense to the Crown and to the detriment of their own affairs, besides affording to some the opportunity of rendering themselves incapable of discharging their duties. Secondly,—The distances between the Court towns being so great, and the roads of such a nature that rain renders them impassable for the time being, it is necessary to allow several days in addition to the time ordinarily occupied in travelling between the places, in order to ensure the Sessions being opened on the due date. If the weather happens to be fine, and no accident occurs, the Judge will have to idle away those spare days, at expense to the Crown and inconvenience to himself, unless he is allowed to utilize them by holding the District Court. If the District Court is fixed for those spare days, and delay should unfortunately occur, necessitating postponement, the inconvenience (if any) resulting will fall only upon the few litigants concerned. This arrangement, therefore, is entirely in the interests of the prisoners. Thirdly,—If the District Courts have to follow the Sessions during the transition period, the prisoners for trial at the later Courts of a series would actually be detained in gaol a longer time than under the present system; and the permanent effect of the change would be to make the circuit longer by several days, once more to the expense of the Crown and the inconvenience of the Judge. I can illustrate this by the next Darling River Circuit. At Bourke the District Court is fixed for Monday, 28th April, the Sessions for Wednesday, the 30th. So far as the rest of the Circuit is concerned it is immaterial which Court is held first; the business, Civil and Criminal, is calculated to conclude on Saturday, 3rd May. For the reasons above mentioned it would not be safe to fix the Wilcannia Sessions earlier than Monday, 12th May; but it is quite safe enough, chancing the risk of postponement, to fix the District Court there for Friday, the 9th. Now, if the District Court must follow the Sessions at Wilcannia, the whole business there must be calculated to conclude on Friday, the 16th, instead of (as at present) on Wednesday, the 14th. The consequence would be that instead of opening the Sessions at Wentworth on Monday, the 26th, they would be delayed till Wednesday, the 28th. The District Court fixed for Friday, the 30th, instead of the 23rd, the Balranald District Court would be pushed on from the Saturday to the Wednesday following, and the Hillston District Court would be similarly affected; the whole Circuit, which already lasts eight weeks, being thus lengthened by four or five days, simply to obviate an imaginary grievance illogically assumed to be suffered by a few prisoners.

5th. The absurdity of the complaint will be evident when it is remembered that the Sessions often last several days—in Sydney a fortnight. The prisoners whose trials are reserved for the latter days might complain that they are kept in gaol several days longer than necessary. Certainly all have equal right to be tried on the first day, but the difficulty is to give it effect. Perhaps Mr. Cameron will be good enough to suggest in respect of this hardship some method to “compel our District Court Judges to show somewhat more regard to the interests of people awaiting trial, whose liberty has been taken from them, in some cases unjustly or wrongfully.” The only plan that occurs to me as at all possible is to have a separate Judge and Court for each prisoner.

6th. With regard to the fifth question of which notice is given, I must respectfully observe that while I shall always be most willing to listen to, and, if reasonable, to carry out, any suggestions as to the arrangements of the Courts for the greater convenience of the community (including persons awaiting their trial) especially if such suggestions come from the Honorable the Minister of Justice, I shall deem it my duty to resist most firmly any attempt to interfere with the power conferred by the law upon me as a District Court Judge to fix (within the periods determined by the Governor) the dates for holding my District Courts, whether the exercise of such power be regarded as a duty or a privilege. I regard it as both: a duty to fix the Courts for the general convenience of the persons concerned in them; a privilege to fix them as shall best suit my own convenience. I shall never allow the privilege to interfere with the duty; and experience has proved the wisdom of the practice I have hitherto adopted. On several occasions I have been compelled to postpone District Courts, having been delayed through causes beyond

beyond my control, and notwithstanding my strenuous endeavours to keep to time, though under ordinary circumstances the time allowed was ample. But through the latitude which my arrangement allows I have never been late for a Court of General Sessions.

7th. I have dealt with the subject in its general aspects, though the questions specially refer to matters occurring in Judge Murray's District; but if the Minister wishes to answer them categorically, I am in a position to enable him to do so. To question (1), answer "No;" question (2), "Yes;" question (3), "No" and "Yes;" question (4), "No"; and question (5), "No."

I have, &c.,

ERNEST B. DOCKER, D.C.J.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 5 September, 1884.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 6th August, 1884, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all correspondence, minutes, &c., between the Chief Justice and the Colonial Secretary, between 7th May, 1883, and 7th June, 1883, respecting the propriety of putting the appointment of the Officers in the Supreme Court upon the same footing as in the Mother Country.”

*(Mr. A. G. Taylor.)*

## The Chief Justice to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Supreme Court, Sydney, 7 May, 1883.

With the concurrence of my colleagues, I desire to bring under the notice of the Government the evils arising from the present mode of appointing the officers of the Supreme Court. By the 37th section of the Constitution Act the appointment of all public officers in this Colony (minor appointments excepted) was vested in the Governor and Executive Council. It was doubtless never intended by the framers of this section to introduce a mode of appointment to offices in the Supreme Court different from that followed in the superior Courts in England; there from time immemorial the officers of those Courts have been appointed by their respective Heads. As was pointed out by Lord Cranworth, in the House of Lords, on the 5th August, 1867 (“Hansard,” vol. 189, p. 842): “Lord Coke three centuries ago stated it to be one of the characteristic advantages of the English Courts of law that the officers of the Courts were appointed by the Heads of the Court, who were responsible for their conduct.” These observations were made in support of an amendment to a Bill, then before the House of Lords, having for its object the placing the appointing of certain officers in the Supreme Court in Ireland on the same footing as in England. In Ireland it appears that in the reign of George IV the selection of the Master and one other officer was vested in the Lord-Lieutenant. “An extraordinary provision,” said Lord Cranworth, “which would not for a moment have been tolerated in England.” In 1844 a Bill was introduced to regulate the Irish Courts, and when it reached the House of Lords, Lord Campbell pointed out the anomaly that the selection of the Master and the one other officer should be any other than a judicial selection. Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst entirely concurred, and a clause was introduced giving the appointment to the Chief Justices of the Courts. The House of Commons thought that such a clause would rob the Castle of a certain degree of patronage which it ought to possess, and struck it out. Lord Chancellor Lyndhurst inserted another amendment, in opposition to the Government of which he was a member, but the amendment was negatived. Afterwards a Commission was appointed to inquire into the state of affairs in the different Courts of Common Law and Equity in England and Ireland; at the head of this Commission was the late Lord Chancellor of Ireland, Mr. Blackburne. That Commission unanimously recommended that in Ireland, as in England, the appointment of the chief officers to the Courts should be vested in the Judges of those Courts. It will be observed that this controversy related only to two officers, the Master and one other officer; all the other officers were and are on the same footing in Ireland as in England.

All

All these facts were brought before the House by Lord Cranworth, and the Lord Chancellor said "that he found himself in the same position that Lord Lyndhurst occupied in 1844, in being compelled to support the amendment of his noble and learned friend. It was most unreasonable to vest in the Irish Government the appointment of these officers. The Bill professed to be founded on the report of the Commissioners, and he could not conceive any reason for disregarding their recommendation in this respect. The present arrangement was one which ought never to have existed." Lord Kimberley and Lord Cairns supported Lord Cranworth's amendment, which was carried unanimously.

The House of Commons having dissented from this amendment on the ground that the clause was an interference with an ancient prerogative of the Crown in Ireland, the matter came again before the House of Lords, and the Lord Chancellor, while still strongly agreeing with Lord Cranworth, rather than lose the Bill voted against his own views; and the anomaly, so far as regards these two officers, the Master and one other, was allowed to continue.

I have taken the trouble to put this matter before you at this perhaps unnecessary length in order to show how the most eminent judicial functionaries are agreed upon it.

Very little reflection will enable any one to see that the efficient working of the Supreme Courts of justice must be greatly promoted by the subordination of the officers of all grades to the Heads, and through them to the other members of those Courts.

Without the power to appoint and remove, this control cannot properly exist. The nature of the duties required to be discharged cannot in general be understood by persons outside the Courts, and the Judges are the only persons who can be fully aware of the shortcomings or inefficiency of their officers. For misconduct, of course, they are directly answerable to the Court; but experience has shown, what indeed it requires no experience to point out, that the efficiency of the officers of this Court cannot be secured without the absolute control over them, in all respects, being vested in the Head of the Court here as in England, and as in Ireland also (two officers only excepted).

My colleagues and I, under these circumstances, request that a Bill may be introduced by the Government during the next Session to place the appointment to offices in the Supreme Court on the same footing as in England.

In conclusion, I would invite your attention to Lord Cranworth's protest ("Hansard," vol. 189, p. 1664), as containing in a short compass the most cogent reasons for altering the law as herein requested.

#### PROTEST OF LORD CRANWORTH.

"1. Because the right of filling the subordinate offices in the Supreme Courts of justice ought to belong to the Heads of those Courts, as being the persons best qualified to select fit and proper officers for the discharge of the duties they are to fulfil.

"2. Because from time immemorial this has been the practice in England, and has always been regarded as essential to the well-conducting of the Courts.

"3. Because in the year 1862 a Royal Commission was issued to many of the most distinguished Judges and lawyers, both in England and Ireland, directing them to inquire, amongst other things, as to the constitution and establishment of the Supreme Courts of common law in Ireland; and that Commission recommended the adoption in Ireland of the principle which has always prevailed in England as to the appointment of officers in the Courts, and no reason has been given why that recommendation has not been attended to.

"4. Because the withholding from the Irish Judges of the rights and privileges enjoyed by their brethren in England places them in an invidious and humiliating position, inasmuch as the reason for the distinction will be generally believed to be that it is not thought safe to trust the Judges in Ireland with the exercise of patronage which is without hesitation confided to the Judges in England."

I have, &c.,

JAMES MARTIN,

C.J.

#### The Colonial Secretary to The Chief Justice.

My dear Sir James,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 7 June, 1883.

I have carefully read and thought over your letter of the 7th ultimo, in which you convey the request of yourself and colleagues that the Government should bring in a Bill next Session to place the appointment of officers in the Supreme Court on the same footing as in England, which you point out is in the hands of the Court itself.

I do not doubt the accuracy of your statement showing such to be the position in England, and with one or two exceptions in Ireland, but I feel strongly persuaded—I may almost say perfectly certain—that if the Government were to introduce such a Bill it would be thrown out by the House with scarce a dissentient voice.

I would desire to draw the attention of yourself and colleagues to the discussion which took place during last general session on the defalcations of the official assignees Sempill and Sandeman, in the course of which the Government was loudly called upon to take steps to make these officers more dependent upon their responsibility to Parliament, by placing their appointments in the hands of the Governor and Executive Council, under the responsibility of a Minister of the Crown.

Whether the Government take such steps or not is a matter for consideration; but from that debate it must, I think, be quite evident to you that Parliament would not sanction the transference of other officers of the Court from the Governor-in-Council to the Court itself.

I have, &c.,

ALEX. STUART.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BUSINESS OF THE SUPREME COURT AND CIRCUIT COURTS.  
(DURING THE LAST FIVE YEARS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 September, 1884.*

[Laid upon the Table in reference to Question 3, Votes No. 134, Friday, 18th July, 1884.]

RETURN in reference to a Question asked by Dr. Ross, M.P., in the Legislative Assembly, dated 18th July, 1884, as follows:—

- “ (1.) The number of civil cases tried in the Supreme Court in Sydney annually during the last five years ?  
“ (2.) The number of Circuit Courts in the Colony for the hearing of civil cases, and the number of cases tried in each Circuit Court respectively during the same period ?  
“ (3.) How many of the cases tried in Sydney were from the country, or could have been tried before Circuit Courts ?  
“ (4.) The number of cases now in arrears in the Supreme Court in Sydney, and the same with regard to Circuit Court cases ? ”

(1.)—1879—143 cases tried.

1880—163   "   "  
1881—149   "   "  
1882—220   "   "  
1883—180   "   "

(2.)—There are 14 Circuit Courts in the Colony for the hearing of civil cases, viz. :—

	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	
Wagga Wagga ... ..	3	6	2	7	4	Cases tried.
Albury ... ..	...	1	1	7	...	"
Hay ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	"
Deniliquin ... ..	5	5	2	1	5	"
Mudgee ... ..	2	2	...	2	1	"
Dubbo ... ..	5	2	...	4	4	"
Bathurst ... ..	7	6	3	3	5	"
Young ... ..	...	...	...	1	3	"
Yass ... ..	1	...	2	...	1	"
Goulburn ... ..	3	5	7	1	9	"
Armidale ... ..	5	4	1	2	4	"
Tamworth ... ..	3	5	3	6	2	"
Maitland ... ..	4	8	8	2	8	"
Grafton ... ..	3	3	1	1	4	"

(3.)—It is impossible to answer this question.

(4.)—There are 86 Sydney remanets, and 6 Circuit Court cases, the trials of which have been postponed for various causes.

FRED. CHAPMAN,  
Prothonotary.

27/7/84.

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[3d.]

1109—





1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT IN EQUITY.**

Presented to Parliament pursuant to Act 44 Vic., No. 18, sec. 80.

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**CONSOLIDATED STANDING RULES OF 29th JUNE, 1883.**

Supreme Court, in Equity,  
20 February, 1883.

THE accompanying proposed Equity Rules have been prepared and revised, and have been most fully considered by us; and we are satisfied that they are calculated to improve the practice and procedure of the Court, in the direction of greater simplicity and exactness, and in diminishing the delays and cost incident to the administration of Equity.

W. M. MANNING, P.J.  
ALEXR. GORDON, Q.C.  
WM. OWEN, Q.C.  
H. BARTON.  
R. HOLDSWORTH.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. In Equity.

---

**REGULÆ GENERALES.**

In pursuance of the several powers vested in us in that behalf, We do order and direct in manner following:—

**PRELIMINARY.**

I.—From and after the 29th day of June, 1883, all the Rules and Orders which have been heretofore made and established in the Equity Jurisdiction of this Court, shall be rescinded; and in lieu thereof, the following shall constitute the Standing Rules of the Court in its Equitable Jurisdiction, except that this rescinding shall not extend to or affect any General Rules and Orders now in force, where embodied in General Rules and Orders distributively or collectively applicable to the general administration and business of the several Jurisdictions of the Supreme Court, nor any of the following rules and Orders:—

The General Rules of Court of 1st March, 1856, as to the Officers and Offices of the Court, or any General Rules as to proceedings in Vacation.

The respective General Rules of the 30th March, 1832, and 2nd February, 1833, as to Suitors' Moneys and Trust Moneys in charge of the Court.

The Rule of 2nd Term, 1841, as to Guardians, Committees, and Receivers.

The Rules as to proceedings under the Statutory Jurisdiction (4th July, 1863, Chapter XXXI, and the Rules, 1 to 7 inclusive, of the 1st August, 1865).

All Rules and Orders establishing Fees, or regulating the amount of any Fee payable.

II.—Notwithstanding anything herein expressed, the rescinding hereinbefore made shall not affect any practice of the Court in its Equitable Jurisdiction, or any practice or usage of, in, or connected with the Offices of the said Court, or the Officers thereof, which originated in or was sanctioned by any of the Rules and Orders hereby rescinded, or by Prior Usage of the Court, except so far as the same may be inconsistent with anything hereinafter contained.

III.—Where any of the Rules and Orders hereby rescinded were intended to abolish any writ, practice, matter, or thing, such rescinding shall not have the effect of reviving the same.

IV.—Every Rule, or part of a Rule, herein contained which is a repetition, without variation, of a Rule or Order, or part of a Rule or Order, hereby rescinded, shall have the same construction as was put on such rescinded Rule or Order, or part of a Rule or Order, and shall operate not as a new Rule, but in the same manner as such rescinded Rule or Order, or part of a Rule or Order, would have operated if these Rules had not been made.

V.—Every Rule, or part of a Rule, herein contained which is a repetition, with variation, of a Rule or Order, or part of a Rule or Order, hereby rescinded, shall receive the same construction as was put on such rescinded Rule or Order, or part of a Rule or Order, and shall operate, not as a new Rule, but in the same manner as such rescinded Rule or Order, or part of a Rule or Order, would have operated if these Rules had not been made, except so far as such variation indicates a contrary intention.

VI.—Where there is no established practice or usage of the Court, as hereinbefore mentioned, and where none of the Rules now made shall be applicable, then the practice of the High Court of Justice of England, exercising the Jurisdiction of the High Court of Chancery, shall be followed so far as circumstances will admit and where the same are applicable.

VII.—In these Rules the following words have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, unless there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction, viz. :—

- (1.)—Words importing the singular number include the plural number, and words importing the plural include the singular number.
- (2.)—Words importing the masculine gender include females.
- (3.)—The word “person” or “party” includes a body politic or corporate.
- (4.)—The words “Statement of Claim” include Information.
- (5.)—The word “Plaintiff” includes Informant.
- (6.)—The words “Affidavit” or “Oath” include affirmation, statutory declaration, and the promise in lieu of oath under the Act 40 Vic. No. 8; and the word “sworn” includes affirmed, declared, and promised.
- (7.)—The word “Receiver” includes Consignee and Manager.
- (8.)—The words “the Court” mean the Primary Judge in Equity, or any Judge sitting in Equity, in Court or in Chambers, unless the subject be a matter before the Court of Appeal.
- (9.)—The words “the present Practice of the Court” mean the Practice of this Court at the time of the coming into force of these Rules.

### PROCEEDINGS GENERALLY.

1.—All proceedings shall be commenced and continued in the Equity Office, and each Suit or Matter shall be there kept in a distinct and separate form entitled—  
“In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. In Equity.”

2.—A Book shall be kept in the Equity Office, to be called the Suit Book, which shall contain a chronological entry of every proceeding in every Suit or Matter.

3.—All pleadings and proceedings shall be written in a clear legible hand, and the same shall not be received unless so written.

4.—All Statements of Claim, Statements of Defence, Interrogatories, Answers, and Exceptions, and copies thereof respectively, and all Petitions, Reports, Decrees, and Decretal and other Orders, shall be on foolscap paper, written briefwise, on one side only, with a quarter margin, and having not less than six folios nor more than eight folios, of seventy-two words on each page, and divided into convenient paragraphs, with the numbers of the paragraphs severally written on the inner edge of the margin.

5.—All affidavits and all Examinations, Cross-examinations, and Re-examinations on References shall be on foolscap paper, in the form now ordinarily used, divided into convenient paragraphs, with a quarter margin, but written on one side only of the paper, and folded lengthwise, with the name of each deponent or examinant indorsed thereon. And there shall not be less than three folios nor more than four folios of seventy-two words on each page.

6.—All Orders, except Chamber Orders, and all Decrees shall be passed and signed by the Master, and then sealed with the seal of the Court, and entered in the Entry Book; and all Decrees, Orders on Appeal, and Judicial Advice shall also be signed by the Judge or Judges who made or gave the same respectively.

7.—The practice as to Orders made in Chambers shall be the same as at common law.

8.—All writs shall be sealed with the office seal of the Court or Master and tested in the name of the Primary Judge in Equity.

9.—Every Summons, Writ, and ordinary Certificate shall be signed by the Master or the Chief Clerk.

10.—Certificates by the Master or Chief Clerk of the filing of any pleading or documents shall not be required when such pleading or document is produced in Court.

11.—All Statements of Defence, Sworn Pleas, and Answers to Interrogatories shall be taken before the Master or Chief Clerk, and filed forthwith: Provided that Statements of Defence, sworn Pleas, and Answers of any party residing more than five miles from Sydney may be taken before a Commissioner of Affidavits, and the same shall be immediately sealed up, and indorsed by him with his signature, and transmitted to the Equity Office with the least possible delay, and filed on receipt thereof; and the signature of the party swearing the same shall be affixed or acknowledged by such party in the presence of the person before whom the same are sworn.

12.—The practice respecting erasures or interlineations in Affidavits shall extend and apply to Statements of Defence, Answers, and Pleas.

13.—On the filing of any Statement of Defence, Plea, Demurrer, Interrogatory, or Answer, an attested copy thereof shall be forthwith served on the opposite party.

#### Abatement and Compromise.

14.—Where any Suit becomes abated, or is compromised after the same is set down to be heard, the Solicitor for either party shall certify the fact to the Master, and thereupon an entry thereof shall be made in the Suit Book opposite to the title of such Suit.

15.—Where any suit shall have been standing for one year in the Suit Book marked as “abated,” or “compromised,” or shall have been standing over generally, such Suit shall at the expiration of the year be struck out of the Suit Book:

#### Affidavits.

16.—Any Solicitor or person filing an Affidavit not in accordance with the form prescribed in the General Rules of the Supreme Court applicable to Affidavits, shall not be allowed the costs of preparing or filing such Affidavit in any taxation of costs.

17.—All Affidavits, whether to be used at the hearing of a Suit or on any other proceeding, shall state distinctly what facts or circumstances deposed to are within the deponent's own knowledge; and where any fact or circumstance is stated upon information derived from other sources than his own knowledge, he shall distinctly state what such sources are.

18.—The cost of Affidavits not in conformity with the preceding rules shall be disallowed on taxation, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

19.—Before any Affidavit is used in Court or before the Master, such Affidavit shall be first filed in the Equity Office; and no order grounded upon an Affidavit shall be drawn up unless such Affidavit be first so filed: Provided that no copy need hereafter be served for the purpose of any Motion or Petition, or of any proceeding in the Equity Office, and that every Affidavit so filed may be read without any office copy having been taken.

#### Attachment.

20.—The Sheriff shall bring to the Bar of the Court every person arrested upon any Writ of Attachment on the first day in which the Court shall sit in Equity next after such arrest, or as soon afterwards as practicable: Provided that the Sheriff may take bail for the appearance of the person arrested.

21.—If the person arrested be not so brought before the Court, or, if being so brought, no motion be made for his committal, he shall be discharged out of custody by the Sheriff, without payment by him of the costs of his contempt; which in such case shall be paid by the party obtaining the Attachment. But in case of continued disobedience of the Rule, Decree, or Order of the Court for a period of eight days after such discharge, the Court may order a fresh Attachment to issue.

22.—Where a party is in prison under an Attachment, or being already in prison, is detained under an Attachment, and is not brought to the Bar of the Court within thirty days from the time of his being actually in custody or detained under such Attachment, he shall be discharged in respect of such Attachment by the Sheriff, or Keeper of the gaol in whose custody he is, without payment of the costs of his contempt; which in such case shall be paid by the party obtaining the Attachment. But in case of continued disobedience of the Rule, Decree, or Order of the Court for a period of eight days after such discharge, the Court may order a fresh Attachment to issue.

#### Chief Clerk.

23.—The Chief Clerk may sign for the Master any process issuing out of this Court which now requires the signature of the Master.

24.—The Chief Clerk, when directed by the Court or Master, may discharge the Court duties of Registrar and the duties of Taxing Officer, and he may take accounts, and prosecute inquiries, as directed by the Court or Master.

#### Election of Jurisdiction.

25.—In all cases in which it is alleged that the Plaintiff is prosecuting the Defendant in this Court, and also at Law for the same matter, the Defendant may at any time after appearance, or in case the Plaintiff shall have filed Interrogatories seven days after filing a sufficient answer thereto, apply to the Court, as of course in Chambers, for an Order that the Plaintiff make his Election in which Court he will proceed, with the usual directions in that behalf.

#### Interlocutory Applications:

26.—Interlocutory applications in a Suit may be made by Motion or Petition, and supported by Affidavit or otherwise, according to the present practice of this Court, save only that all applications for Orders of course shall be by motion, and that a Petition shall be used in applications for Special Orders where so provided by Act of Parliament, or where, from the circumstances of the case, or the position of the parties sought to be affected by the Order applied for, the notice of motion would not sufficiently convey information of the facts and circumstances upon which the application is based.

27.—Any party to a Suit may at any stage thereof apply by motion on notice to the Court for such Order as he may, upon any admission of fact in the pleadings or otherwise, be entitled to, without waiting for the determination of any other question between the parties; and the Court may on such application give such relief, subject to such terms, if any, as the Court may think fit.

#### Irrelevancy and Scandal.

28.—The Court may at any stage of the proceedings order to be struck out any matter in a pleading which is irrelevant or scandalous, and may make such Order thereon as to costs as may seem just.

#### Motions and Petitions.

29.—Every Notice of Motion shall express the day on which it is intended to be made.

30.—All Petitions shall be addressed to the Primary Judge in Equity; and the Master or Chief Clerk shall indorse thereon the usual directions.

31.—At the foot of every Petition preferred to the Court, and of every copy thereof, a statement shall be made of the persons (if any) intended to be served therewith; and if no person is intended to be served with such Petition, a statement to that effect shall be made at the foot of the Petition, and of every copy thereof.

32.—Unless the Court gives special leave to the contrary, there must be at least two clear days between the service of a Notice of Motion or Petition and the day appointed for hearing the Notice of Motion or Petition; and in the computation of such two clear days, Sundays and Holidays shall not be reckoned.

#### No Execat.

33.—In all cases where the High Court of Justice in England would grant or direct a writ of *Ne execat Regno* to issue, a writ of *Ne execat Colonia* may be directed to issue, under the seal of this Court, and tested in the name of the Primary Judge in Equity, and signed by the Master or Chief Clerk; and such writ shall have the same effect in this Colony, and shall be applied for and served in the like manner and under the same circumstances, and subject to the same rules of practice, as the Writ of *Ne execat Regno* in England. Notice

## Notice to Admit.

34.—Notice to admit Documents under section 43 of the "Equity Act of 1880" may be in the form set forth in Schedule C to these Rules.

## Payment out of Court.

35.—Where the Party, to whom money exceeding £10 is ordered to be paid out of Court, does not attend the Equity Office in person, the Power of Attorney to receive the same must be in accordance with the provisions of the Act, 17 Vict., No. 22: Provided that a common Power of Attorney, without any declaration, shall suffice where the money is paid on the day of the execution of such common Power of Attorney.

## Sheriff.

36.—All duties formerly discharged in the High Court of Chancery in England, in respect of process issued out of that Court, or otherwise, by a Sergeant-at-Arms, shall be discharged in respect of process issued out of this Court by the Sheriff; and all such process shall be directed to the Sheriff.

## Service.

37.—In every case where a party shall institute or defend any Suit or Proceeding, or appear in any matter, by a Solicitor, service by or upon such Solicitor shall (except for the purpose of bringing the party into contempt) be equivalent to service by or upon the party himself.

38.—Where any party shall proceed or appear in person he shall, except in the case of Statements of Claim and Appearance thereto, hereinafter provided for, leave a Memorandum in writing in the Equity Office, at the time of his taking the first step in the matter, setting forth his full name and address; and service at such address shall be good service on him.

## Solicitor

39.—A Solicitor shall not (except by leave of the Court) act in any Suit or matter for more than one party, unless the parties represented by him are in the same interest; and all the members of a firm may, for the purposes of this rule, be deemed one person.

40.—Where upon the hearing of any Suit or Matter, it appears that the same cannot conveniently proceed by reason of the Solicitor for any party having neglected to attend personally or by some proper person on his behalf, or having omitted to procure the production of or to deliver any necessary document or paper which ought to have been produced or delivered, such Solicitor shall personally pay to all or any of the parties such costs (if any) as the Court shall think fit to award.

## Subpœnas.

41.—Where it is intended to sue out a *Subpœna*, a *Præcipe* for that purpose in the usual form, and containing the name or firm and the place of business or residence of the Solicitor intending to sue out the same, and where such Solicitor is an agent only, then also the name or firm and place of business or residence of the principal, shall in all cases be filed in the Equity Office.

42.—Writs of *Subpœna* shall be in the forms used at Common Law, with such alterations and variations as circumstances may require.

43.—No more than four persons shall be included in one *Subpœna*: Provided that the party suing out the same shall be at liberty to sue out a *Subpœna* for each person if it shall be requisite.

44.—In the interval between suing out and service of any *Subpœna*, the party suing out the same may correct any error in the names of parties or witnesses, and may have the writ resealed upon leaving a corrected *Præcipe* of such *Subpœna* marked with the words "altered and resealed," and signed with the name and address of the Solicitor suing out the same.

45.—The service of *Subpœnas* shall be effected by delivering a copy of the Writ, and at the same time producing the original Writ.

46.—Affidavits filed for the purpose of proving the service of a *Subpœna* must state where, when, and how such *Subpœna* was served, and by whom such service was effected.

47.—The service of any *Subpœna* shall be of no validity if not made within twelve weeks after the teste of the Writ.

## PARTIES.

## I.—GENERALLY. II.—PERSONS UNDER DISABILITY. III.—PAUPERS.

## I.—GENERALLY.

48.—The present law and practice of this Court, in its Equity Jurisdiction, with regard to parties to a Suit shall continue unaltered, save so far as they may be affected by these Rules.

## II.—PERSONS UNDER DISABILITY.

49.—Married Women and Infants may respectively sue as Plaintiffs by their next friends, according to the present practice of this Court, and Infants may, in like manner, defend any Suit by their Guardians appointed for that purpose. Married Women may also, by the leave of the Court, sue or defend without their husbands and without a Next friend, on giving such security (if any) for costs as the Court may require.

50.—Any person who shall for the time being be of unsound mind, and whether or not so found by inquisition or declared under the "Lunacy Act of 1878," may sue as plaintiff in any Suit by his Committee or Guardian, if any such shall have been appointed, or, if not, by his Next friend; and may, in like manner, defend any suit by his Committee or Guardian appointed under the said Act, or by his Guardian *ad litem*.

51.—Where any person required to be served with notice of a Decree or Order pursuant to the 6th Rule of sec. 7 of the "Equity Act of 1880," as an infant or person of unsound mind not so found by Inquisition or declared under the "Lunacy Act of 1878," the notice shall be served upon such person or persons and in such manner as the Court may direct.

52.—Guardians *ad litem* appointed for infants, or for persons of unsound mind not so found by Inquisition or declared under the "Lunacy Act of 1878," who shall be served with notice of any Decree or Order, shall be appointed in like manner as Guardians *ad litem* to defend are appointed in Suits.

53.—At any time during the proceedings in any Suit or Matter, the Court may require a Guardian *ad litem* to be appointed for any infant or person of unsound mind not so found by Inquisition or declared under the "Lunacy Act of 1878," who has been served with notice of such Decree or Order, or who shall be required to be served with notice in any Suit or matter: And the Master shall have like power under references to him.

### III.—PAUPERS.

54.—Any person may be admitted to prosecute or defend a Suit *in forma pauperis* according to the present practice of the Court, provided that he obtain a certificate of Counsel to the effect that the case is proper for relief in this Court.

55.—After a person has been admitted to sue or defend *in forma pauperis*, no fee, profit, or reward, shall be taken of him by any Counsel or Solicitor, for the despatch of his business, during the time it shall depend in Court and he shall continue a Pauper; nor shall any agreement be made for any recompense or reward afterwards: And any person offending herein shall be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court; and the Pauper who shall give any such fee or reward, or make any such agreement, shall be thenceforth dispaupered.

56.—The Counsel or Solicitor assigned by the Court to assist a Pauper may not refuse to do so, unless such Counsel or Solicitor satisfy the Court with some good reason for his unwillingness to be so assigned or to continue to act under the assignment.

57.—No process of contempt shall be issued at the instance of a Pauper until signed by his Solicitor in the Suit; and no notice of motion served or petition presented on behalf of a Pauper (except for the discharge of his Solicitor) shall be of any effect, nor shall any person served with such notice or petition be bound to appear thereon, unless such notice or petition be signed by the Solicitor of the pauper; and such Solicitor shall take care that no such process be taken out, and that no such notice or petition be served needlessly or for vexation, but upon just and good grounds.

## PLEADINGS.

### I.—GENERALLY. II.—STATEMENTS OF CLAIM. III.—STATEMENTS OF DEFENCE. IV.—DEMURRERS.

#### I.—GENERALLY.

58.—Statements of Claim, Statements of Defence, Demurrers, and Pleas, shall be signed by Counsel.

59.—All Pleadings in a Suit shall be as brief as the nature of the case will admit, and shall not contain any scandalous or irrelevant matter. Deeds, Writings, or Records shall not be unnecessarily set out *verbatim*, but only so much of them or the substance and effect thereof as may be pertinent; and in adjusting the costs of the Suit the Court or Master may inquire, at the instance of any party thereto, into any unnecessary prolixity, and may order the costs thereby occasioned to be borne by the party chargeable with the same.

60.—No pleading shall be of record or be used in Court until the same has been filed in the Equity Office.

#### II.—STATEMENTS OF CLAIM.

61.—Statements of Claim shall be in the form set out in Schedule A to these Rules, with such variations as the nature and circumstances of each case may require.

#### III.—STATEMENTS OF DEFENCE.

62.—Statements of Defence shall be in the form set out in Schedule B to these Rules, with such variations as the nature and circumstances of each case may require.

63.—When a Defendant does not know, or is not in a position either to admit or deny, a fact alleged in the Plaintiff's Statement of Claim, he may state that he does not know or that he is not able to admit such fact.

64.—It shall not be sufficient for a Defendant in his Statement of Defence to deny or allege that he does not admit generally the facts alleged by the Statement of Claim, but he must deal specifically with each allegation of fact of which he does not admit the truth.

65.—A Defendant, in his Statement of Defence, shall set forth all matters, not appearing in the Statement of Claim, and all grounds of defence, upon which he intends to rely.

66.—Where any Defendant sets off or sets up any right or claim by way of Counter-claim, he shall in his Statement of Defence state specifically that he does so by way of Set-off or Counter-claim, and shall pray specifically for the relief that he may consider himself entitled to, and also for general relief; and shall state what additional parties, if any, are necessary for the relief so prayed.

#### IV.—DEMURRERS.

67.—No Demurrer shall be filed without a Memorandum at the foot, stating shortly, in substance, the ground or grounds thereof, or the point or points intended to be relied on; of which Memorandum a copy shall be served, as part of such Demurrer.

## PROCEEDINGS IN SUIT BEFORE DEFENCE.

### I.—INDORSEMENT ON STATEMENT OF CLAIM. II.—SERVICE OF STATEMENT OF CLAIM. III.—APPEARANCE.

#### IV.—DEFENDANTS SUBMITTING OR ADMITTING. V.—NOTICE OF PROCEEDINGS, WHEN UNNECESSARY.

#### VI.—DEFAULT OF APPEARANCE. VII.—SECURITY FOR COSTS.

#### I.—INDORSEMENT ON STATEMENT OF CLAIM.

68.—The Indorsement on a Statement of Claim shall be varied from the form set out in the Schedule of the "Equity Act of 1880," and shall be as follows:—

Victoria R.

To the within-named Defendant A.B. [or where there is more than one Defendant, Defendants A.B. and C.D.] Greeting—

We command you ["and every of you" where there is more than one Defendant] that within days after the service hereof on you, exclusive of the day of such service, you cause an appearance to be entered for you in the Equity Office of our Supreme Court to the within Statement of Claim: And that you

you do at the same time of entering your Appearance file in the Equity Office a Memorandum, stating, in effect, that you dispute, or admit, in whole or in part the Plaintiff's claim, or submit to such Decree of Order as the Court may think fit to make, or disclaim all right, title, or interest, in the subject matter or the within Statement of Claim. And if you admit the Plaintiff's Claim, or if you disclaim, you do on the eighth day after such appearance, or so soon after as you can be heard, attend, either personally or by Counsel, before the Judge in Equity, at the Supreme Court-house, in King-street, in the City of Sydney, at Ten of the clock in the forenoon and submit to such Decree as is within prayed or as shall be just.

Witness the Honorable A. B., the Primary Judge in Equity, at Sydney, the \_\_\_\_\_ day  
of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-\_\_\_\_\_,  
and in the \_\_\_\_\_ year of Our reign.

NOTE.—Appearances are to be entered in the Equity Office of the Supreme Court, in King-street aforesaid, and if you neglect to enter your appearance, or to file a Memorandum, as above mentioned, or personally, or by Counsel, to attend at the place and time abovementioned, you will be subject to such order as the Court may think fit to make in your absence.

69.—A Plaintiff suing in person shall indorse on the Statement of Claim his full name and address. And the Solicitor of a Plaintiff suing by a Solicitor shall indorse on the Statement of Claim the full name and address of the Plaintiff, and also his own name or firm, and place of business; and service of subsequent proceedings, and notice at such place of Address shall be good service.

#### II.—SERVICE OF STATEMENT OF CLAIM.

70.—Service of a Statement of Claim shall be effected by serving a copy personally, or by leaving the same with a servant of the Defendant, or some member of his family, at his dwelling-house or usual or last known place of abode. But such service shall not be required when the Defendant by his Solicitor agrees to accept service: And if it be made to appear to the Court that from the Defendant being absent from the Colony, or from any other cause, the Plaintiff is unable to effect prompt service as hereinbefore directed, the Court may make such order for substituted or other service, or for the substitution of notice for service, as may be just.

#### III.—APPEARANCE.

71.—When a Defendant within the Jurisdiction of the Court is duly served with a Statement of Claim, he shall, if he reside within 100 miles from Sydney, appear thereto within eight days; and if he reside above 100 miles and less than 200 miles within twelve days; and if he reside above 200 miles, within sixteen days, after service.

72.—When a Defendant enters his appearance he shall file a Memorandum to the effect either that he disputes or admits the Plaintiff's Claim, or some part thereof, specifying what part, or that he desires to submit to such Decree or Order as the Court may think fit to make, or that he disclaims all right, title, or interest in the subject matter of the Statement of Claim.

73.—If any Defendant shall neglect to enter an Appearance, or to file a Memorandum as abovementioned, or personally or by Counsel to attend at the place and time in the abovementioned Indorsement, he shall be subject to such Order as the Court may think fit to make in his absence.

74.—A Defendant appearing in person shall annex to his appearance his full name and address; and service of subsequent proceedings, and Notices at such place of address shall be good service: And the Solicitor of a Defendant defending by Solicitor, shall state the full name and address of the Defendant, and also his own name, or firm, or place of business.

#### IV.—DEFENDANTS SUBMITTING OR ADMITTING.

75.—When the Defendant being sole Defendant, or all the Defendants, shall enter an appearance or shall file a Memorandum or Memoranda, to the effect that he does or they do admit that the Plaintiff is entitled to the relief prayed by the Statement of Claim, or that he or they are desirous to submit to the Decree or Order of the Court, the Plaintiff may at any time after the time limited for the attendance in Court of the Defendant, or last of the Defendants, as directed by the abovementioned Indorsement, set down the Suit to be heard as a Short Matter on Statement of Claim, and Memorandum or Memoranda, on the fourth day after so setting down the same. And the Plaintiff shall give to the Defendant or Defendants, or his or their Solicitor, four clear days' notice in writing of such hearing. And the Court may on such hearing make a Decree or Order as prayed by the Statement of Claim, or such Decree, or Order, with regard to the relief so prayed, or to the further prosecution of the Suit in all respects, as shall be just.

#### V.—NOTICE OF PROCEEDINGS—WHEN UNNECESSARY.

76.—When a Defendant, being one of a number of Defendants some of whom dispute that the Plaintiff is entitled to the relief prayed by the Statement of Claim, shall enter his appearance, and shall file a Memorandum to the effect, either that he admits that the Plaintiff is entitled to the relief prayed, or that he desires to submit to such Decree or Order as the Court may think fit to make, or that he disclaims all right, title, and interest in the subject matter of the Statement of Claim, it shall not be necessary that such Defendant be served with notice of any proceedings in the Suit, except of or until the hearing of the Suit or of any application for the dismissal of such Suit.

#### VI.—DEFAULT OF APPEARANCE.

77.—Where any Defendant, not being an infant, or a person of weak or unsound mind unable of himself to defend the Suit, is duly served with the Statement of Claim, and does not enter an appearance thereto within the time limited by the Indorsement, the Plaintiff may, within twenty-one days from the time so limited for appearing thereto, apply to the Court for leave to make an entry of such default; and the Court being satisfied that the copy of the Statement of Claim, with the Indorsement thereon, was duly served, and that no appearance has been entered for such Defendant, may, if it so thinks fit, order the same accordingly. Provided that in all cases of such entry of default, notice of the entering thereof shall be forthwith served on the Defendant.

78.—A Defendant, notwithstanding such entry of default, may within seven days after notice thereof, enter an appearance in the ordinary way, and may at any time apply specially to the Court for leave to appear and defend upon such terms as to costs and otherwise as the Court may direct; but such appearance shall not affect any proceeding duly taken or right already acquired by the Plaintiff, or prejudice the Plaintiff's right to costs of such entry of default or of any such proceeding.

79.—Where such entry of default of appearance shall have been made, or when a Defendant shall not have filed any Memorandum, the Plaintiff may within fourteen days after the entry of default of appearance apply to the Court for a Decree or Order against such Defendant in his absence, and thereupon the Court may make such Decree or Order or give such directions as to the taking of evidence and otherwise for the further prosecution of the Suit as may seem just.

80.—Where upon default made by a Defendant in not appearing to a Statement of Claim, it appears to the Court that such Defendant is an infant, or a person of unsound mind not so found by Inquisition ordeclared under the "Lunacy Act of 1878," so that he is unable of himself to defend the Suit, the Court may, upon the application of the Plaintiff, order that one of the Solicitors of the Court be assigned Guardian of such Defendant by whom he may appear to, and defend the Suit: But no such Order shall be made, unless it appears to the Court, on the hearing of such application, that a copy of the Statement of Claim was duly served; and that notice of such application was, after the expiration of the time allowed for appearing to the Statement of Claim, and at least six clear days before the day in such notice named for hearing the application, served upon, or left at the dwelling-house of, the person with whom, or under whose care, such Defendant was at the time of serving such copy of the Statement of Claim; and also, in the case of such Defendant being an infant, not residing with or under the care of his Father or Guardian, served upon or left at the dwelling-house of the Father or Guardian of such infant, unless the Court, at the time of hearing such application, shall dispense with such last-mentioned service.

#### VII.—SECURITY FOR COSTS.

81.—If it appears upon the Statement of Claim or otherwise, at any time during the prosecution of the Suit, that the sole Plaintiff, if only one is, or if more than one, all the Plaintiffs are, residing out of the jurisdiction of the Court, the Defendant shall be entitled as of course to an Order for the Plaintiff or Plaintiffs to give security to the Master for costs. And the Court may order such security, if it shall think fit in respect of any one or more of several Plaintiffs who shall be out of the jurisdiction; and no further proceedings shall be taken in the Suit until a stated time after such security shall have been given.

82.—Security for costs may be given by Bond to the Master, according to the custom of the Court, in the penalty of £100. Provided that the Court may, if it shall think fit, direct a greater or less amount of security to be given; and that in any case, the amount of security may be paid into Court in place of giving a Bond.

83.—The day on which an Order that a Plaintiff do give security for costs is served, and the time thenceforward until and including the day on which such security is given, shall not be reckoned in the computation of time allowed to a Defendant to plead, file his Statement of Defence, or demur, or otherwise make his defence to the Suit.

#### DEFENCES—INTERROGATORIES, &c.

I.—DEMURRER. II.—PLEA. III.—STATEMENT OF DEFENCE. IV.—INTERROGATORIES.  
V.—EXCEPTIONS. VI.—CONSEQUENCES OF DEFAULT.

##### I.—DEMURRER.

84.—A Defendant demurring alone may file a Demurrer to a Statement of Claim within eight days after his appearance thereto, but not afterwards. And either party may set down the Demurrer for argument immediately,

85.—Where a Demurrer is overruled, the Defendant shall pay to the Plaintiff the taxed costs occasioned thereby, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

86.—Where a Demurrer to the whole or part of a Statement of Claim is allowed upon argument, the Plaintiff, unless the Court shall otherwise direct, shall pay to the demurring party the costs of the Demurrer, and where the Demurrer is to the whole Statement of Claim, the costs of the Suit also.

87.—Where a Demurrer to the whole or part of a Statement of Claim is not set down for argument within twelve days after the filing thereof, and the Plaintiff does not within such twelve days serve an Order for leave to amend the Statement of Claim, the Demurrer shall be held sufficient to the same extent and for the same purposes, and the Plaintiff shall pay to the demurring party the same costs, as in the case of a Demurrer to the whole or part of a Statement of Claim allowed upon argument.

88.—Where any grounds of Demurrer are urged in arguing a Demurrer beyond the grounds therein expressed, and the grounds which are so expressed are disallowed, the Defendant shall pay the same costs as if the Demurrer were overruled, although on the grounds so newly urged the Demurrer may be allowed; unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

##### II.—PLEA.

89.—A Defendant may file a Plea to a Statement of Claim within fourteen days after his appearance thereto, but not afterwards. And either party may set down the Plea for argument immediately.

90.—A Plea may be put in without oath where the matter of Plea appears upon record, but where the matter of Plea does not appear upon record, the Plea must be put in upon oath.

91.—The dependency of a former suit for the same matter is a good Plea, but where the Plaintiff disputes the truth of the Plea he may obtain an Order of course for inquiry as to the truth thereof: And such Order, and the Report in pursuance thereof, shall be obtained within twenty-one days after the filing and service of such Plea, otherwise the Defendant may obtain as of course an Order to dismiss the Suit with costs.

92.—Where a Plea is overruled, the Defendant shall pay to the Plaintiff the taxed costs occasioned thereby, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

93.—Where a Plea to the whole or part of a Statement of Claim is allowed upon argument, the Plaintiff, unless he undertakes to reply to the Plea, or unless the Court otherwise direct, shall pay to the party by whom the Plea is filed the costs of the Plea; and where the Plea is to the whole Statement of Claim the costs of the Suit also; and in such last-mentioned case the Order allowing the Plea shall direct the dismissal of the Suit.

94.—Where a Plea to the whole or part of a Statement of Claim is not set down for argument within fourteen days after the filing thereof, and the Plaintiff does not within such time either serve an Order for leave to amend the Statement of Claim, or by notice in writing undertake to reply to the Plea, the



the Plea shall be held good to the same extent and for the same purposes, and the same costs shall be paid by the Plaintiff as in the case of a Plea to the whole or part of a Statement of Claim allowed upon argument; and where the Plea is to the whole Statement of Claim, the Defendant by whom such Plea was filed may at any time after the expiration of such fourteen days obtain as of course an Order to dismiss the Suit with costs.

95.—Where the Plaintiff undertakes to reply to a Plea to the whole Statement of Claim, he shall not, without special leave of the Court, take any proceedings against the Defendant by whom the Plea was filed till after Replication.

### III.—STATEMENT OF DEFENCE.

96.—A Defendant who has not filed a Demurrer or Plea, shall file a Statement of Defence within fourteen days after the time limited for the appearance of such Defendant, or within such extended time as may be consented to by the Plaintiff, or as the Court may on application for that purpose allow. And a Statement of Defence shall, except in the cases of Corporations aggregate, be on oath. And Corporations aggregate may put in a Statement of Defence under their Common Seal. Provided that in such case the Court may nevertheless order that Statement of Defence be put in on oath by such Member or Officer of the Corporation as it shall think fit.

97.—If a Statement of Defence contains any Set-off or Counter Claim which the Plaintiff is advised cannot be conveniently dealt with by amendment of the Statement of Claim, the Plaintiff may apply to the Court upon Motion on notice for leave to file a Statement of Defence to the said Counter Claim, and the Court may either refuse or grant such leave; and in either case may make such Orders as to parties and for the future conduct of the Suit as shall thereby be rendered necessary, or may determine that the said Set-off or Counter Claim cannot be conveniently disposed of in the pending Suit, and order the same to be struck out accordingly.

98.—If a Defendant does not file a Statement of Defence, the Plaintiff may treat him as having traversed the allegations of fact made in the Statement of Claim, provided that he has filed a memorandum to the effect that he disputes the Plaintiff's Claim, and may proceed in the Suit accordingly.

### IV.—INTERROGATORIES.

99.—A Plaintiff may, by leave of the Court and either at the time of filing his Statement of Claim or subsequently before the Suit is at issue, file Interrogatories for the examination of a Defendant; but such Interrogatories shall be founded upon or be relevant to the allegations contained in the Statement of Claim. And the Defendant shall on oath answer such Interrogatories and file such answer within fourteen days after service of the Interrogatories on him: And the answer shall be deemed sufficient, unless exceptions are filed thereto within seven days after the filing of such answer.

100.—A Defendant may, by leave of the Court, and either at the time of filing his Statement of Defence or subsequently before the Suit is at issue, file Interrogatories for the examination of the Plaintiff, to which Interrogatories shall be prefixed a concise Statement of the subjects on which a discovery is sought. And the Plaintiff shall on oath answer such Interrogatories and file such answer within fourteen days after service on him of the said Interrogatories: And the answer shall be deemed sufficient, unless exceptions are filed thereto within seven days after the filing of such answer. Provided always that it shall not be competent to any Defendant to file Interrogatories until he has answered any Interrogatories previously filed by the Plaintiff for his examination.

### V.—EXCEPTIONS.

101.—Exceptions for insufficiency may be filed to any Statement of Defence, Answer, or further Answer to Interrogatories within seven days after the filing of such Statement of Defence, Answer, or further Answer. And such Exceptions shall describe the passages which are alleged to be insufficient.

102.—The Court, in determining the sufficiency of any Statement of Defence, Answer to Interrogatories, shall have regard to the allegations contained in the Statement of Claim, or Statement prefixed to the Interrogatories, as the case may be.

103.—Where Exceptions are allowed, the Court may direct that a further Statement of Defence or Answer be filed, or that the party in default be examined *vivá voce*.

### VI.—CONSEQUENCES OF DEFAULT.

104.—If any party fail to comply with an Order to answer Interrogatories, or for Discovery or Inspection of Documents, he shall be liable to Attachment: And he shall also, if a Plaintiff, be liable to have proceedings in the Suit stayed until compliance; and if a Defendant, to have his defence (if any) struck out, and to be placed in the same position as if he had not filed a Memorandum of Dispute or Statement of Defence: And the Court may order accordingly.

105.—Where a party has filed Interrogatories, and has just reason to believe that the party interrogated means to abscond before answering, the Court may, on the *ex parte* application of the party interrogating, order an Attachment to issue against him, returnable at such time as the Court shall direct.

106.—Where a party is brought up in custody for want of an Answer to Interrogatories, and makes oath in Court that he is unable, by reason of poverty, to employ a Solicitor to put in such Answer, the Court, if satisfied as to the truth of that allegation, may assign a Solicitor and Counsel for such party to enable him to put in an Answer.

107.—Where a party, in contempt for want of Answer or Discovery, obtains upon filing an Answer or Affidavit of discovery the common Order to be discharged as to his contempt, on payment or tender of the costs thereof; or where the party obtaining the Attachment accepts the costs without Order, it shall not be necessary, in case the Answer or Affidavit is insufficient, to recommence the process of contempt, but the party obtaining the Attachment may take up the process at the point to which he had before proceeded.



## PROCEEDINGS BETWEEN DEFENCE AND HEARING.

I.—DISMISSING SUIT FOR WANT OF PROSECUTION. II.—PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS. III.—PRELIMINARY ACCOUNTS AND INQUIRIES. IV.—MOTION FOR DECREE. V.—JOINING ISSUE—REPLICATION. VI.—SETTING DOWN SUIT FOR HEARING.

### I.—DISMISSING SUIT FOR WANT OF PROSECUTION.

108.—A Defendant may upon notice move the Court that the Suit be dismissed with costs for want of prosecution, and the Court may order accordingly:—

- (a) Where a Plaintiff does not within the time fixed by these Rules, or such further time as the Court may order, file a Replication or set down the Suit to be heard on a Motion for a Decree, or obtain and serve an Order for leave to amend the Statement of Claim.
- (b) Where a Plaintiff, having undertaken to reply to a Plea by such Defendant to the whole Statement of Claim, does not file his Replication within seven days after the date of his undertaking.
- (c) Where a Plaintiff having replied, does not set down the Suit for hearing within seven days after filing such Replication
- (d) Where a plaintiff has failed to comply with an Order to answer Interrogatories for twenty-eight days after proceedings have been stayed under Rule 104.

109.—In all cases not provided for by the foregoing Rules, any Defendant may move to dismiss a Suit for want of prosecution where the Plaintiff has not within a reasonable time after the time fixed by these Rules or by an Order of the Court, taken such step as may be then necessary to be taken for prosecuting the Suit.

110.—Upon any application to dismiss a Suit for want of prosecution, the Court may make an Order to that effect, or such other Order, or may impose such terms, as may appear just and reasonable.

### II.—PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS.

111.—Any party may, without filing any Affidavit, apply to the Court for an Order directing any other party to the Suit to make discovery on oath of all the Documents which are, or have been, in his possession or power relating to any matter in question in the Suit.

112.—The party against whom such an Order has been made shall make an Affidavit specifying the Documents which he has or has had in his possession or power, and also which, if any, of such Documents he objects to produce; and it shall be in the form set out in Schedule D to these Rules, with such variations as circumstances may require.

### III.—INQUIRIES AND ACCOUNTS.

113.—The Court may at any stage of the proceedings in a Suit or Matter direct any necessary inquiries or accounts to be made or taken—notwithstanding that there is some special or further relief sought for, or some special issue to be tried, as to which it may be proper that the Suit or Matter should proceed in the ordinary manner. And the Court may, if it shall so think fit, restrain the accounting party from the exercise of any remedy for enforcing payment of any debt pending such account or inquiry.

### IV.—MOTION FOR DECREE.

114.—Fourteen days' Notice shall be given to the Defendant of any Motion for a Decree or Decretal Order under Section 28 of the "Equity Act of 1880."

115.—All Affidavits to be used in support of such Motion shall be filed before the service of such Notice, and a list of such Affidavits shall be set forth at the foot of such Notice.

116.—The Defendant, within twelve days after service of such Notice, shall file his Affidavits in answer, and deliver to the Plaintiff a list thereof.

117.—Within four days after the expiration of such twelve days, or other period to which the time for filing the Defendant's Affidavits has been enlarged, the Plaintiff shall file his Affidavits in reply, and he shall deliver to the Defendant a list thereof.

118.—No further evidence on either side shall be used upon such Motion for a Decree or Decretal Order without leave or direction of the Court.

119.—Every Notice of Motion for a Decree or Decretal Order shall be entered eight days before such Motion in the Suit Book with the Suits.

### V.—ISSUE AND REPLICATION.

120.—Every Suit shall be put at Issue within eight days after the time limited for the Defendant, or all the Defendants, to file his or their Statement or Statements of Defence shall have expired, or within such further time as the Court may allow.

121.—The Suit shall be deemed to be at Issue by the Plaintiff filing a Replication in the following form, that is to say,—The Plaintiff in this suit hereby joins issue with the Defendant A.B. [any Defendant who has filed a Memorandum disputing the Plaintiff's claim]. And will hear the Suit on Statement of Claim and Appearance against the Defendant C.D. [any Defendant who has not by his Memorandum (if any) disputed the Plaintiff's]. And only one Replication shall be filed in a Suit unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

### VI.—SETTLING ISSUES OF FACT.

122.—Where in any Suit it appears that the pleadings do not sufficiently define the Issues of fact in dispute between the parties, and it shall be deemed desirable that they should be so defined, the Court may on the application of any party or of its own Motion after Replication settle such Issues.

### VII.—SETTING DOWN SUIT FOR HEARING.

123.—Within seven days after Replication, the Plaintiff shall set down the Suit for hearing on some day not earlier than the fourteenth nor later than the twenty-eighth day after so setting down the Suit; and the Plaintiff shall forthwith serve notice of the Suit being so fixed for hearing upon all the Defendants thereto.

124.—If the Plaintiff does not set down the Suit for hearing within seven days after Replication, any Defendant may set down the Suit for hearing within like periods as hereinbefore provided for setting down by the Plaintiff, and shall forthwith serve on the Plaintiff and the other Defendants notice thereof.

## HEARING—EVIDENCE.

### I.—GENERALLY. II.—EVIDENCE BY COMMISSION. III.—TRIAL BY JURY.

#### I.—GENERALLY.

125.—Suits which are to be treated as Consent Matters or as Short Matters, or in which the Defendant ought to attend in Court in pursuance of the Indorsement on the Statement of Claim, shall be set down for hearing on such days as the Court may specially appoint for the hearing of such matters and Suits.

126.—If the parties to any Suit have agreed upon the terms of the Decree to be asked from the Court, the Suit may come on to be heard on any day after it has been set down that may be appointed for hearing Consent Matters.

127.—Any Suit may, by the consent of the parties thereto, or by Order made with notice in Chambers, on Summons, come on to be heard as a Short Matter upon any day after it has been set down that may be appointed for hearing such matters, or that the parties may agree upon and the Court may order.

128.—When any Suit is called on, all the Pleadings shall be read, and the Evidence on both sides, documentary and oral, shall be taken, including Evidence in reply; and when the Evidence is closed, a Memorandum to that effect shall be signed by the Judge and filed: And the hearing may be then proceeded with at once, or may be adjourned to a future day, as the Court shall direct.

129.—If the Plaintiff refers to the Statement of Defence or any part of it, as Evidence in support of his case, the Judge shall take a note of such reference; and the Plaintiff shall not enter into evidence as to such matters as are established by such reference; and if he enters into evidence as to them he will render himself liable to pay the costs thereof.

130.—The Court or any party may, before or at any time during the hearing of a Suit, require the evidence or judgment to be taken down by a Shorthand-writer, who shall be duly sworn; but it shall not be necessary for the Witnesses to sign the notes of their evidence: And the Court may make such order as it shall think fit for the costs of employing such Shorthand-writer. The Judge's notes, or the notes of such Shorthand-writer, shall for all the purposes of the Suit, be *prima facie* proof of the evidence of the deposition of Witnesses.

#### II.—EVIDENCE BY COMMISSION.

131.—Where any party has obtained a Commission for the examination of Witnesses, he shall, unless the Court otherwise direct, cause Notice of the time and place of such examination to be served on the parties entitled to notice, seven days at least before the day of examination; and every such Commission shall be returnable on some day to be fixed in each case by the Court, and shall, with the examination of witnesses under the same, be returned to the Equity Office in like manner as Statements of Defence taken in the country are returnable.

#### III.—TRIAL BY JURY.

132.—Any question of fact, or any question of the amount of Damages directed to be tried by a Jury, shall be reduced into writing in the form set forth in Schedule E to these Rules, and shall be called the "Record for Trial," and shall be filed in the Equity Office within two days after such Order shall have been made, and within seven days after such filing shall be entered for trial at such time and place, and in such manner as the Court shall direct.

133.—When the Court shall order any question of fact, or any question of the amount of Damages, to be tried by a Jury, the course of proceeding shall be in all respects in accordance with the law and practice as to trials of Issues and Assessments of Damages at Common Law.

134.—The notice of any application for a new trial shall be given within eight days after the Verdict or finding of the Jury shall have been filed, or within such other time as the Court may direct.

135.—Where the Court shall decree Damages to any person, and shall order the amount of such Damages to be assessed by a Jury before any Judge of the Supreme Court, or in any Circuit Court, the person to whom such Damages shall be decreed shall be at liberty to sue out from the Equity Office a Writ of Inquiry of Damages.

136.—The Rules now in force in the Courts of Common Law relative to Writs of Inquiry and Trials shall be applicable to Writs of Inquiry to be issued by virtue of the last preceding Rule.

137.—The Writ of Inquiry, together with the return thereto of the Verdict or Inquisition, shall within seven days after such return be filed at the Equity Office, or within such other time as the Court shall allow.

138.—Any application to set aside the Verdict or Inquisition on any such Writ of Inquiry, and to direct a new Inquiry, shall be made within eight days after the finding thereof, or within such other time as the Court shall allow.

139.—The Defendant, or other the person against whom Damages shall have been decreed, may take out a Summons before any Judge at Chambers for liberty to pay into Court a sum of money in respect of such damages; and in case such liberty shall be given, and a sum of money shall be paid into Court accordingly, and in the event of a larger sum for Damages not being awarded than the amount so paid into Court, the Plaintiff, or person seeking such Damages, shall pay the costs of the Assessment of such Damages, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

140.—On the day appointed for any trial, and previously to the commencement thereof, a copy of the Record for Trial, together with a copy of the Statement of Claim, Statement of Defence, and other pleadings, shall be left with the Judge before whom such trial is appointed to be had, by the person at whose instance the same may have been entered for trial.

141.—The Verdict or finding of the Jury, together with the names of the Jurors who were sworn, shall be indorsed by the Associate of the Judge before whom the trial has taken place on the Record for Trial, and shall be signed by him and then returned to the Equity Office to be filed. And the Judge may certify whether he is satisfied or otherwise with such Verdict or finding of the Jury.

AMENDMENT



159.—No Decree or Order shall be drawn up without the leave of the Court, after six months from when it shall have been pronounced.

160.—In drawing up any Decree or Order it shall not be necessary to recite any pleading or document in full, but a short reference thereto shall be sufficient, unless the Court or Master shall otherwise direct.

161.—Where any sums of money or any securities or other effects belonging to the suitors of the Court are directed to be paid into or deposited in Court, in any Suit or Matter, or to be paid out or invested; or where any stocks, funds, shares or moneys are directed to be transferred into the name and with the privity of the Master, or to be transferred out of Court, carried over, or delivered out,—the exact sum of money, the amount of the stocks, funds, shares, or securities, and the particulars of the effects so to be paid in, transferred, or deposited, or so to be paid out, invested, transferred out, carried over, or delivered out, shall be ascertained and specified and expressed in the Decree or Order in words written at length; except in the case of residues or shares of residues remaining after a portion directed to be applied for particular purposes, the amount of which cannot be ascertained at the time of making the Decree or Order; in which cases the amount of such residues or shares of residues shall be verified by Affidavit, without any direction for that purpose in the Decree or Order, unless such residues or shares shall be certified by the Master, who shall be at liberty to certify the same without a direction for that purpose in such Decree or Order.

162.—Where a residue of stocks, funds, shares, or securities, or moneys is directed by any Decree or Order to be operated upon by the Master, the exact amount of such residue, where the same can be done, shall, on settlement of the Minutes, be verified by Affidavit or otherwise, and shall be expressed and specified in the Decree or Order in words at length, so that the amount of such residue may appear on the face of the Decree or Order.

163.—All persons, whether representatives or others, who are directed to pay into or deposit in Court any sum of money, securities, or other effects, with the privity of the Master, or to transfer any stocks, funds, shares, or moneys, into his name and with his privity; and all persons, whether representatives or others, to whom any sums of money, stocks, funds, shares, securities, or other effects are directed to be paid out, transferred, carried over, or delivered out, shall, except in the case of bodies corporate, companies, or societies, be described by name in the Decree or Order, and not merely as Plaintiffs or Petitioners or the like, unless such payments, transfers, carryings over, or deliveries are directed to be made to or by representatives, and no probate or letters of administration shall have been taken out at the time of making such Decree or Order; and the Christian names and surnames or titles of honor of all such persons, and the titles of all such bodies corporate, companies, and societies shall be written at length, and without abbreviation in such Decrees or Orders.

164.—In all Decrees or Orders directing the payment of interest, dividends, annuities, or other periodical payments, the time when the first of such payments, and when all subsequent periodical payments, whether quarterly, half-yearly, yearly, or otherwise, shall be made, shall be specified and expressed in words at length; and where the same has not been so specified and expressed then the respective payments shall be made yearly.

165.—Where any stocks, funds, shares, securities standing in the name of the Master in trust, in or to the credit of any Suit, Matter, or Account, or any part thereof, are or is directed to be divided and transferred or delivered out of Court to or among several persons, or to be carried over to several separate accounts, and where any money is directed to be paid out to or among several persons, or carried over to several separate accounts, the Master shall be at liberty, where it shall appear to him to be more convenient so to do, to state the respective amounts of such stocks, funds, shares, securities, or money to be so transferred, paid, or carried over, in a Schedule at the foot of the Decree or Order, and it shall be sufficient to refer to such Schedule in the mandatory part of the Decree or Order; but in every such case the total amount of the stocks, funds, shares, securities, or money respectively to be dealt with in such Schedule, shall be stated in words at length in the mandatory part of the Decree or Order.

166.—Where, upon or after the death of any person to whom the interest or dividends of any stock funds, shares, securities, or moneys standing in the name of the Master in trust, in or to the credit of any Suit, Matter, or Account, or any part of such interest or dividends, were or was payable for life, an Order is made for the sale, transfer, or delivery or payment of such stocks, funds, shares, securities, or moneys, or for the payment of the interest or dividends to accrue due thereon subsequently to the death of such person, the same Order shall also provide for the payment to the legal personal representatives of such person of such proportion of the interest or dividends on such stocks, funds, shares, securities, or moneys as shall have accrued between the last period of payment and the day of his death, unless the Court shall be of opinion that such legal personal representatives are not entitled thereto, or shall for any other reason otherwise direct.

167.—Every Decree or Order made in any Suit or Matter requiring any person to do an act thereby ordered shall state the time or the time after service of the Decree or Order within which the act is to be done; and upon the copy of the Decree or Order which shall be served upon the person required to obey the same, there shall be indorsed a Memorandum in the words or to the effect following, viz.:—“If you the within-named A. B. neglect to obey this Decree (or Order) by the time therein limited, you will be liable to be arrested under a Writ of Attachment issued out of the Supreme Court, and also be liable to have your estate sequestrated for the purpose of compelling you to obey the same Decree (or Order).” And in any case where money only has to be paid to any person, then the Memorandum shall be to the effect following:—“If you the within-named A. B. neglect to obey this Decree (or Order) by the time therein limited, a Writ of *Fieri Facias* may be issued against you to levy upon your goods and chattels, and lands and tenements, and also you will be liable to have your estate sequestrated for the purpose of compelling you to obey the same Decree (or Order).”

168.—Where a Defendant, at the hearing, objects that a Suit is defective for want of parties, and has not, by Plea or Statement of Defence, taken the objection, and therein specified by name or description the parties to whom the objection applies, the Court, if it shall think fit, may add the parties upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as may be deemed just, or may make a Decree saving the rights of such parties.

169.—If the Plaintiff, after the Suit is set down to be heard, causes the Statement of Claim to be dismissed on his own application, or if the Suit is called on to be tried or heard in Court and the Plaintiff makes default, and by reason thereof the Statement of Claim is dismissed, such dismissal, unless the Court shall otherwise direct, shall be equivalent to a dismissal on the merits, and may be pleaded in bar to another Suit for the same matter.

170.—Every Decree or Order for an account of the Estate of a Testator, or Intestate, shall unless the Court shall otherwise direct, contain a direction for an inquiry as to what parts (if any) of such Estate are outstanding or undisposed of.

171.—Notice of a Decree or Order served pursuant to the 6th rule of the 7th section of the "Equity Act of 1880" shall be entitled in the Suit, and there shall be indorsed a Memorandum in the form or to the effect following, that is to say:—"Take notice, that from the time of the service of this notice, you [*or, as the case may be, the infant, or person of unsound mind*] will be bound by the proceedings in the above Suit in the same manner as if you [*or the said infant or person of unsound mind*] had been originally made a party to the Suit; and that you [*or the said infant or person of unsound mind*] may, by an Order of course, have liberty to attend the proceedings under the within-mentioned Decree [*or Order*]; and that you [*or the said infant or person of unsound mind*] may, within one month after the service of this notice, apply to the Court to add to the Decree *or* Order."

172.—A Memorandum of the service upon any person of notice of the Decree in any Suit, under the 6th rule of the same section, shall be entered in the Equity Office upon due proof by Affidavit of such service.

173.—The time within which a party served with notice of a Decree under the 6th rule of the same section, may apply to the Court to add to the Decree, shall be one month after such service, unless the Court shall extend the time or shall otherwise direct.

174.—Clerical mistakes in Decrees or Orders, or errors arising from any accidental slip or omission, may at any time be corrected upon Summons in Chambers.

175.—Where any person who has obtained any Decree or Order upon condition, does not perform or comply with such condition, he shall be considered to have waived or abandoned such Decree or Order, so far as the same is beneficial to himself; and any other person interested in the matter may, on breach or non-performance of the condition, take either such proceedings as the Decree or Order may in such case warrant, or such proceedings as might have been taken if no such Decree or Order had been made, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

### PROCESS TO ENFORCE DECREES AND ORDERS.

176.—No Writ of Attachment, Sequestration, or Assistance, shall be issued without special Order, to be obtained on motion with Affidavit of the circumstances of the case; but it shall not be necessary to serve the person against whom such Writ is sought to be issued with notice of the motion.

177.—If any party directed by an Order or Decree to pay money (whether money only, or costs only, or money with costs) shall, after due service of such Order or Decree, neglect to pay the same as thereby directed, the party prosecuting such Order or Decree shall, at the expiration of the time limited for the performance thereof, be entitled to proceed by Writ of *Fieri Facias* for the recovery of the money thereby payable in the manner directed by the Act of 5 Victoria, No. 9, section 43: Provided nevertheless, that an Attachment may issue when the Decree or Order directs the payment of any money into Court.

178.—In respect to the payment of costs, when the amount of such costs shall have been duly taxed and certified, and payment thereof demanded from the party by whom payable or his Solicitor, execution shall be issued under a Writ of *Fieri Facias* upon an Affidavit of due demand from the party by whom the same is payable or his Solicitor.

179.—Every person, not being a party in the Suit, who shall have obtained an Order, or in whose favour any Order shall have been made, shall be entitled to enforce obedience to such Order by the same process as if he were a party to the Suit; and every person, not being a party in the Suit, against whom obedience to any Order may be enforced, shall be liable to the same process for disobedience to such Order as if he were a party in the Suit.

180.—When any party, who by any Order or Decree, is ordered to deliver possession of any lands, tenements, or hereditaments within a limited time, shall, after due service of such Decree or Order, refuse or neglect to obey the same, the party prosecuting such Order or Decree shall (on proof made of demand and refusal to obey the same) be entitled to a Writ of Assistance or of *Habere Facias*.

181.—Where any party who by any Order or Decree is ordered, within a limited time, to do some act other than to pay money or deliver possession of lands, tenements, and hereditaments, shall, after due service of such Order or Decree, refuse or neglect to obey the same, according to the exigency thereof, the party prosecuting such Order or Decree shall, at the expiration of the time so limited, be entitled to a Writ of Attachment or to a Writ for the delivery of any property other than money, lands, tenements, and hereditaments which shall have been decreed or ordered to be delivered, or a Writ of Sequestration, as the Court may in each case deem to be just.

182.—Upon the Sheriff's return of *non est inventus* to an Attachment, the party suing out the same, upon Affidavit that due diligence has been used in endeavouring to apprehend the person, and stating the facts of such endeavour, shall be entitled to a Writ of Sequestration.

### APPEALS.

183.—Any person intending to appeal to the Full Court from any Decree or Order under section 70 of the "Equity Act of 1880," shall, within fourteen days next after the pronouncing of the same, or within such extended time as the Court below may have allowed, enter and file in the Equity Office a Notice of Appeal, signed by two Counsel, and setting forth therein the grounds and reasons of and for such Appeal; which notice shall be in the form similar to the form in Schedule F to these Rules; and a copy of such Notice of Appeal shall, within ten days next after filing the same, or within such extended time as the Court below shall allow, be delivered to each of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and shall within the like time be served upon all parties intended to be served therewith, or their Solicitors.

184.—The time within which a Respondent shall give notice that he intends upon the hearing of the Appeal to contend that the decision of the Court below should be varied or altered shall be fourteen days from service of the Appellant's Notice of Appeal; and such Notice shall be signed by two Counsel, and shall specially set forth the grounds and reasons for contending that the decision should be varied or altered.

185.—Every Appeal shall hereafter be set down for the first day for the hearing of Appeals in Equity which shall happen next after the making the deposit or giving the security required, unless the Court shall otherwise order: And every Appeal not so entered shall be deemed to have been abandoned.

### REFERENCES, INQUIRIES, AND ACCOUNTS.

186.—The Court may for the purpose of obtaining the assistance of Conveyancing Counsel, Accountants, Merchants, Engineers, Actuaries, or other Scientific persons, under section 46 of the "Equity Act of 1880," refer to any such persons any matter at issue, or arising in the Suit for a Report thereon, and may at the time of such reference and from time to time give such directions in relation thereto, as to the Court may seem necessary.

187.—In case of reference to the Master he shall enter in a book the names and title of every Suit or Matter referred to him, and the date and description of every step taken before him, and the attendance or non-attendance of the several parties on each of such steps, so that such book may exhibit, at one view, the whole course of proceeding which is had before him in each particular Suit or Matter. And in case of reference to the Chief Clerk, a similar book shall be kept and entered up by him.

188.—Proceedings on references to the Master shall be by Summons signed by him, instead of by Warrant, and such Summons may be in the form set forth in Schedule G to these Rules.

189.—At the time when any Summons or Appointment is obtained, an entry thereof shall be made in a book called the "Summons and Appointment Book," stating the date on which the Summons is issued or Appointment made, the name of the Suit or Matter, and by what party, and shortly for what purpose, such Summons or Appointment is obtained.

190.—A list of all matters to be heard, and business to be transacted before the Master, in pursuance of such Summons or Appointment, shall be made out and kept exhibited in the office.

191.—Where a reference has been made by the Court to the Master or Chief Clerk to settle any Decree or Order, the Master or Chief Clerk shall direct what proceedings shall be taken thereunder, and the Decree or Order so settled shall be submitted to the Court for approval, and the Court shall thereupon direct what proceedings thereunder shall be taken before the Court, and what before the Master or Chief Clerk, but subject to the right for the suitor to bring any particular point before the Court.

192.—In directing what proceedings shall be taken under any Decree or Order, the Court or Master may direct what parties are entitled to attend future proceedings, the necessary advertisements, and which of the several proceedings may be properly going on *pari passu*, and the manner in which inquiries and accounts are to be prosecuted, and the evidence to be adduced in support thereof; and if the Court or Master shall think it expedient so to do, a certain time or certain times shall be fixed within which the parties are to take any proceedings, and all such directions may afterwards be added to or varied from time to time.

193.—Where the party actually prosecuting a Decree or Order does not proceed with due diligence, then the Court or Master may, upon the application of any other party interested, either as a party to the suit, or as one who has come in and established his claim under the Decree or Order, commit to him the further prosecution of the said Decree or Order, and from thenceforth the party making default shall not be at liberty to attend as prosecutor of the said Decree or Order.

194.—Where, by any Decree or Order of the Court, books, papers, or writings are directed to be produced before the Master for the purposes of such Decree or Order, it shall be in the discretion of the Master to determine what books, papers, or writings are to be produced, and when and for how long they are to be left in the Office; or, in case he shall not deem it necessary that such books, papers, or writings should be left in the Office, then he may give directions for the inspection thereof by the parties requiring the same, at such time and in such manner as he shall deem expedient.

195.—No more than one Summons shall be taken out, for the time during which the Master shall continue or adjourn the proceedings under such Summons.

196.—Every Summons before the Master shall be considered peremptory, and in case the Master shall not be attended by the Solicitor, or a competent person on behalf of the Solicitor of any party, the Master shall in such case disallow the usual fee for the Solicitor's attendance, he shall mark such determination in his book.

197.—Where some, or one, but not all the parties, shall attend the Master at an appointed time, whether the same be fixed by the Master personally, or upon Summons, then the Master shall be at liberty to proceed *ex parte*, if he thinks it proper, considering the nature of the case, so to do.

198.—Where the Master has proceeded *ex parte*, such proceeding shall not be reviewed by him unless he shall, upon special application made to him for that purpose by the party who was absent, be satisfied that the party was not guilty of wilful delay or negligence.

199.—Upon any application made by any person to the Court in the course of a Reference, the Master, if required by the person making the application, shall, in as short a manner as he conveniently can, certify to the Court the several proceedings which shall have been had in the Office in the same Suit or Matter, and the dates thereof.

200.—Unless ordered by the Court, no Summons to review before the Master any proceedings taken before him shall be allowed, except by his permission, upon special grounds.

201.—All Affidavits and evidence, which have been previously made or taken and read in Court upon any proceeding in a Suit or Matter, may be used before the Master in all references to and proceedings before him; and, where any other or further evidence may be required, it shall be lawful for the Master to take such evidence as he shall think fit: Provided that, if it shall be thought necessary to examine a witness who has given evidence at the Hearing as to matters upon which he shall have been examined before, then in case of objection an Order of the Court shall be obtained for that purpose.

202.—Every Summons or Appointment to proceed upon any matter before the Master, shall be issued and served two clear days before the time fixed; and upon any proceeding whereon evidence is to be given, the Master shall be at liberty to direct, from time to time, that evidence shall be taken separately upon any selected point or points, and the evidence shall be taken accordingly.

203.—All proceedings on which the Master's decision shall have to be indorsed, shall be left in the Office before taking evidence thereon; but they shall not be filed until his decision shall have been indorsed thereon: And no such matters shall be withdrawn, added to, or altered, without his authority, or under an Order of Court, or by consent.



204.—The Master shall be at liberty to direct that service of any Summons, Document, or other matter, formerly used to be served on any person, shall be dispensed with.

205.—No Affidavit shall ordinarily be made of any Summons, Appointment, Document, or other matter requiring service thereof, to be shown to the Master; but the Master may take proof thereof when requisite *vivá voce* or by Affidavit; and where such proof shall have been required, the Master shall make and file with the proceedings a note, stating that the party has given or failed to give such proof, as the case may be.

206.—In cases where it shall be necessary for any party to go into evidence subsequently to the Hearing, or on any Inquiry Account, or Reference before the Court or Master, such evidence shall be taken, proceeded with, and closed, under the direction of the Court or Master, in the same manner (as nearly as may be) as upon an Issue of fact at Common Law, or in such other manner as the Court may in any case specially direct.

207.—If any party wishes to complain of any matter introduced into any state of facts, Affidavit, or other Proceeding before the Master, on the ground that it is scandalous or irrelevant, or that any examination is insufficient, he shall be at liberty, without any order of reference by the Court, to apply to the Master to examine such matter, and the Master shall have authority to expunge any scandalous or irrelevant matter, and to direct any further examination, as he shall see fit.

208.—After the evidence shall have been closed, the Master shall indorse on the state of facts, account, or other matter whereon evidence shall have been given, his decision thereon; and after such indorsement, no further evidence shall be taken without an order of Court, or by consent; but he shall be at liberty, nevertheless, to alter his decision, and the indorsement thereof, at any time before signing his Certificate or Report.

209.—Whenever in any proceeding before the Master, the same Solicitor is employed for two or more parties, the Master may, at his discretion, require that any of the said parties shall be represented before him by a distinct Solicitor, and may refuse to proceed until such party is so represented.

210.—All references to the Master to appoint Guardians, new Trustees, or Receivers shall be for appointment by the Master in the first instance, unless the Court shall otherwise order; and a Certificate by him of such appointment shall be filed in the Equity Office.

211.—In order to prevent inconvenient delays the Master may allow any Decree, Order, Certificate, Report, or other Document to be engrossed or copied by the Solicitor requiring the same, and in such cases the Solicitor shall be allowed four-pence per folio for such engrossment or copy, and no office fee shall be payable, except, in case of office copies being obtained, the fee payable for certifying the same.

#### ACCOUNT.

212.—All accounting parties shall bring in their accounts, verified by Affidavit, in the form of debtor and creditor, and the items on each side are to be numbered consecutively; and any party not satisfied with the account so brought in shall be at liberty to examine the accounting party *vivá voce*, or upon interrogatories, as the Master shall direct: Provided that in taking any account directed by any Decree or Order, all just allowances shall be made, without any direction for that purpose, in such Decree or Order.

213.—It shall not be necessary in any Charge upon the debtor and creditor account to set forth all the items of receipt, but only the further items with which the accounting party is sought to be charged: No formal Discharge by the accounting party shall be required, but the payments set forth in his debtor and creditor account shall be treated as his Discharge, and he shall be bound to vouch his payments and establish their propriety, if disputed, in the same manner in all respects as if they had been included in a Discharge.

#### ADMINISTRATION.

214.—In Suits wherein creditors are permitted or required to come in and prove their debts before the Master, no creditor (other than a party to the suit) shall be entitled to attend on any matter not connected with the proof of his own debt, except by direction of the Master or Order of the Court. Any creditor so proving shall be entitled to the costs of establishing his debt, and the sum to be allowed for such costs shall be fixed by the Master without taxation, at the time the Master allows the debt of such creditor, unless the Master shall think that such costs ought to be taxed in the regular mode. And in all such suits the Master may (if he shall think fit) where the proof is not opposed, or for a sum under £10, allow the debt on the Affidavit of the claimant alone, and also, if he shall think fit, without any claim in writing having been brought in: Provided that in such last-mentioned case the allowance or disallowance of the debt shall be indorsed on such Affidavit.

215.—Where a Decree or Order is made directing an account of debts, claims, or liabilities, or an inquiry for next of kin or other unascertained persons, the Master shall cause advertisements for the same to be inserted in the Government Gazette, and other newspapers, as he may think fit, and fix a peremptory day for that purpose; and, unless otherwise ordered, all persons who do not come in and prove their claims within the time which may be fixed for that purpose by advertisement, shall be excluded from the benefit of the Decree or Order.

216.—Where a Decree or Order is made, directing an account of the debts of a deceased person, interest shall, unless otherwise ordered, be computed on such debts, as to such of them as carry interest, after the rate they respectively carry, and as to all others, after the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, unless the Court shall otherwise order, from the date of the Decree or Order.

217.—A creditor whose debt does not carry interest, who comes in and establishes the same under a Decree or Order shall be entitled to interest upon his debt, at the rate aforesaid, from the date of the Decree or Order, out of any assets which may remain, after satisfying the costs of the suit, the debts established, and the interest on such debts as by law carry interest.

218.—Where a Decree or Order is made, directing an account of legacies, interest shall be computed on such legacies, after the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, from the end of one year after the testator's death, unless the Court shall otherwise order; or unless any other time of payment or rate of interest is directed by the Will, and in that case according to the Will.

#### CERTIFICATE OR REPORT.

219.—The Certificate or Report of the Master upon or in relation to any matter referred to him may be in the form set forth in Schedule H to these Rules, with such variations as the circumstances of the case may require; and, when prepared and settled, it shall be transcribed by the Solicitor prosecuting the  
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the proceedings, in such form and within such time as the Master shall require, and shall then be signed by the Master at an adjournment to be made for that purpose. But where, from the nature of the case, the Certificate or Report can be drawn and copied in the Master's Office whilst the parties are present before the Master, the same shall be then completed and signed by him without any adjournment.

220.—No Certificate or Report to be made by the Master shall, unless the special circumstances of the case so require, set out the Decree or Order, or any Documents or Evidence or reasons; but shall refer to the Decree or Order, Documents, and Evidence, or particular paragraphs thereof, so that it may appear thereby to the Court upon what the result stated in such Report or Certificate is founded.

221.—The Master shall be at liberty, in all cases, to state special circumstances in his Certificate or Report.

222.—In all matters referred to him, the Master shall be at liberty, upon the application of any party interested, or without such application, to make a separate Certificate, or Report, from time to time as to him shall seem expedient, the costs of such separate Certificate, or Report to be in the discretion of the Court.

223.—Where the Master shall make a separate Certificate or Report of debts or legacies, he shall be at liberty to certify, as he thinks fit, with respect to the state of the assets; and every person interested shall thereupon be at liberty to apply to the Court, as he shall be advised.

224.—The time within which any party is to be at liberty to take the opinion of the Court upon any proceeding which shall have been concluded, but as to which the Certificate or Report of the Master shall not have been adopted by the Court shall be four clear days after the same shall have been signed by the Master.

225.—Any party desiring to take the opinion of the Court, as mentioned in the last preceding Rule, shall, within four clear days after the Certificate or Report shall have been signed by the Master, obtain a Summons for such purpose.

226.—At the expiration of four clear days after the Certificate or Report shall have been signed by the Master, if no party has in the meantime obtained a Summons to take the opinion of the Court thereon, the Master shall submit the Certificate to the Court for approval, and the Judge may thereupon, if he approve the same, testify his adoption thereof, as follows:—

“Approved this      day of                      ” and thereupon the Certificate or Report shall be filed.

227.—The time within which an application may be made, by Summons or Motion, to discharge or vary any Certificate which has been signed and adopted by the Judge in Chambers, shall be eight clear days after the filing of such Certificate.

228.—In cases where any computation of interest, or the apportionment of any ascertained fund, is directed by the Court to be made and acted upon, it may be acted upon after four clear days from the filing of the Report or Certificate thereof.

#### CONVEYANCE—SETTLING OF.

229.—When the Master is ordered to settle any Conveyance, in case the parties differ about the same, a statement in writing of the required alterations shall be served, by the party objecting to the draft, on the party by whom the same was prepared, within eight days after the service of notice of leaving such draft with the Master.

#### COSTS.

230.—Whenever it shall appear to the Master that the costs, or part of the costs, of any attendance, or of any proof before him, or costs incurred through any non-attendance or review, ought not to abide the general event of the reference to him, but that it is just and reasonable that the same should be paid specially by any party or claimant, it shall be lawful for him, in his discretion, to award the payment of such costs, or part thereof, or a fixed sum in lieu of such costs, as, and by whom, he shall in that behalf direct.

#### SALE BY COURT.

231.—Where an Order is made directing any property to be sold, the same shall, unless otherwise ordered, be sold with the approbation of the Master, to the best purchaser that can be got for the same, to be allowed by him; and all proper parties are to join therein as the Master shall direct.

232.—When any property is ordered to be sold by, or by the direction of, the Master, he shall by Memorandum in writing, without any proposal being laid before him, appoint an auctioneer to sell such property, who shall proceed to the sale in the usual manner, and be paid a percentage or fixed stated sum, to be fixed by the Master at the time of such appointment; and such auctioneer shall immediately after he shall have received any deposit, pay over the same to the Master to the credit of the Suit in which the Order was made, and shall state what he has done in respect of the sale, upon Affidavit to be filed in the Office.

233.—No Order shall be necessary for allowing any party to the record to bid at such sale, if he would be allowed, by law, to bid at the same sale in case it had not been under an Order of Court.

#### RECEIVERS.

234.—Unless otherwise ordered, where an Order is made appointing a Receiver, the person to be appointed shall first give security, to be allowed by the Master, and to be taken before himself or, if necessary, before a Commissioner in the country, duly to account for the rents and profits for the receipt of which he is appointed, at such periods as the Court or Master shall appoint, and to pay the same as the Court shall direct, or, as the case may be, to be answerable for what he shall receive in respect of the personal estate for the getting in and collection of which he is to be appointed, and to account for and pay the same as the Court shall direct. And the person so to be appointed shall be allowed by the Court a proper salary or commission for his care and pains in receiving such rents and profits, or, as the case may be, shall have an allowance made to him in respect of his managing and collecting such estate.

235.—When a Receiver shall have been appointed, the Master shall fix the days upon which the Receiver shall (annually or at longer or shorter periods) leave and pass his accounts, and shall also afterwards be at liberty to extend or diminish the same, and on the passing of such accounts the Master shall fix the days upon which such Receiver shall pay such sums as shall be found due and shall be directed to

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be paid. And with respect to such Receivers as shall neglect to leave and pass their accounts, and pay the balances thereof at the times so to be fixed for that purpose as aforesaid, the Master shall, from time to time, when their subsequent accounts are produced to be examined and passed, not only disallow the salaries or commissions therein claimed by such Receivers, but also charge them with interest after the rate of £8 *per cent. per annum* upon the balances so neglected to be paid by them during the time the same shall appear to have remained in the hands of such Receivers.

236.—Receivers of rents and profits of lands, now or hereafter appointed, shall, when the yearly value of any such land shall not exceed one hundred pounds, have power to let the land, with the approval of the Master: Provided that any such letting shall be void if the Court shall make an Order to that effect at any time before the expiration of one month.

237.—When the value shall not exceed the rate of fifty pounds yearly, Receivers shall have power to let the land from year to year, or for a less period, without the approbation of the Master, previously signified: Provided that every such case shall be subject to the Master's control as to future lettings, in case of any complaint made to him.

238.—In no case within either of the two last preceding rules shall any Certificate or Report to the Court be made of any letting: Provided that the Master may in all cases direct such notices to be given of any proceeding under these rules as he may think fit.

232.—Receivers may, without the previous direction of the Master, lay out in repairing the property, when necessary, any sum not exceeding fifty pounds in one year, and the Master in passing their accounts shall allow the same, if he shall be of opinion that it has been expended for the benefit of the persons interested in the property.

### STOP ORDERS.

240.—Where any stocks, funds, shares, securities, or moneys are standing in Court in trust in or to the general credit of any Suit or Matter, or to the account of any class of persons, and an Order is made to prevent the transfer or payment of such stocks, funds, shares, securities, or moneys, or any part thereof, without notice to the assignee of any person entitled in expectancy, or otherwise, to any share or portion of such stocks, funds, shares, securities, or moneys, the person by whom any such Order shall be obtained, or the said share, or portion of the stocks, funds, shares, securities, or moneys affected by such Order, shall be liable, at the discretion of the Court, to pay any costs, charges, and expenses, which by reason of any such Order having been obtained shall be occasioned to any party to the Suit or Matter, or any person interested in any such stocks, funds, shares, securities, or moneys.

241.—Any person making a motion or presenting a petition for any such Order as aforesaid shall not be required to serve notice of such motion or petition upon the parties to the suit, or upon the persons interested in such part of the stocks, funds, shares, securities, or moneys, as are not sought to be affected by any such Order.

### RULES AS TO TIME.

#### I.—TIME GENERALLY.

242.—Where time is prescribed by these Rules to any party to a Suit for doing any act, he shall be allowed half as many more days if he resides above 100 miles from Sydney, and twice the stated number of days if he resides above 200 miles from Sydney: Provided that the Court may enlarge or abridge such time on sufficient cause shown.

243.—Service of all writs, notices, summonses, orders, documents, and other proceedings not requiring personal service, shall, unless otherwise ordered, be made before half-past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, except on Saturday, when it shall be made before 1 o'clock in the afternoon.

244.—Where the Master is authorised to fix the time for doing any act, he may enlarge or abridge such time on sufficient cause shown.

#### MODE OF COMPUTING TIME.

245.—Where any time from or after any date or event is appointed or allowed for doing any act or taking any proceeding, and such time is not limited by hours the computations of such time shall not include the day of such date or of the happening of such event, but shall commence at the beginning of the next following day, and the act or proceeding shall be done or taken at the latest on the last day of such time according to such computation.

246.—Where the time for doing any act, or taking any proceeding, is limited by months, such time shall be taken to be calendar months.

247.—Where any limited time less than eight days from or after any date or event is appointed or allowed for doing any act, or taking any proceedings, Sundays and other days on which the offices are closed shall not be reckoned in the computation of such limited time.

248.—Where the time for doing any act, or taking any proceeding expires on a Sunday, or other day on which the office in which the act is required to be done or the proceeding to be taken is closed, and by reason thereof such act or proceeding cannot be done or taken on that day, such act or proceeding shall, so far as regards the time of doing or taking the same, be held to be duly done or taken if done or taken on the day on which such office shall next open.

### COSTS, CHARGES, AND EXPENSES GENERALLY.

249.—Where the Court appoints one of the Solicitors of the Court, to be Guardian *ad litem* of an infant or person of unsound mind, the Court may direct that the costs to be incurred in the performance of the duties of such office, shall be borne and paid either by the parties or some one or more of the parties to the Suit in which such appointment is made, or out of any fund in Court in which such infant or person of unsound mind may be interested; and may give directions for the repayment, or allowance of such costs, as the justice and circumstances of the case may require.

250.—Where costs are ordered to be paid to a party suing or defending *in forma pauperis*, such costs shall be taxed as ordinary costs, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

251.—Where the Plaintiff is directed to pay to the Defendant the costs of the Suit, the costs occasioned to a Defendant by any amendment of the Statement of Claim shall be deemed to be part of such Defendant's costs in the Suit, except as to any amendment which may have been made by special leave of the Court, or which shall appear to have been rendered necessary by the default of such Defendant, but there shall be deducted from such costs any sum which may have been paid by the Plaintiff, according to the course of the Court, at the time of any amendment.

252.—Where upon taxation, a Plaintiff, who has obtained a Decree with costs, is not allowed the costs of any amendment of the Statement of Claim upon the ground of its having been unnecessarily made, the Defendant's costs occasioned by such amendment shall be taxed, and the amount thereof deducted from the costs to be paid by the Defendant to the Plaintiff.

253.—Where the Court is of opinion that any Petition, or Affidavit, or any part thereof, is improper or of unnecessary length, the Court may direct the Master to ascertain the costs occasioned to any party thereby, and may make such Order as is just for the payment or allowance of such costs.

254.—Where the same Solicitor is employed for two or more Defendants, and separate Statements of Defence are filed, or other proceeding had, by or for two or more of such Defendants separately, the Master shall consider in the taxation of such Solicitor's bill of costs, either between party and party, or between Solicitor and client, whether such separate defence, or other proceedings, were necessary or proper; and if he is of opinion that any part of the costs occasioned thereby has been unnecessarily or improperly incurred, the same shall be disallowed.

255.—Where any party submits to Exceptions for insufficiency he shall pay to the excepting party twenty shillings costs if before the Order of reference, and thirty shillings if before the Report, unless other costs are specially certified by the Master. And where the costs of Suit are ordered to be paid to any party the costs occasioned to him by the insufficiency of any Answer to Interrogatories shall be deemed to be part of such costs; any sum being deducted therefrom which shall have been paid to him upon the Exceptions being submitted to, or the Answer certified to be insufficient.

256.—The Plaintiff, having duly caused an appearance to be entered for any Defendant, shall be entitled as against the same Defendant, to the costs of and incident to entering such appearance, whatever may be the event of the Suit; and such costs shall be added to any costs which the Plaintiff may be entitled to receive from such Defendant, or be set off against any costs which he may be ordered to pay to such Defendant; but payment thereof shall not be otherwise enforced without the leave of the Court.

257.—Where no account, payment, conveyance or other relief is sought against a party, but the Plaintiff (or the Defendant under a Counter claim) requires such party to appear to the Statement of Claim or Counter Claim, the costs occasioned by such party having been required so to appear, and the costs of all proceedings consequent thereon, shall be paid by the party requiring such appearance, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

258.—Expenses incurred in consequence of Affidavits being prepared or settled by Council, shall be allowed only when the Master shall in his discretion, and on consideration of the special circumstances in each case, think such expenses properly incurred; and in such case he shall be at liberty to allow the same, or such parts thereof as he may consider just and reasonable, whether the taxation be between Solicitor and client, or between party and party.

259. Where a Suit which stands for hearing is called on to be heard, but cannot be decided by reason of a want of parties or other defect on the part of the plaintiff, and is therefore struck out of the paper, and the same suit is again set down, the defendant shall be allowed the taxed costs occasioned by the first setting down, although he does obtain the costs of the Suit.

260.—Where a Suit, being in the paper for hearing, is ordered to be adjourned upon payment of the costs of the day, the party to pay the same shall pay the sum of Ten pounds, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

261.—Where a party gives Notice of Motion, and does not move accordingly, he shall pay to the other side costs to be taxed by the Master, unless the Court itself shall direct what sum shall be paid for costs.

262.—Where two or more Counsel appear for the same party upon the hearing of any suit or matter, and it appears to the Master to have been proper for the party to retain such Counsel to appear, the costs occasioned thereby shall be allowed.

263.—Where costs are to be taxed as between party and party, the Master may allow to the party entitled to receive such costs, all such just and reasonable expenses as appear to have been incurred in

- Advising with Counsel as to the institution or defence of the Suit;
- The service and execution of Writs, and the service of Orders, Notices, Petitions, and Summonses;
- Advising with Counsel on the Pleadings, Evidence, and other proceedings in the Suit;
- Procuring Counsel to settle and sign Pleadings and such Petitions and Affidavits as may appear to be proper to have been settled by Counsel;
- Procuring consultations of Counsel, and procuring the attendance of Counsel in the Master's Office, where the Master may consider the case proper for Counsel to attend;
- Procuring evidence by deposition or Affidavit, and the attendance of witnesses, and supplying Counsel with copies of extracts from necessary documents.

264.—But in allowing such costs, the Master shall not allow to such party any costs which do not appear to have been necessary or proper for the attainment of justice, or for defending his rights, or which appear to have been incurred through over-caution, negligence, or mistake, or merely at the desire of the party.

265.—Any party who may be dissatisfied with the allowance or disallowance by the Master, of the whole or any part of any item or items in any Bill of Costs, may at any time before the Certificate is signed, deliver to the other party interested therein, and carry in before the Master, an objection in writing to such allowance or disallowance, specifying, in a short and concise form the matter objected to, and may thereupon apply to the Master for a summons to review the taxation in respect of the same.

266.—Upon the application for such Summons, or upon the return thereof, the Master shall reconsider and review his taxation upon such objection; and he may, if he shall think fit, receive further evidence in respect thereof; and if so required by either party, he shall state either in his Certificate of Taxation, or by reference to such objection, the grounds and reasons of his decision thereon, and any special facts or circumstances relating thereto.

267.—Any party who may be dissatisfied with the Certificate of the Master, or with his allocatur, if the costs form a sum to be afterwards inserted in a Report or Certificate, may, as to any item or part of an item which may have been objected to, apply to the Court for an Order to review the taxation as to the same, and the Court may thereupon make such Order as to the Court shall seem just. But the Certificate or allocatur of the Master shall be final and conclusive as to all matters which shall not have been so objected to.

268.—Such applications shall be heard and determined upon the evidence which shall have been brought in before the Master; and no further evidence shall be received, upon the hearing thereof, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

269.—Upon interlocutory applications, where the Court deems it proper to award costs to either party, the Court may order payment of a sum in gross, in lieu of taxed costs, and direct by and to whom such sum in gross shall be paid.

270.—Where a Suit or Petition or a Counter Claim is dismissed with costs, or a motion is refused with costs, or any costs are by any general or special Order or Decree directed to be paid, the Master may tax such costs without any Order referring the same for taxation; unless the Court, upon the application of the party alleging himself to be aggrieved, prohibits the taxation of such costs.

271.—When it is directed that costs shall be taxed, and the parties differ about the same, the party claiming the costs shall bring the Bill of Costs into the Equity Office, and give notice of his having so done to the other party; and at any time within eight days of such notice, such other party shall have liberty to inspect the same if he thinks fit. And at or before the expiration of the eight days, or such further time as the Master shall in his discretion allow, such other party shall either agree to pay the costs, or signify his dissent therefrom, and shall thereupon be at liberty to offer payment of a sum of money for the costs. But where he makes no such offer, or where the party claiming the costs refuses to accept such offer, the Master shall proceed to tax the costs; and where the taxed costs shall not exceed the sum offered, the costs of the taxation shall be borne by the party claiming the costs.

272.—Where any costs are by any Decree or Order directed to be taxed, and to be paid out of any money in Court, the Master, in his certificate of taxation, shall state the total amount of all such costs as taxed.

JAMES MARTIN, C.J.  
P. FAUCETT, J.  
W. M. MANNING, P.J.  
W. C. WINDEYER, J.  
J. GEO. LONG INNES, J.

## SCHEDULES.

### A.

#### FORM OF STATEMENT OF CLAIM.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. In Equity.

Between John Lee Plaintiff and James Styles and Henry Jones Defendants.

Statement of claim :

1. The defendant James Styles being seized in fee simple of a farm called Blackacre in the parish of A in the county of B and Colony of New South Wales with the appurtenances did by an indenture dated the 1st of May 1870 and made between the defendant James Styles of the one part and the plaintiff of the other part grant and convey the said farm with the appurtenances unto and to the use of the plaintiff his heirs and assigns subject to a proviso for redemption thereof in case the defendant James Styles his heirs executors administrators or assigns should on the 1st of May 1871 pay to the plaintiff his executors administrators or assigns the sum of £5,000 with interest thereon at the rate of £5 per centum per annum as by the said Indenture will appear.
2. The whole of the said sum of £5,000 together with interest thereon at the rate aforesaid is now due to the plaintiff.
3. The defendant Henry Jones claims to have some charge upon the farm and premises comprised in the said indenture of mortgage which charge is subsequent to the plaintiff's said mortgage.
4. The plaintiff has frequently applied to the defendants James Styles and Henry Jones and required them either to pay the said mortgage debt and interest or else to release the equity of redemption of the premises but they have refused so to do.
5. The defendants James Styles and Henry Jones allege that there are some other mortgages charges or incumbrances affecting the premises but they refuse to discover the particulars thereof.
6. There are divers valuable timber and timber-like trees growing and standing on the farms and lands comprised in the indenture of mortgage of the 1st May 1870 which trees and timber are a material part of the plaintiff's said security and if the same or any of them were felled and taken away the said mortgaged premises would be an insufficient security to the plaintiff for the money due thereon.
7. The defendant James Styles who is in possession of the said farm has marked for felling a large quantity of the said trees and he has by hand-bills published on the 2nd December instant announced the same for sale and he threatens and intends forthwith to cut down and dispose of a considerable quantity of the said trees on the said farm.

The plaintiff prays as follows :—

1. That an account may be taken of what is due for principal and interest on the said mortgage.
2. That the defendants James Styles and Henry Jones may be decreed to pay to the plaintiff the amount which shall be so found due together with his costs of this suit by a short day to be appointed for that purpose or in default thereof that the defendants James Styles and Henry Jones and all persons claiming under them may be absolutely foreclosed of all right and Equity of Redemption in or to the said mortgaged premises.
3. That the defendant James Styles may be restrained by the Injunction of this Honorable Court from felling cutting or disposing of any of the timber or timber-like trees now standing or growing in or upon the said farm and premises comprised in the said Indenture of Mortgage or any part thereof.
4. That the plaintiff may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

M.M.  
Counsel for the plaintiff.

NOTE.—This statement of claim is filed by Messrs. B. & Co. 281 George-street Sydney solicitors for John Lee of George-street aforesaid Esquire the abovenamed plaintiff.

B.

B.

FORM OF STATEMENT OF DEFENCE.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. In Equity.

Between John Lee Plaintiff and James Styles and Henry Jones Defendants.

Statement of defence of James Styles one of the abovenamed defendants.

I James Styles do on my oath say as follows:—

1. I do not know and am not able to admit the contents of the indenture of the 1st day of May 1870 in the first paragraph of the plaintiff's statement of claim are correctly stated therein and I crave leave to refer to the said indenture when produced.

2. I believe that the defendant Henry Jones does claim to have a charge upon the farm and premises comprised in the indenture of mortgage of the 1st day of May 1870 in the plaintiff's statement of claim mentioned.

3. Such charge was created by an indenture dated the first day of November 1870 between myself on the one part and the said defendant Henry Jones of the other part whereby I granted and conveyed the said farm and premises (subject to the mortgage made by the said indenture of the 1st of May 1870) unto the defendant Henry Jones for securing the sum of £2,000, and interest at the rate of £5 per centum per annum and the amount due thereon is the said sum of 2,000 with interest thereon from the date of such mortgage.

4. To the best of my knowledge remembrance and belief there is not any mortgage charge or incumbrance affecting the aforesaid premises.  
(Signed) JAMES STYLES.

By way of counter claim the defendant James Styles states as follows:—

1. On the 1st day of August 1880 the defendant James Styles entered into a contract in writing with the plaintiff for the sale to him of a farm called Whiteacre in the county of C in the Colony of New South Wales containing 3,000 acres or thereabouts for the price of £5,000 and it was mutually agreed by and between the plaintiff and the said defendant that the said purchase money should be set off against the debt secured by the said indenture of mortgage of the 1st day of May 1870 and that the plaintiff should forthwith reconvey to the said Defendant the said farm of Blackacre freed and discharged from the said mortgage debt.

The defendant James Styles prays as follows:—

1. That the plaintiff may be decreed specifically to perform his said contract and to reconvey to the defendant James Styles the said farm of Blackacre freed and discharged from the said debt secured by the said indenture of mortgage of the 1st day of May 1870 the said defendant being ready and willing to perform the said contract on his part.
2. That for the purposes aforesaid all proper directions may be given declarations made and accounts taken.
3. That the said defendant may have such further or other relief as the nature of the case may require.

S. W.  
Counsel for the defendant  
JAMES STYLES.

NOTE.—This statement of defence and counter claim is filed by Messrs. E. and F. 500 Pitt-street Sydney solicitors for James Styles of Par amatta in the Colony of New South Wales one of the above defendants.

The above statement of defence was sworn by the above-named James Styles at Sydney this 1st day of August 1880 before me.

A. T. H.  
Master in Equity (or Chief Clerk or Commissioner).

C.

(Referred to in Rule 34.)

FORM OF NOTICE TO ADMIT AND INSPECT DOCUMENTS.

*Title of cause or matter.*

TAKE notice that the plaintiff [or defendant or petitioner or respondent] propose to adduce in evidence on the trial in this cause [or matter] the several documents hereunder specified and the same may be inspected by the defendant [or plaintiff or respondent or petitioner] his solicitor or agent at \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_ between the hours of \_\_\_\_\_ and the defendant [or plaintiff or respondent or petitioner] is hereby required within forty-eight hours from the last-mentioned hour to admit that such of the said documents as are specified to be originals were respectively written signed or executed as they purport respectively to have been that such as are specified as copies are true copies and that such documents as are stated to have been served sent or delivered were so served sent or delivered respectively saving all just exceptions to the admissibility of all such documents as evidence on such trial.

Dated &c.

To E.F. solicitor [or agent] for defendant plaintiff respondent or petitioner G.H. solicitor [or agent] for plaintiff defendant petitioner or respondent  
Here describe the documents. The description may be as follows:—

Originals

Description of the Documents.	Date.
Deed of covenant between A.B. and C.D. 1st part and E.F. of the 2nd part .....	1st January 1878
Indenture of lease from A.B. to C.D. ....	1st February 1878
Indenture of re-lease between A.B.C.D. 1st part &c. ....	2nd February 1878
Letter from defendant to plaintiff .....	1st March 1878
Policy of insurance on goods .....	3rd December 1878
Bill of exchange for £100 at three months drawn by A.B. on and accepted by C.D. indorsed by E.F. and G.H. ....	1st May 1870

Copies.

Description of Documents.	Dates.	Original or Duplicate served sent or delivered when how and by whom.
Register of baptism of A.B. in the parish of X....	1st January 1858	
Letter from plaintiff to defendant .....	1st February 1878	Sent by General Post 2nd February 1878
Notice to produce papers .....	1st March 1878	Served 2nd March 1878 on defendant's attorney by E.F. of—

D.

## 21

## D.

(Referred to in Rule 112.)

## AFFIDAVIT AS TO PRODUCTION OF DOCUMENTS PURSUANT TO AN ORDER.

*Title of suit or matter.*

ON this            day of            in the year            the (plaintiff or defendant) being duly sworn maketh oath and saith as follows:—

1. I say I have in my possession or power the documents relating to the matters in question in this suit set forth in the first and second parts of the First Schedule hereto annexed.

2. I further say that I object to produce the said documents set forth in the second part of the said First Schedule hereto.

3. I further say (*state upon what grounds the objection is made and verify the facts as far as may be*).

4. I further say that I have had but have not now in my possession or power the documents relating to the matters in question in this suit set forth in the Second Schedule hereto annexed.

5. I further say that the last-mentioned documents were last in my power or possession on (*state when*).

6. I further say (*state what has become of the last-mentioned documents and in whose possession they now are*).

7. I further say according to the best of my knowledge remembrance information and belief that I have not now and never have had in my own possession custody or power or in the possession custody or power of my solicitors or agents or solicitor or agent or in the possession custody or power of any other persons or person on my behalf any deed account book of account voucher receipt letter memorandum paper or writing or any copy of or extract from any such document or any other document whatsoever relating to the matters in question in this suit or any of them or wherein any entry has been made relative to such matters or any of them other than and except the documents set forth in the said First and Second Schedule hereto.

NOTE.—*If the party denies having any document he is to make an affidavit in form of the 7th paragraph omitting the exception.*

## E.

(Referred to in Rule 132.)

## 1. FORM OF RECORD OF A QUESTION OR QUESTIONS OF FACT.

*Title of cause or matter.*

By an order made in this cause [or matter] dated &c. the Court hath directed that the following question [or questions] of fact be tried by a jury before the Court itself [or before the Court itself without a jury] (that is to say):

Whether &amp;c.

N.B.—If more questions than one number them consecutively 1 2 3 &amp;c.

## 2. FORM OF RECORD FOR TRIAL AS TO AMOUNT OF DAMAGES.

*Title of cause or matter.*

WHEREAS by an order made in this cause [or matter] dated &c. the Court hath awarded damages to in respect of the matters in the said order mentioned and hath directed that the amount of such damages shall be assessed by a jury before the Court itself [or before the Court itself without a jury].

The question is what amount of damages the plaintiff hath sustained by reason of the matters in the said Order mentioned.

## F.

(Referred to in Rule 183.)

## FORM OF NOTICE OF APPEAL.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. In Equity.

Between A.B. Plaintiff and C.D. Defendant.

Take notice that the plaintiff (or defendant) appeals against the Decree (or Order) of His Honor Sir William Montagu Manning Primary Judge in Equity dated the            day of            18            [or against so much of the Decree (or Order) of His Honor Sir William Montagu Manning Knight dated the            day of            18            as declares &c. or directs &c.] for the following among other grounds and reasons that is to say:—

N.B.—If more than one ground number them consecutively 1 2 3 &amp;c.

We certify that this suit (or matter) is proper to be re-heard before the Full Court.

A.B.

C.D.

Counsel for Appellants.

## G.

(Referred to in Rule 188.)

## FORM OF SUMMONS BY MASTER IN EQUITY.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. In Equity.

IN the matter of            the estate of            late of            in the said Colony deceased  
(or)

Between A.B. Plaintiff and C.D. Defendant.

E.F. of &c. (or) the Defendant C.D. is hereby summoned to attend at the Equity Office Supreme Court-house King-street Sydney on the            day            at            of the clock in the            noon to be examined on the part of            (or the Plaintiff) for the purpose of the proceedings directed by the Court to be taken before me.

Dated this            day of            18            .

A. T. H.

Master in Equity.

This summons was taken out by Messrs. B. & Co. 281 George-street Sydney solicitors for  
(Plaintiff),

(or the

## H.

(Referred to in Rule 219.)

## FORM OF REPORT OR CERTIFICATE OF MASTER IN EQUITY.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. In Equity.

Between A.B. Plaintiff and C.D. Defendant.

IN pursuance of the Decree (or Order) made on the hearing of this Suit (or as the case may be) on the day of            18            I have been attended by the Solicitors (or by the Solicitors and Counsel as the case may be) for both sides and I have proceeded to take the accounts and make the inquiries ordered by the said Decree (or Order) and I find and certify as follows:—

1. The Defendant the Executor of            the Testator has received personal estate to the amount of £            and he has paid or is entitled to be allowed on account thereof sums to the amount of £            leaving a balance due from (or to) him of £            on that account.

The particulars of the above receipts and payments appear in the account marked \_\_\_\_\_ verified by the affidavit of \_\_\_\_\_ and which account is to be filed with this report (or certificate) except that in addition to the sums appearing on such account to have been received the said defendant is charged with the following sums (*state the same here or in a Schedule*) and except that I have disallowed the items of disbursement in the said account numbered \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ [or in cases where a transcript has been made] The defendant has brought in an account verified by the affidavit of \_\_\_\_\_ filed on the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ and which account is marked \_\_\_\_\_ and is to be filed with this report (or certificate) The account has been altered and the account marked \_\_\_\_\_ which is also to be filed with this report (or certificate) is a transcript of the account as altered and passed.

2. The debts of the testator which have been allowed are set forth in the \_\_\_\_\_ Schedule hereto and with the interest thereon and costs mentioned in the Schedule are due to the persons therein named and amount together to £ \_\_\_\_\_

3. The funeral expenses of the testator amount to the sum of £ \_\_\_\_\_ which I have allowed the said executor in the said account of personal estate.

4. The legacies given by the testator are set forth in the \_\_\_\_\_ Schedule hereto and with the interest therein mentioned remain due to the persons therein named and amount altogether to £ \_\_\_\_\_

5. The outstanding personal estate of the testator consists of the particulars set forth in the \_\_\_\_\_ Schedule hereto.

6. The real estate to which the testator was entitled consists of the particulars set forth in the \_\_\_\_\_ Schedule hereto.

7. The defendant has received rents and profits of the testator's real estate (*in a form similar to that provided with respect to the personal estate*).

8. The incumbrances affecting the testator's real estate are specified in the \_\_\_\_\_ Schedule hereto.

9. The real estates of the testator directed to be sold have been sold and the purchase moneys amounting altogether to £ \_\_\_\_\_ have been paid into Court.

[N.B.—Above numbers are to correspond with numbers in the Decree.]

*After each statement the evidence produced is to be stated as follows:—*

The evidence produced on this account [or inquiry] consists of the probate of the testator's will the affidavit of A.B. filed at \_\_\_\_\_ and paragraph number \_\_\_\_\_ of the affidavit of C.D. filed.

JAMES MARTIN, C.J.  
P. FAUCETT, J.  
W. M. MANNING, P.J.  
W. C. WINDEYER, J.  
J. GEO. LONG INNES, J.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MATRIMONIAL CAUSES ACT.

(RULES AND REGULATIONS.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 36 Vic. No. 9, sec. 48.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales. }  
 Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction. }

The 10th day of May, 1883.

It is ordered that from and after the 31st day of May instant, all the present Rules and Regulations concerning the practice and procedure of and fixing and regulating the fees payable upon all proceedings before the Court established under the Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Act, 1873, shall be repealed, and the following Rules and Regulations be in force in lieu thereof.

W. C. WINDEYER, J.

## PETITION.

1. Proceedings before the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes shall be commenced by filing a petition (*Form No. 1*), which, immediately upon being filed, shall, together with all affidavits filed therewith, be laid before the Judge.

2. Every petition shall be accompanied by an affidavit made by the petitioner, verifying the facts of which he or she has personal cognizance, deposing as to belief in the truth of the other facts alleged in the petition, and further stating that no collusion or connivance exists between the petitioner and the other parties to the cause.

## CO-RESPONDENTS.

3. If the names of the alleged adulterers or any of them should be unknown to the petitioner at the time of filing his petition, the same must be supplied as soon as known, and application must be made forthwith to the Judge in Chambers for directions as to such amendment, and such further directions, as he may think fit, as to service of the amended petition.

## CITATION.

4. Every petitioner who files a petition and affidavit shall forthwith extract a citation, under seal of the Court, for service on the respondent or respondents and co-respondent or co-respondents in the cause. (*Form No. 2*.)

5. Every party extracting a citation shall take it together with a *præcipe* (*Form No. 3*) to the Clerk of Divorce, and leave the *præcipe* with him, and get the citation signed and sealed.

6. Service of a citation shall be effected by personally delivering a true copy of the citation to the party cited, and producing the original if required, within two months after filing the petition, unless such time be extended by leave of the Judge.

7. To every person served with a citation shall be delivered, together with the copy of the citation, a certified copy of the petition, under seal of the Court.

8. In cases where personal service cannot be effected, application may be made by motion to the Judge of Divorce to dispense with service, or to substitute some other mode of service, or for leave to advertise the citation or otherwise, as the Judge may direct.

9. After service has been effected, the citation shall then be returned and filed with the Clerk of Divorce, with an affidavit of personal service, or when it is ordered that a citation shall be advertised the newspapers containing the advertisements are to be filed together with the citation, with the Clerk.

10. The above rules, so far as they relate to the mode of service of citations, are to apply to the service of all other instruments requiring personal service.

11. Before a petitioner can proceed, after having extracted a citation, an appearance must have been entered by or on behalf of the respondents, or it must be shown by affidavit, filed with the Clerk, that they have been duly cited, and have not appeared.

## APPEARANCE.

12. All appearances to citations are to be entered in a book provided for that purpose. (*Form No. 4*.) If no appearance be entered within twenty-one days, the petitioner may apply for leave to dispense with service of all other proceedings.

13. An appearance may be entered at any time before a proceeding has been taken in default thereof, or afterwards by leave of the Judge, to be applied for by motion founded on affidavit.

14. Appearances are to be entered voluntarily or under protest, and in the forms and with the address for services as specified in the book kept for that purpose.

## INTERVENERS.

15. Application may be made for leave to intervene at any period of the cause, by motion supported by affidavit.

## SUITS IN FORMA PAUPERIS.

16. Any person desirous of prosecuting a suit *in forma pauperis* is to lay a case before counsel, and obtain an opinion that he or she has reasonable grounds for proceeding.

17. No person shall be admitted to prosecute a suit *in forma pauperis* without the order of the Judge, and to obtain such order the case laid before counsel and his opinions thereon, with an affidavit of the party or of his or her solicitor that the said case contains a full and true statement of all the material facts, to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, and an affidavit of the party applying as to his or her income or means of living, and that he or she is not worth £25 after payment of his or her just debts, save and except his or her wearing apparel, shall be produced at the time such application is made.

18. Where a husband, admitted to sue *in forma pauperis*, neglects to proceed in a cause, he may be called upon by summons to show cause why he should not pay costs, though he has not been dispaupered, and why all further proceedings should not be stayed until such costs be paid.

#### ANSWER.

19. Each respondent who has entered an appearance may, within twenty-one days after service of citation on him or her, file with the Clerk of Divorce an answer to the petition. (*Form No. 5.*)

20. Each respondent shall, on the day he or she files an answer, deliver a copy thereof to the petitioner, or to his or her solicitor.

21. Every answer which contains matter other than a simple denial of the facts stated in the petition shall be accompanied by an affidavit made by the respondent, verifying such other or additional matter, so far as he or she has personal cognizance thereof, and disposing as to his or her belief in the truth of the rest of such other or additional matter; and such affidavit shall be filed with the answer and shall further state that there is not any collusion or connivance between the deponent and the petitioner, but the respondent shall not in such affidavit be required to deny any allegation of adultery alleged in the petition. If no answer be filed within twenty-one days, the petitioner shall be at liberty to proceed to proof of his petition.

#### FURTHER PLEADINGS.

22. Within fourteen days from the filing and delivery of the answer, the petitioner may file a reply thereto, and the same period shall be allowed for filing any further pleading by way of rejoinder, or any subsequent pleading.

23. A copy of every reply and subsequent pleading shall on the day the same is filed be delivered to the opposite parties, or to their solicitor.

#### GENERAL RULES AS TO PLEADINGS.

24. Either party desiring to alter or amend any pleading must apply by motion to the Judge in Chambers for permission to do so, and the Judge may order the amendment on such terms as he may think fit.

25. When a petition, answer, or other pleading has been ordered to be altered or amended, the time for filing and delivering a copy of the next pleading shall be reckoned from the time of the order having been complied with.

26. A copy of every pleading showing the alterations and amendments made therein, shall be delivered to the opposite parties, on the day such alterations and amendments are made in the pleadings filed with the Clerk; and the opposite parties, if they have already pleaded in answer thereto, shall be at liberty to amend such answer within four days, or such further time as may be allowed for the purpose.

27. If either party in the cause fail to file or deliver a copy of the answer, reply, or other pleading, or to alter or amend the same, or to deliver a copy of any altered or amended pleading within the time allowed for the purpose, the party to whom the copy of such answer, reply, or other pleading, or altered or amended pleading, ought to have been delivered, shall not be bound to receive it, and such answer, reply, or other pleading, if objected to as out of time, shall not be filed, or be treated or considered as having been filed, or be altered or amended unless by order of the Judge of Divorce, to be obtained on summons. The expense of obtaining such order shall fall on the party applying for it, unless the Judge shall otherwise direct.

28. Applications for further particulars of matters pleaded are to be made to the Judge of Divorce, by summons in Chambers, and not by motion.

#### SERVICE OF PLEADINGS.

29. Pleadings and other instruments, personal service of which is not expressly required by these Rules and Regulations, may be left at the respective addresses furnished by or on behalf of the several parties to the cause.

#### MODE OF TRIAL.

30. When the pleadings, on being concluded, have raised any question of fact, the petitioner, within fourteen days from the filing of the last pleading, or at the expiration of that time, on the next day appointed for hearing motions in this Court, or in case the petitioner should fail to do so at such time, either of the respondents on whose behalf such questions have been raised, may apply to the Judge of Divorce, by motion, to direct the truth of such questions of fact to be tried by the Court itself without a Jury, or by a special Jury of twelve, and the time of holding such trial.

#### ISSUES.

31. Whenever the Judge directs the issues of fact in a cause to be tried, the question of fact raised by the pleadings are to be briefly stated in writing by the petitioner (*Form No. 7*) and settled by the Registrar, and every issue as to adultery shall state dates within which the alleged adultery is charged to have been committed.

32. After the questions have been settled by the Registrar, the party who has submitted the same to the Registrar shall deliver a copy thereof as settled, to each of the other parties to be heard on the trial of the cause; and either of such parties shall be at liberty to apply to the Judge in Chambers, by summons, within eight days, or at the expiration of that time on the next day appointed for hearing summonses in this Court, to alter or amend the same, and his decision shall be final.

#### SETTING DOWN THE CAUSE FOR TRIAL.

33. In cases to be tried by a Jury, the petitioner, after the expiration of eight days from the delivery of copies of the questions for the Jury to the opposite parties, shall file such issues as finally settled with the Clerk of Divorce, and at the same time set down the cause as ready for trial, and on the same day give notice of his having done so to each party for whom an appearance has been entered.

34. In cases to be heard without a Jury, the petitioner shall, after obtaining directions as to the mode of hearing, set the cause down for hearing, and on the same day give notice of his having done so to each party in the cause for whom an appearance has been entered.

35. If the petitioner fail to file the issues for the Jury, or to set down the cause for trial or hearing, or to give due notice thereof, for the space of one month after directions have been given as to the mode in which the cause shall be tried or heard, either of the respondents entitled to be heard at such trial or hearing may file the questions for the Jury, and set the cause down for trial or hearing, and shall on the same day give notice of his having done so to the petitioner, and to each of the other parties to the cause for whom an appearance has been entered.

#### TRIAL OR HEARING.

36. No trial shall take place until ten days after setting down and notice as aforesaid, except by consent of all parties. The proceedings as to summoning, attendance, and challenging of Jurors, subpoenas for attendance of witnesses, notice to admit documents, hearing and address of counsel, examination of witnesses, entering the names of the Jury and their finding, and all other matters at the trial, shall as nearly as possible be the same as at common law. After the verdict any party may be forthwith heard upon affidavit as to costs; and the husband or wife may be also heard upon affidavits as to the custody of the children, or as to the settlement of the property, unless the Judge shall direct such matters to be separately disposed of.

37. The orders as to all which matters at the trial shall, with the verdict, be duly entered by the Clerk of Divorce upon the issue paper and returned to the Registrar to be filed as of record by the Registrar.

#### EVIDENCE BY AFFIDAVIT.

38. Where the Judge has directed the trial to be by affidavit, such affidavits shall be filed within eight days from the service of the order upon the opposite parties; and all counter-affidavits shall be filed within eight days from the last of such eight days; and all affidavits (if any) in reply within eight days from the last of such last-mentioned eight days. Copies of all such affidavits shall be delivered to the other party or his solicitor upon filing the same.

39. Application for an order for the attendance of a deponent for the purpose of being cross-examined shall be made to the Judge on summons.

#### INTERLOCUTORY MOTIONS AND COLLATERAL RELIEF.

40. Any party who has entered an appearance may, by leave of the Court, file a petition, or may move upon any interlocutory matter, or for any material relief in relation to the suit, and may file affidavits in support thereof, and shall deliver certified copies of such petition to the respondents thereto; whereupon proceedings shall forthwith proceed upon interlocutory petition on motion before the Judge upon affidavits, unless the Judge shall direct any issue of fact to be tried by a Jury, in which case the proceedings shall be as above directed with reference to original petitions before this Court, or any other issue tried in this Court.

#### NEW TRIAL AND APPEAL.

41. All motions for new trial and appeals against any decree or order of the Judge shall be made to the full Court of Appeal, upon notice given to all parties within fourteen days from the date of such verdict, decree, or order, and upon the like petition and security as in Equity appeals; but no security shall be required in mere motions for new trial.

42. All such motions for new trial and appeals shall be set down within the first eight days of the Term next following such verdict, decree, or order.

#### PETITION OF REVERSAL OF DECREE OF JUDICIAL SEPARATION.

43. A petition for reversal of decree of judicial separation may be presented at any time, in the form No. 9, by either husband or wife, after first entering an appearance and filing such petition, stating all the material grounds for such reversal, and supporting the same by affidavits as on an original petition; and a certified copy of such petition and affidavit shall be delivered personally to the wife or husband in whose favour the



decree was made, who may within fourteen days file his or her answer thereto, and shall deliver a copy thereof to the other party, or his or her solicitor, whereupon all subsequent pleadings and proceedings shall be filed and carried on as in the original petition, so far as applicable to such petition for reversal.

#### INTERVENTION OF QUEEN'S PROCTOR.

44. The Crown Solicitor, acting under the direction of the Attorney-General, shall, within fourteen days after he has obtained leave to intervene in any cause, enter an appearance and plead to the petition, and, on the day he files his plea with the Registrar, shall deliver a copy thereof to the petitioner or his solicitor.

45. All subsequent proceedings, in respect to the Crown Solicitor's intervention in a cause, shall be filed and carried on in the same manner as before directed in respect of the pleadings and proceedings of the original parties to the cause.

#### SHOWING CAUSE AGAINST A DECREE.

46. Any person wishing to show cause against making absolute a decree nisi for dissolution of a marriage must first enter an appearance in such cause, giving notice of it to all parties; and affidavits shall be filed, and copies thereof delivered to the opposite party, as directed by the rules as to "Evidence by Affidavit."

47. The questions raised on such affidavits shall be argued in such manner and at such time as the Judge in Divorce may on application by motion direct; and if he thinks fit to direct any controverted questions of fact to be tried by a Jury, the same shall be settled and tried in the same manner and subject to the same rules, as any other issue tried in this Court.

48. All decrees for dissolution of marriage may be open to appeal before the full Court, by motion for a rule nisi by the party wishing to reverse the same; and such rule if granted by the full Court shall be set down and argued in like manner as other rules nisi and other appeals.

#### DECREE ABSOLUTE.

49. All applications to make absolute a decree nisi for dissolution of a marriage must be made to the Court by motion. In support of such applications it must be shown by affidavit filed with the case for motion, that a copy of the decree nisi has been served upon the respondent and co-respondent, except in cases where the respondent or co-respondent have not appeared and service of subsequent proceedings has been dispensed with, or in cases where the respondent and co-respondent have appeared at the hearing, or in cases where after service of citation they have left the Colony or cannot be found; also that search has been made in the proper books kept by the clerk up to within two days of the affidavit being filed, and that at such time no person had obtained leave to intervene in the cause, and that no appearance had been entered nor any affidavits filed on behalf of any person wishing to show cause against the decree nisi being made absolute; and in case leave to intervene had been obtained or appearance entered, or affidavits filed on behalf of any person, it must be shown by affidavit what proceedings (if any) had been taken thereon; and no affidavit of service of notice upon the respondent or co-respondent of intention to apply for the Decree Absolute shall be necessary.

#### ALIMONY.

50. The wife, being the petitioner in a cause, may file her petition for alimony pending suit (*Form No. 8*) at any time after the citation has been duly served on the husband, or after order made by the Judge to dispense with such service, provided the fact of marriage between the parties is established by affidavit previously filed.

51. The wife, being respondent in a cause, after having entered an appearance, may also file her petition for alimony, pending suit.

52. A copy of every petition for alimony, answer and reply, and all affidavits must be served personally on the husband, unless otherwise ordered by the Judge. The husband shall, within eight days after the filing and delivery of a petition for alimony, file his answer thereto upon oath.

53. The husband, being respondent in the cause, must enter an appearance before he can file an answer to a petition for alimony.

54. The wife, if not satisfied with the husband's answer, may object to the same as insufficient, and apply to the Judge on motion to order him to give a further and fuller answer, or to order his attendance on the hearing of the petition for the purpose of being examined thereon.

55. If the wife is alleged by the husband's answer to have separate property, she shall have eight days to file her reply thereto upon oath. Either party may then be required by the opposite party to make further answer upon oath, in relation to such petition, in open Court or otherwise, as the Judge may direct. Upon the hearing of the petition, no fresh affidavits shall be made or heard to be read, except by special leave of the Judge.

56. When the wife has obtained a final decree of judicial separation, and has previously thereto filed her petition for alimony pending suit, and the time for appeal has expired, she may apply by motion for an allotment of permanent alimony, after eight days' notice of such motion, personally to the husband. Such permanent alimony shall not be retrospective before the decree for judicial separation. Petitions may also be presented by the wife for increase of alimony, and by the husband for diminution thereof, whereupon the like course of proceedings shall take place as upon an original petition for alimony.

57. Permanent alimony shall, unless otherwise ordered, commence and be computed from the date of the final decree of the Judge or of the full Court on appeal, as the case may be.

58. Alimony pending suit, and also permanent alimony, shall be paid to the wife, or to some person or persons to be nominated in writing by her, and approved of by the Court, as trustee or trustees on her behalf.

#### MAINTENANCE OF CHILDREN AND SETTLEMENTS.

59. Applications to the Judge for maintenance of children or for settlements under the 33rd, 34th, 39th, and 40th sections of the Act, may be made by petitions supported by affidavits, the proceedings upon which shall be the same as upon other petitions under this Act.

#### CUSTODY OF CHILDREN—APPOINTMENT OF GUARDIANS.

60. All orders as to custody of and access to children, and appointments of guardians, shall be made as in the Equity Jurisdiction of this Court.

#### GENERAL PRACTICE IN MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

61. The practice and procedure as to the subpoenas, writs of attachment, notices, services of notices, computation of time, enlargement of any time named in these Rules, change of solicitors, examination of witnesses, *de bene* commissions for examination of witnesses, forms of affidavit, and filing the same, amendments of error in proceedings, and all other matters of practice and procedure, except where otherwise ordered by these Rules, shall be the same as at Common Law, or as near thereto as circumstances will permit.

62. In all proceedings, where no other course of practice shall have been or shall hereafter be prescribed by any rule on that behalf, or by Rule 61, the practice and forms in the Probate, Divorce and Admiralty Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice, England, so far as the circumstances of the Colony allow, shall be followed.

63. The forms hereunto annexed shall be followed as nearly as the circumstances of each case will allow.

#### TAXATION OF COSTS.

64. The taxation of bills of costs shall be by the Registrar, and as at Common Law. The wife may obtain an order for taxation of her bill of costs at any time after the cause is at issue, or earlier, by leave of the Court. The Judge shall decide what is proper to be paid into Court, or secured to be paid by the husband.

#### CUSTODY OF RECORDS.

65. The Registrar shall have the custody of all pleadings and other documents of this Court as filed, and of all entries of orders and decrees made in this Court; and all rules, orders, and regulations, and fees payable in respect of searches for, and inspection of, and copies of extracts from or certified copies of, and attendance with books and documents in the Court of Equity, shall as far as practicable extend to such pleadings and documents brought in and filed, and to all entries of orders and decrees made in this Court of Divorce.

#### CHAMBER BUSINESS AND SITTINGS OF THE COURT.

66. All applications by way of summons, motions, or petitions in this Divorce Jurisdiction may be heard on every Tuesday and Friday, immediately after the Common Law Chamber business. All sittings for the trial of any causes in this Court shall (except otherwise ordered) be set down and heard during the time set apart for hearing Equity Appeals according to the Law Almanac issued by the authority of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

*Forms which are to be followed as nearly as the circumstances of each case will allow.*

#### No. 1.

#### *Petition for Divorce.*

To the Honorable William Charles Windeyer, Esquire, Judge of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in the Colony of New South Wales.

In re A.B. (addition), and C.B., his wife, formerly C.F. (name before marriage.)

On the \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_ in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-

The Petition of A.B.,—

Showeth:—

1. Marriage.
2. Age, place of birth, and domicile of husband and wife respectively.

3. Condition of life and means of livelihood of husband and wife respectively, and both before and after marriage.
  4. Names, sexes, ages, and places of birth of living children, if any.
  5. Cohabitation—tracing it clearly from marriage to last determination; showing fully when, why, and under what circumstances it ceased.
  6. Separation or separations, if any, and causes thereof, and substance of deed of separation, if executed.
  7. Origin of the acquaintance with the adulterer or adulteress.
  8. Fact and time of adultery.
  9. All the occasions on which, within petitioner's knowledge, adultery has been committed.
  10. The precise occasion when petitioner first suspected any improper or adulterous intercourse.
  11. Reasons, if any, for not having sooner instituted proceedings.
  12. Any other facts or circumstances, within petitioner's knowledge, bearing on the petition.
  13. Distinct and unequivocal denial of all collusion or connivance, past or present, directly or indirectly, with the respondent, or any person liable to be made respondent.
- Your petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honor will be pleased to decree—

[Here set out the relief sought.]

And that your petitioner may have such further and other relief in the premises as to your Honor may seem fit.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

(Petitioner's signature.)

#### No. 2.

##### Citation.

In the Supreme Court of } Divorce and Matrimonial Causes  
New South Wales. } Jurisdiction.

*In re* (name and addition of petitioner.)

Victoria by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland Queen, Defender of the Faith, &c.

To A. B., of

These are to command you, within days of the service hereof on you, inclusive of the day of such service, you do appear in our said Court, then and there to make answer to the petition, a copy whereof, sealed with the seal of our Court, is herewith served upon you.

And take notice that, in default of your so doing, the Judge of our said Court will proceed to hear the said charge (or charges) proved in due course of law, and to pronounce sentence therein, your absence notwithstanding.

(Signed) E.F.,  
Registrar.

Indorsement to be made after service.

This citation was duly served by me, G.H., of , on the within-named A.B., of at , on the day of , 18 (Signed) G.H.

#### No. 3.

##### Præcipe for Citation.

In the Supreme Court of } Divorce and Matrimonial Causes  
New South Wales. } Jurisdiction.

*In re* (name and addition of petitioner.)

Citation for C.B., of , ats. A.B., of for a judicial separation for cause of adultery (or as case may be).

(Signed) P.Q.,  
Solicitor for the said A.B., or A.B. in person.

#### No. 4.

##### Entry of an Appearance.

In the Supreme Court of } Divorce and Matrimonial Causes  
New South Wales. } Jurisdiction.

*In re* (name and addition of petitioner.)

A. B., Petitioner, } The respondent (or co-respondent), C.B.,  
v. } appears in person; or E.F.,  
C.B., Respondent, } solicitor, appears for the respondent or  
or Co-respondent. } co-respondent.

[Here insert the address entered in Registrar's book.]

Entered this day of , 18

#### No. 5.

##### Form of Answer.

In the Supreme Court of } Divorce and Matrimonial Causes  
New South Wales. } Jurisdiction.

A.B., Petitioner, }  
C.B., Respondent, } The day of 188  
or }  
Co-respondent. }

The respondent C.B. (or co-respondent), by E.F., her (or his) solicitor, or (in person) saith [here admit, deny, or refute, the statements contained in the petition, paragraph by paragraph; and state fully and distinctly connivance, condonation, or other matters relied on as a ground for dismissing the petition; and if respondent (or co-respondent) can truthfully do so, here deny fully and unequivocally past or present connivance or collusion directly or indirectly with the petitioner.]

Wherefore the respondent (or co-respondent) humbly prays, that your Honorable Court will be pleased to reject the prayer of the said petition, &c.

#### No. 6.

##### Notice to admit Documents.

In the Supreme Court of } Divorce and Matrimonial Causes  
New South Wales. } Jurisdiction.

A.B.

v.

C.B.

Take notice, that the petitioner or respondent (or co-respondent) in this cause proposes to adduce in evidence the several documents hereunder specified, and that the same may be inspected by the respondent (or co-respondent) or petitioner, at , on , between the hours of and , and the respondent (or co-respondent) or petitioner is hereby required within hours from the last-mentioned hour, to admit that such of the documents as are specified to be originals, were respectively written, signed, or executed, as they purport respectively to have been; that such as are specified to be copies are true copies; and that such documents as are stated to have been served, sent, or delivered were so served, sent, or delivered respectively, saving all just exceptions to the admissibility of all such documents as evidence in the cause.

To C.B., or to E.F., Solicitor for C.B.

(Signed) A.B., or G.H., Solicitor for A.B.

[Here describe the documents.]

#### No. 7.

##### Form of Record. (To be engrossed on parchment.)

In the Supreme Court of } Divorce and Matrimonial Causes  
New South Wales. } Jurisdiction.

A.B. against C.B. and R.S.

##### Questions for the Jury.

1. Whether C.B. the respondent, committed adultery with R.S. the co-respondent, on the day of 18 (or between the day of 18, and the day of 18.)
2. Whether A.B. the petitioner, has been guilty of cruelty towards C.B. the respondent.

#### No. 8.

##### Petition for Alimony.

To the Honorable William Charles Windeyer, Esquire, Judge of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in the Colony of New South Wales.

C.B., Petitioner, }  
v. } The day of 188  
A.B., Respondent. }  
or Co-respondent. }  
The Petition of C.B., the lawful wife of A.B.,—  
Sheweth:—

1. That the said A.B. has for many years carried on the business of at and from such business derives the net annual income of £
2. That the said A.B. holds shares of the Company, amounting in value to £ and yielding a clear annual dividend to him of £
3. That the said A.B., is possessed of stock-in-trade in his said business of to the value of [and so on for any other faculties which the husband may possess.]

Your petitioner therefore humbly prays,—

That your Honor will be pleased to decree her such sum or sums of money, by way of alimony, *pendente lite* (or permanent alimony), as to your Honor shall seem meet.

And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

#### No. 9.

##### Petition for Reversal of Decree.

To the Honorable William Charles Windeyer, Esquire, Judge of the Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes in the Colony of New South Wales.

The day of 188

The Petition of A.B., of

Showeth:—

1. That your petitioner was, on the day of lawfully married to C.B.,
  2. That on the day of your Honor, at the petition of the said C.B., pronounced a decree affecting this petitioner to the effect following:—  
[Here set out the decree.]
  3. That such decree was obtained in the absence of your petitioner, who was then residing at [State facts tending to show that the petitioner did not know of the proceedings; and further, that had he known, he might have offered a sufficient defence; or that there were reasonable grounds for your petitioner leaving his said wife: for that his said wife [here state any legal grounds justifying the petitioner's separation from his wife.]
- Your petitioner therefore humbly prays that your Honor will be pleased to reverse the said decree.
- And your petitioner will ever pray, &c.

**FEES.**—To be taken for their own use by Solicitors practising in the Supreme Court of New South Wales, in its Court for Divorce and Matrimonial Causes.

*Citations, Subpœnas, Writs, and service of same.*

	£	s.	d.
Citation, including præcipe .....	0	7	6
Certificate of service .....	0	2	0
Subpœna and testificandum and præcipe .....	0	7	6
Subpœna duces tecum, if five folios or under; and præcipe .....	0	7	6
If the subpœna exceeds five folios in length, for each additional folio .....	0	1	0
Writ of attachment, including præcipe .....	0	7	6
Writ of sequestration, including præcipe .....	0	7	6
Service of citation, petition, or subpœna, if within two miles of the place of business of the petitioner, or of the person employed to effect the service .....	0	5	0
If beyond that distance and not exceeding ten miles, for every mile one way .....	0	1	6
Drawing and engrossing affidavit of service of three folios or under .....	0	5	0
If above, for every additional folio, including a copy for the Court .....	0	1	4
In cases in which the person to be served shall avoid service or shall reside beyond the jurisdiction, a sum to be allowed for service according to the circumstances.			

*Instructions.*

Instructions for citations, petitions, answers, or other pleadings, for interrogatories, special affidavits, or applications for an order for protection of a wife's earnings and property .....	0	6	8
Ditto, to defend suit .....	0	6	8
Ditto, for brief or case for hearing .....	0	13	4
If there are several witnesses examined and the brief or case is necessarily long or difficult, discretionary.			

*Pleadings.*

Drawing and engrossing petition, if ten folios or under, including a copy to file .....	1	0	0
If exceeding ten folios, for every additional folio, including a copy to file .....	0	1	4
Drawing and engrossing answers, replications, and other subsequent statements, petitions for alimony and answers thereto, if ten folios or under, including a copy to file .....	1	0	0
If exceeding ten folios, for every additional folio, including a copy to file .....	0	1	4
Copies of petitions, answers, and other pleadings—also of exhibits or other documents, at per folio .....	0	0	4
If any exhibit or other document to be copied or any part thereof contains pencil marks or writing, or the copy thereof or any part thereof is required to be made a fac simile, in addition to any other fee for the copy : For every folio of pencil marks or writing, or fac simile, or part of a folio, discretionary.			
Drawing the record, if fifteen folios or under, including copy to file .....	0	10	0
If exceeding fifteen folios, for every additional folio, including copy to file .....	0	0	8
Engrossing record to file, at per folio, exclusive of parchment .....	0	0	6
For case for motion, including fair copy for Judge... If necessarily more than seven folios in length, for every additional folio, including copy for Judge .....	0	1	4
Copy for adverse party, per folio .....	0	0	4
Drawing and engrossing demurrer, inclusive of the statement of any matter of law to be argued, for ten folios or under .....	0	10	0
If exceeding ten folios, for every additional folio .....	0	1	0
Copy of the issue on demurrer, at per folio .....	0	0	4
Drawing bill of costs, per folio, including copy for taxation .....	0	1	0
Copy for adverse party, per folio .....	0	0	4
Drawing any instrument to be filed in or issued by the registry, for which no other fee is herein allowed, inclusive of fair copy to be filed or issued, per folio .....	0	2	0
For perusing and abstracting pleadings, affidavits, exhibits, and other documents, per folio .....	0	0	4

*Notices.*

All necessary notices of three folios or under, inclusive of copy and service .....	0	5	0
If exceeding three folios, for every additional folio, including copy and service .....	0	1	0
Copies of notices to file (if necessary) per folio .....	0	0	4

In all cases where service of a notice is necessary beyond two miles of the place of business of the practitioner, or of the person employed to effect service, the same fees as upon the service of a citation.

Copy of summons, or order of the Judge, or rule and service .....

*Attendances.*

On entering appearance, or issuing process .....	0	6	8
To search for appearance to citation .....	0	6	8
On Counsel with brief when the fee to Counsel is £1 1s. When the fee to Counsel exceeds £1 1s., and is under £4 4s .....	0	6	8
When the fee is five guineas and upwards .....	0	13	4
On consultation .....	0	13	4
On conference .....	0	6	8
In pursuance of notice to admit .....	0	6	8
For every hour after the first .....	0	6	8
On trial or hearing, when cause is in paper and not tried or heard, or on motion in Court .....	0	13	4
On trial or hearing .....	1	0	0
Or discretionary, not to exceed per diem .....	3	3	0
Clerk's attendance, discretionary if more than one trial—or in special cases, not exceeding per day, inclusive of expenses, except travelling .....	1	0	0
On taxation of bill of costs .....	1	0	0
If very long, or several attendances, discretionary.			
On examination of witnesses under a Commissioner, per diem, same as on trial or hearing. If at a distance from place of business of practitioner, for every additional day necessarily absent .....	4	4	0
Travelling and other expenses reasonably and actually paid.			
For all necessary attendances in Chambers before a Judge, or before a Commissioner or Counsel, or at the Office of the Registrar, or upon the adverse parties or practitioner, for which no other fee is herein allowed .....	0	6	8

*Briefs, Cases for Hearing, Letters, &c.*

For drawing Brief, or case for hearing, per folio .....	0	1	0
For each copy, per folio .....	0	0	4
Every necessary letter during the dependence of the cause .....	0	3	6
Term fees, letters, and messengers .....	0	15	0
For maps or plans, each .....	3	3	0
From £1 1s to .....			
Copies of same if required, each .....	1	0	0
From 10s. to .....			

*Affidavits.*

For drawing affidavit, five folios or under, including Copy for the Court of Registry .....	0	6	8
If above five folios, for each additional folio, including copy for the Court .....	0	1	4

*Interrogatories.*

For drawing the same, at per folio .....	0	1	0
Copy thereof to be delivered to the Examiner and filed, at per folio .....	0	0	4
If it becomes necessary for Solicitors to transact any business for which no fee is herein specified, such fee will be taken by them as would be allowed for similar business done in the Courts of Common Law or Equity, as the case may be.			

**FEES**—To be taken for the use of other persons by the Solicitors practising in the Supreme Court, in its Divorce and Matrimonial Causes Jurisdiction.

Counsel's Clerk's fees—not to exceed as under :—			
Upon a fee to Counsel under 5 guineas .....	0	2	6
5 guineas and under 10 guineas .....	0	5	0
10 guineas and under 20 guineas .....	0	10	0
20 guineas and under 30 guineas .....	0	15	0
30 guineas and under 50 guineas .....	1	0	0
50 guineas and upwards at per cent. on fee paid .....	2	10	0
On Consultations :—			
Senior's Clerk .....	0	7	6
Junior's Clerk .....	0	2	6
On general retainer .....	0	15	0
On common retainer .....	0	2	6
On conference .....	0	5	0

**WITNESSES' EXPENSES.**

*Allowance to Witnesses, including their Board and Lodging.*

Common witnesses—such as labourers, journeymen, &c., &c.—if resident within 5 miles of the Post Office, Sydney, per diem .....	0	10	0
If resident beyond that distance, per diem—From .....	0	12	6
Master tradesman, yeomen, farmers, &c.—			
If resident within 5 miles of the General Post Office, per diem .....	0	15	0
If resident beyond that distance .....	0	17	6

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Auctioneers.....				From 15s. to	2	2	0
Accountants .....				From £1 ls. to	2	2	0
Professional men—							
If resident within 5 miles of the Post Office,							
Sydney, per diem.....	1	1	0				
If resident beyond that distance, per diem...From	2	2	0				
Clerks to Attorneys or others—							
If resident within 5 miles of the Post Office,							
Sydney, per diem.....	0	10	6				
If resident beyond that distance, per diem...From	1	1	0				
Engineers and surveyors—							
If resident within 5 miles of the Post Office,							
Sydney, per diem.....	1	1	0				
If resident beyond that distance, per diem...From	2	2	0				
Notaries, per diem .....	1	1	0				
Esquires, bankers, and merchants, per diem ...From	1	1	0				
Females according to station in life—							
If resident within 5 miles of the Post Office,							
Sydney, per diem .....	0	15	0				
If resident beyond that distance, per diem							
From 10s. to	1	5	0				
Police Inspector—							
If resident within 5 miles of the Post Office,							
Sydney, per diem .....	0	5	0				
If resident beyond that distance, per diem							
From 10s. to	1	0	0				
Police Constable—							
If resident within 5 miles of the Post Office,							
Sydney, per diem .....	0	2	6				
If resident beyond that distance, per diem							
From 8s. to	0	15	0				
The travelling expenses of witnesses will be							
allowed according to the sums reasonably							
and actually paid; but in no case will there							
be an allowance for such expenses of more							
than 2s. per mile one way. In extraordinary							
cases these sums may be increased by the							
Registrar subject to the approval of the							
Judge.							
SCALE OF FEES—To be taken in the Registrar's Office.							
<i>Filing.</i>							
Every petition .....	0	5	0				
Every answer, reply, or other pleading or statement							
in nature of a pleading.....	0	5	0				
Every application for order for protection, or for							
discharging of any such order .....	0	5	0				
Engrossment of proceedings on parchment .....	0	5	0				
Every præcipe, citation, affidavit, appearance, address,							
notice, or other document not herein specially							
provided for .....	0	1	0				
<i>Entering.</i>							
Appearance .....	0	2	6				
Address .....	0	2	6				
Decrees and orders, per folio .....	0	0	6				
				<i>Issue of Writs, &amp;c.</i>			
				Signing and sealing every citation .....	0	5	0
				Every subpoena .....	0	5	0
				Every writ of fieri facias, attachment, or other writ			
				not herein specially provided for .....	0	5	0
				Sealing copy of petition .....	0	5	0
				Affixing seal of Court to any commission or other			
				document .....	1	0	0
				<i>Decrees and Orders.</i>			
				For every decree .....	0	10	0
				For every order of the Court.....	0	5	0
				<i>Settling.</i>			
				Every advertisement or issues .....	0	5	0
				Perusing and settling every settlement or deed con-			
				nected therewith, if not exceeding thirty folios ..	1	0	0
				Exceeding thirty folios and not exceeding fifty folios	1	10	0
				Exceeding fifty and not exceeding one hundred folios	2	10	0
				Exceeding one hundred folios.....	3	0	0
				Examining engrossment with draft affidavit not			
				exceeding fifteen folios .....	0	3	4
				If exceeding fifteen folios, then for every fifteen folios	0	3	4
				Settling every bond, recognizance, or other deed or			
				document not herein specially provided for, per			
				folio .....	0	0	6
				Signing approval .....	0	5	0
				<i>Oaths and Exhibits.</i>			
				For each oath administered.....	0	1	0
				Signing each exhibit.....	0	0	6
				MEMO. :—The like fees to be taken by Commis-			
				sioners for taking affidavits.			
				<i>Miscellaneous.</i>			
				For setting down cause for hearing .....	0	5	0
				For setting down motion or other application.....	0	5	0
				Every office search .....	0	1	0
				If same exceed half an hour .....	0	2	6
				Receiving or handing over exhibits or other docu-			
				ments deposited, and comparing same with			
				schedule .....	0	5	0
				Posting every notice.....	0	1	0
				Office copy, per folio.....	0	0	6
				Certified copy, per folio .....	0	9	0
				Every warrant .....	0	3	0
				Taxing costs, 2 per cent. on the amount allowed—			
				For every other proceeding not herein specially			
				provided for, the same fees as for the like or			
				analogous proceeding in Equity.			
				FEES—To be taken in Judge's Chambers.			
				For every summons .....	0	2	6
				For every order thereon .....	0	2	6
				For filing every affidavit .....	0	1	0
				For any other proceeding or business not above			
				specially provided for, the same fees as for			
				like or analogous proceedings at Common			
				Law or in Equity, as the case may be.			

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT.**


---

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 20 Vic. No. 11, sec. 2.

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In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

The 14th day of June, 1883.

REGULAE GENERALES.

By their Honors the Judges of the Supreme Court, under and by authority of the Act 20 Vic. No. 11.

1. The General Rules made on the 26th day of June, 1857, and also the Rules made on the 2nd day of February, 1883, are hereby repealed, so far as they relate to moneys held by this Court in matters in Equity and in Lunacy, and in lieu thereof it is ordered as follows:—

2. All moneys paid into Court in Equity, in any estate, cause, or matter in Equity, shall be deposited in the Bank of New South Wales, or such other Bank as may for the time being be the Bank of the Government of the Colony, in that behalf, to the credit of the Colonial Treasurer, at the rate of interest as arranged between the Primary Judge in Equity and the Colonial Treasurer, that is to say, £4 per centum on the daily credit balances, to be credited to the general account on the first of January and the first of July in each year: Provided that nothing herein contained shall have the effect of repealing the Rule of the 30th March, 1882, or of preventing investments of any of the moneys aforesaid in such other manner as the Court in Equity may from time to time authorize or direct.

3. Separate accounts shall be kept by the Master in Equity in all the estates, causes, or matters in respect of which any moneys shall have been paid to the credit of the Colonial Treasurer, and of all payments thereout whether for principal or interest.

4. The Master in Equity shall, on the fifth day of the months of January, April, July, and October, or in case the said day should fall upon Sunday, then on the following day, exhibit to the Primary Judge and file in the Supreme Court Office accounts of all payments received by him, and by him paid into the said Bank to the credit of the Colonial Treasurer as aforesaid, and also of all payments made thereout by him within the preceding period of three months; and every such account shall also show the balance in the Treasury to the credit of the Court at the commencement and termination respectively of such period.

5. For every sum so deposited a receipt shall be given by the Colonial Treasurer, or by some officer of the Treasury or Bank duly authorized by him on that behalf, which shall be filed in the Equity Office and entered in a book to be kept for that purpose.

6. No money so deposited shall be withdrawn or paid from the Treasury or said Bank on its account, otherwise than under the authority of a decree or order of the Primary Judge in Equity or some other Judge of this Court: Provided that the said Bank and the Colonial Treasurer shall not be bound to inquire whether any such decree or order has been made, or whether it sufficiently authorizes such withdrawal or payment, but shall make payments under orders signed as hereinafter mentioned.

7. No such withdrawal or payment shall be made by the said Bank or the Colonial Treasurer without an order, signed by one of the Judges, and countersigned by the Master in Equity or the Chief Clerk: Provided that in case of an Accountant in Equity being appointed, no such signature by a Judge shall be required, but all such orders may be signed by the Master or the Chief Clerk, and countersigned by the Accountant: Provided also that in case of the absence or illness of the Master or Chief Clerk respectively, his signature may be dispensed with, and some other person, authorized by a Judge in that behalf, may sign any such order in his stead.

8. Every such order shall be payable to bearer, but shall mention thereon the name of the cause, matter, or estate in which or in respect of which the same is drawn, and shall bear the endorsement of the person receiving the same: Provided that the said Bank or Colonial Treasurer shall not be bound to inquire into the correctness of such particulars or the genuineness of such endorsement.

JAMES MARTIN, C.J.  
P. FAUCETT, J.  
W. C. WINDEYER, J.  
J. GEO. LONG INNES, J.



1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## RULE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

---

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 20 Vict. No. 11, sec. 2.

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In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

The 25th day of September, 1883.

### REGULA GENERALIS,

By their Honors the Judges of the Supreme Court, under and by authority of the Act 20 Victoria No. 11.

WHENEVER, by virtue of any decree or order of the Court heretofore made, persons are entitled to receive payment of interest on Government Debentures, and such Debentures shall, after the making of such decree or order, have been or shall hereafter be "paid off," such persons shall be entitled to be paid, by virtue of such decree or order, interest on the proceeds of such Debentures at the rate specified in the 2nd of the Rules of Court of the 14th June last, notwithstanding anything contained in the said Rules to the contrary.

JAMES MARTIN, C.J.  
P. FAWCETT, J.  
W. C. WINDEYER, J.

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1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT.**

(EQUITABLE JURISDICTION.)

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 Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 20 Vic. No. 11, sec. 2.
 

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In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

*Tuesday, the 18th day of December, 1883.*

## REGULÆ GENERALES.

THE following rules are hereby established for the despatch of business in the Supreme Court in its Equitable Jurisdiction during the absence of the Chief Clerk:—

1. The second clerk, Mr. William Alexander Balcombe, may sign for the Master in Equity any process issuing out of the Court of Equity, which now requires the signature of the Master.
2. The second clerk, when directed by the Court or Master, may discharge the Court duties of Registrar and the duties of Taxing Officer, and he may take accounts and prosecute inquiries as directed by the Court or Master.

JAMES MARTIN, C.J.  
 P. FAUCETT, J.  
 W. C. WINDEYER, J.  
 J. G. LONG INNES, J.

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1883-4.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## RULES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(IN INSOLVENCY.)

Presented to Parliament, pursuant to Act 38 Vic. No. 1, sec. 3.

### REGULÆ GENERALES.

*Wednesday, the 2nd day of January, 1884.*

IN pursuance of the powers and authorities vested in the Judges of the Supreme Court and in the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates respectively, by the Act 5 Victoria No. 17, and the several Acts or parts of Acts passed for amending or adding to the same, the following Rules of Court are established in the Insolvency Jurisdiction:—

1. On and after the eleventh (11th) day of February next meetings of creditors before the Chief Commissioner shall be holden in the Court dedicated by the Government to the Insolvency Jurisdiction, at certain premises styled "Denman Chambers," and situate in Phillip-street, Sydney, in lieu of the Court-room hitherto used, and situate within the precincts of the Supreme Court, King-street, Sydney.

2. The audience of all matters pending by adjournment or otherwise, or to be commenced in Insolvency, shall be resumed in such Court in Phillip-street, and notices required for applications for certificates, by the 17th section of the Act 7 Victoria No. 19, shall be exhibited in such Court for the future.

JAMES MARTIN, C.J.

P. FAUCETT, J.

GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL, C.C.



1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(*RE* CASE OF DULHUNTY *V.* MOSTYN.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 October, 1883.*

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RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 19 October, 1883, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“A copy of the information in the case of Dulhunty *versus* Mostyn, “investigated at the Wellington Police Court during the recent recess.”

(*Mr. A. G. Taylor.*)

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ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

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The Police Magistrate, Wellington, to The Under-Secretary, Department of Justice.

Sir,

Court House, Wellington, 22 October, 1883.

In compliance with your telegram, received this day, I do myself the honor to enclose herewith the papers in three cases of *Dulhunty v. Mostyn*; I do so as I am unable to distinguish which of the three cases is in question. There is one case in which there was no information taken—that in which Mostyn was charged with keeping four unregistered dogs—so that I can only send the original summons, as Mostyn pleaded guilty to having two dogs unregistered. That plea was accepted by me.

In the charges against defendant for “breaches of the Sheep Diseases Act”—one for cutting off the sheep’s ears and the other for having his premises unregistered, to both of which he pleaded guilty—I imposed light fines on account of his good character. Indeed, I reduced one fine from £5 to 50s.

I have, &c.,

W. STEWART CASWELL, P.M.

SUMMONS.

To James Moysten, of Spicer’s Creek, in the Colony of New South Wales,—

WHEREAS information hath this day been laid before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty’s Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, for that you did, on the 26th day of June, and for fourteen days previously, keep, within the boundaries of the Police District of Wellington, four dogs, not being under the age of six months, without causing a description thereof to be registered, to wit:—

One black and white dog,  
One black and white dog,  
One brown dog,  
One white dog :

These are therefore to command you, in Her Majesty’s name, to be and appear, on Tuesday, the fifth day of June instant, at 10 of the clock in the forenoon, at the Police Office, Wellington, in the said Colony, before such Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, to answer to the said information, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal this 26th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, at Dubbo, in the said Colony.

W. STEWART CASWELL, P.M.

[L.S.]

Plea, guilty. Fine, 20s. Costs, 5s. To be recovered as the Act directs.

W. STEWART CASWELL, P.M.

New South Wales, }  
to wit. }

Information—(General Purposes.)

BE it remembered that on this 23rd day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, at Dubbo, in the Colony of New South Wales, R. G. Dulhunty, Inspector of Stock, of Dubbo, appears before me the undersigned, one of Her Majesty’s Justices duly assigned to keep the peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, and informs me that on the 14th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, at Spicer’s Creek, James Moysten did commit a breach of the Diseases in Sheep Amendment Act of 1878 by failing to register his premises and sheep as required by the 42nd section of that Act, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided; whereupon the said R. G. Dulhunty prays that I the said Justice will proceed in the premises according to law.

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

R. G. DULHUNTY.

J. B. DULHUNTY, Justice of the Peace.

Plea, guilty. Fine, 10s.

W. STEWART CASWELL, P.M.

New South Wales, }  
to wit. }

Information—(General Purposes.)

BE it remembered that on this 23rd day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, at Dubbo, in the Colony of New South Wales, R. G. Dulhunty, Inspector of Stock, of Dubbo, appears before me the undersigned, one of Her Majesty’s Justices duly assigned to keep the Peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, and informs me that, on the 21st day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, at Spicer’s Creek, James Moysten did commit a breach of the Diseases in Sheep Amendment Act of 1878 by cutting off the ears of certain sheep in his possession, his property, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided; whereupon the said R. G. Dulhunty prays that I the said Justice will proceed in the premises according to law.

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

R. G. DULHUNTY.

J. B. DULHUNTY, Justice of the Peace.

Plea, guilty. Fine, 50s. Costs, £1 1s.

W. STEWART CASWELL, P.M.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(AMBROSE LARRAGHEY v. SENIOR-CONSTABLE HATFIELD.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 15 November, 1883.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 14th November, 1883, praying that His Excellency will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all depositions taken in the case of Ambrose Larraghen *versus* Senior-constable Hatfield, heard at the Court of Petty Sessions, Newtown, on the 27th day of September last.”

(Mr. Merriman.)

Mr. Sub-Inspector Larkins to Mr. Superintendent Read.

Largahley v. Senior-constable Hatfield.—Assault and Beat.

Sir,

No. 5 Police Station, 28 September, 1883.

I have the honor to forward for your information a copy of the depositions taken in the above case, and I hardly think there can be any second opinion about the assault having been committed without justification.

Mr. Dillon, who was the presiding Magistrate, before he gave his decision, remarked “that he always supported the Police while in the execution of their duty, but in this case, ignoring the evidence for the prosecution altogether, it was quite clear the senior-constable was guilty of a very gross act of violence, by using a whip which he was not justified in carrying. If the complainant committed any offence he should by all means be locked up, but the Police, who were invested with such large powers, should not be the peace breakers.”

Hatfield is somewhat uncouth in manner and hasty in temper, but is without doubt one of the most vigilant men in the Police; in fact he is a terror to all evil-doers in that portion of the district, and were it not for that this charge of assault would never be brought against him.

By no means do I want to justify his indiscretion on the night in question, for which he has been mulct in the sum of about (£12) twelve pounds, but would be sorry if the Inspector-General should deem it his duty to inflict any additional punishment. I am perfectly satisfied, notwithstanding this case, the Senior-constable still maintains the confidence of all the law-abiding people in West Botany, Kogarah, and Hurstville.

I may add that I never saw the senior-constable with a whip, nor did it ever come to my knowledge that he used one, contrary to the Inspector-General's printed circular of December, 1881.

It will be seen in Constable Pannell's evidence that he admitted, when cross-examined by Mr. Roberts, having had drink twice at a public-house, when Largahley and his companions were present, Pannell explains this to me by saying, that on each occasion he went for a pint of supper beer to the public-house opposite his residence, when those people happened to be in the bar.

I have, &amp;c.,

N. LARKINS, Sub-Inspector.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.—I regret that so efficient and well conducted a member of the Force as Senior-constable Hatfield should have committed himself so grossly. The carrying of the loaded whip was contrary to the Inspector-General's order which makes no exception in favor of men performing duty in the more remote suburbs. An ordinary riding-whip would I think answer equally well. The senior-constable however does not carry fire-arms, and the locality at present contains a large number of a rough class of persons who are employed on the Railway works; he would therefore require some sort of weapon when travelling at night. He probably believed the man Larraghey was drunk from his stumbling in the manner he did. The severe fine inflicted, together with the cost of his defence, has involved the senior-constable in an expenditure of about £12, which I think is sufficient punishment. I consider him an excellent non-commissioned officer.—G. READ, Superintendent, 1/10/83. The I.G.P.

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Copy of Information.

*Ambrose Larraghey*, on oath, that on the 8th day of September, 1883, at Cook's River, William Hatfield did unlawfully assault complainant Ambrose Larraghey.

FRANK S. FIELDER, J.P.

AMBROSE LARRAGHEY.

---

William Hatfield, assault. Not guilty.

*Ambrose Larraghey*, on oath, states: I reside at Arncliffe Road, and am a groom; the information read is true; I remember the 8th September instant, about a quarter past 11 p.m.; I was on the Cook's River Road in company of others waiting for my coach; I saw the defendant there; the defendant Constable Hatfield came across and said to me "Shift yourself;" we shifted round the corner into Francis-street; I think he then called us a lot of larrikins; I told him he might be made pay for it; he then tried to ride the horse over me; I was just off the foot-path standing by a fence; I told him I'd make him suffer; he then whilst on horseback hit me twice with a loaded whip; he struck me on the back; he got off his horse and threw me on the road; he then told me he'd lock me up—and was taking me towards the lock-up; I told him not to knock me about, he was knocking me about,—that I'd walk quietly with him; he then put me into the lock-up; I was quite sober on that occasion; I gave defendant no provocation for striking me; he dragged me by the arm; he threw me down very viciously; I fell on my hands and face on the hard road.

*Mr. Roberts*: Five days had not elapsed till I laid my complaint; if the information is dated 13th it is incorrect; I had just come out of a public-house; I knew defendant was a constable; I had often seen him; I staggered when I came on the path, on a stone, and hopped; I am subject to rheumatics; I don't suffer from them when I come from a public-house; I was not under the influence of liquor; I did take something in the public-house; I had taken nothing during the day; defendant told me and four or five others to move off the pathway; we did go round the corner 4 or 5 feet; about three out of the five went, the other two went round the corner; they stood off the pathway; there was no necessity for the five of us to obstruct the pathway; we did move away; he called us a lot of larrikins; we did not remain there in defiance of the defendant; when he told us to go off the footpath we did so, round the corner; I came out of the public-house at 5 minutes to 11; I was then on the pathway about 20 minutes; three of us; the others were residents of the river; they had not been drinking; he, defendant, tried to ride the horse over me; I said, "I'll make you pay for this," as I stood against the fence; he then hit me twice across the back with a loaded whip; it is a paling fence; I had a small coat, a very light-brown coat; before he struck me he led his horse down the street; I did not call out "Kogarah" in ridicule of him because he is the Kogarah constable; I did not call out "Kogarah, good night, Kogarah"; I may have said "Kogarah," or "There is a Kogarah coach"; I did not say "Good night, Kogarah"; the same coach might do for me at Arncliffe; there might be a coach that night; defendant came back when I called "Kogarah"; I did jump off the coach that evening when the coach was going full speed; no one induced me to put the law in motion, none of the publicans.

*Bench*: I came up for the summons on Tuesday.

*Mr. Haynes*: I was not drunk that day; I was put into the lock-up; defendant told constable Pannell to lock me up on a charge of drunkenness; he, Pannell, refused to take the charge; defendant then entered it himself.

*Mr. Roberts*: The case against me was dismissed; Mr. Crane might have said I brought all this on myself.

AMBROSE LARRAGHEY.

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*James Quigley*, on oath, states: I remember 8th September instant; I was on the Cook's River Road, standing with Larraghey; defendant came up to us; defendant rushed complainant with the horse, and struck him twice with his loaded whip across the back; complainant was sober; as far as I could see he gave defendant no provocation; I did not go along with him to the lock-up.

*Mr. Roberts*: Before defendant rushed complainant he had requested complainant and the rest of us to leave the footpath; we did so, 4 or 5 yards; we did not remain on the pathway any time; when Larraghey was struck he was standing on the pathway with his back against the fence; when he could not rush the horse over him, defendant struck him twice over the shoulders with a loaded whip; I know Kogarah, it is about 3 miles from Cook's River; Kogarah is defendant's district; I did not hear complainant call out "Kogarah"; he only asked "Is the Kogarah 'bus coming"; he said it in a joke; about 3 minutes after defendant left us; he was within hearing; I suppose complainant, speaking of Kogarah, amused us; I don't believe or think the word "Kogarah" was used to annoy defendant.

*Mr. Haynes*: After he struck him with the whip he pushed him; when Mr. Hatfield got off the horse he shoved complainant by the shoulder, and pushed him on his face and hands on the hard road.

*Mr. Roberts*: When defendant ordered him off the footpath he just pushed him away off his legs; complainant fell; the rheumatism might have brought him down.

JAMES QUIGLEY.

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*Isaac Wortley*, on oath, states: I live at Cook's River, and am a brickmaker; I know Hatfield and Larraghey; I remember the 8th instant; I saw them both on Cook's River Road that night; Constable Hatfield told him to shift on; he did so; Hatfield came round again; he then said, "You're all loafing";

complainant



complainant said, "No, we're all working men, you cannot prove we're loafers"; Hatfield said, "Don't give no cheek"; Ambrose said, "We're not giving cheek"; then he tried to run the horse on to Ambrose, but Ambrose was standing against the fence, and when he found he could not run the horse over him he struck Larraghey over the shoulders with a loaded whip; it seemed too heavy for a light whip; he then got hold of him by the back of the neck and threw him on the road twice; Ambrose got up and said, "I'll make you pay for this;" defendant brought him in a rough manner to the watch-house; Ambrose was sober.

*Mr. Roberts*: I had just come from town; I was there about fifteen minutes in Ambrose's company; Hatfield was there before I was; about six persons were there; I knew Ambrose before that night; I saw Ambrose slung down by Hatfield twice; Ambrose was struck with a loaded whip, for I know all policemen carry loaded whips; defendant struck Ambrose across the shoulders; I saw defendant go away and come back; I never heard nobody sing out "Kogarah"; nobody said, "Is the Kogarah coach coming"; Ambrose said, "I'll make you pay for this," to defendant; I have not spoken to Ambrose since about this.

ISAAC WORTLEY.

DEFENCE.

*John Brooneer*, on oath, states: I am Mayor of West Botany; I have known defendant about three years; he is steady, as far as I know, and a very efficient officer.

*Mr. Haynes*: I have spoken to defendant, and have often spoken to him; I never saw nor heard of him riding over people.

JOHN BROONEER.

*Henry Cook*, on oath, states: I am a market gardener, and reside at West Botany; I have known defendant ever since he has been in my district; he is a steady well-conducted officer; I never heard he was tyrannical in his demeanour or abusive.

HENRY COOK.

*Sub-inspector Nicholas Larkins*, on oath, states: I know defendant; he is a senior-constable in the Police Force, stationed at Kogarah; he is a very good and efficient and well-conducted officer; in consequence of his good conduct I recommended his promotion.

*Mr. Haynes*: It is not usual for a trooper to carry a loaded whip with him; it is contrary to rules; he is supplied with a baton.

N. LARKINS.

*William Hatfield*, on oath, states: I am senior-constable of the Police Force; I know complainant; on the night of the alleged assault I took him into custody for being drunk; he shouted after me; I arrested him in Fanning-street, Cook's River; he did not complain to me that night that he was suffering from rheumatism in the ankle; there were five or six men with complainant that night; I had had complaints of the annoyance of persons obstructing the pathway; they were on the footway of Cook's River road; was obstructed by them; a person had to leave the footway and walk on the street before I spoke to them; they all went away round the corner of Fanning-street, except Larraghey; I mounted my horse, and was riding off when complainant said, "Good night, Kogarah, or go to Kogarah"; it was sneeringly said, and he came out of the public-house and said to me, "When's the next 'bus going to Kogarah"; it was 11 p.m. when he came out of the house, and lastly about five minutes past 11 p.m. when I turned them off the path; when complainant called out "Kogarah" I went back; I have occasion for a whip, my horse shies very much; I told the whole of the men there to move away, especially after shouting after me; I was determined they should go away; they all went away except Larraghey at my request; they were in Fanning-street; Larraghey refused to go; he said, "I won't, I'm waiting for my 'bus; why do you want to hunt me away; I'm not a loafer or a larrikin?" I again told him to move away; he again refused; I urged my horse then on to the footway; complainant stuck himself up against the fence, and shouted out, "I'll make you pay for this"; I raised a short riding-whip I was carrying and knocked his hat off with it with the intention of causing him to leave the fence to pick it up; I then hit him on the shoulder with the point end of the whip; his back was against the fence; I did not strike him across the back—it was impossible for me to do so; he fell down crossing the water-table; I dismounted and caught hold of complainant by the coat with my left hand near the shoulder, as he refused to go away, and started him away from the fence; in crossing the water-table he fell on his hands in the street; the pull I gave him was not sufficient to cause him to fall, it was the effect of drink; after getting up he refused to go away; I told him to do so several times, and that if he did not I would lock him up; I did arrest him for being drunk, and in going to the station he made a half stop, saying at same time, "You needn't hold me, I'll walk"; I replied to him, "You'll have to go as you are."

*Bench*: I took him to the watchhouse; Constable Pannell was in charge; he didn't refuse to take the charge; he searched him and locked him up.

*Mr. Roberts*: He was brought before Mr. Crane, and he was discharged, Mr. Crane stating that he had brought the trouble on himself by acting or shamming drunk.

*Mr. Haynes*: Some of those who were there had been convicted before this Court; complainant has been before this Court; I forget what for; they were all young men; prosecutor is a loafer; I have known him sleeping in 'buses and on the limekilns; I did not call them a lot of larrikins; he said, "Why do you hunt us away, we are not larrikins"? I urged my horse on to the footway to make him go away; I know Mr. Islip, he is a very decent man; I didn't notice him if he were there; I have the whip here to-day; I produce it; that is the whip I struck him with; I did not strike him with the loaded end; I have heard it sworn that I pushed and threw him down; I did neither; I wasn't drunk; Larraghey was; I was not excited; I felt a little warm; I didn't push him nor work him in any way; I did pull him at the time he made the half stop; Constable Pannell did not sign the charge sheet; it was Constable Pannell's duty to enter the charge, but I did it; I did not ask Pannell to enter it first; not a word passed between us till the charge was entered; Pannell didn't say then he was drunk; at 2 p.m. the next day Pannell said that Larraghey wasn't drunk; I entered no other charge against Larraghey than for being drunk; I have been three years next month out at Kogarah; I was convicted unjustly of an assault, and the authorities were so satisfied that I did not commit the assault that they remitted the fine; Constable Pannell had a prisoner and couldn't patrol the street that night.

*Mr.*

*Mr. Roberts* : I am Pannell's superior officer ; I have frequently entered the charge ; it is the proper duty of the lock-up keeper to enter the charge.

*Mr. Haynes* : I knew it was contrary to rules to carry that whip ; I am in the habit of carrying it, but not since that night.

WILLIAM HATFIELD.

*Mr. Roberts* : Ambrose Larraghey, on oath, states : A man named Sergeant did not give me money ; I have had no promise of any money from any publican to prosecute.

*Mr. Haynes* : Hatfield held the whip thus, by the point, and hit me twice across the back with it ; I did not say the other day that he struck me with the loaded end of the whip ; my master gave me money to prosecute ; I have a pound or two.

*Bench* : Hatfield offered on the Sunday in my own yard to square it ; he said, " Ambrose, you'd better let this drop : I'll give you a pound or two."

AMBROSE LARAGHEY.

*John Boyce*, on oath, states : I am keeping an hotel at Paddington ; I know defendant ; I have known him for two or three years ; I was in the police in the Kogarah district ; complaints were frequently made of larrikins assembling on the corner of Cook's River Road.

JOHN BOYCE.

*Senior-constable William Hatfield* re-called, on oath, states : I saw complainant with his master on Sunday, 16th inst. ; we were (complainant and I) in conversation some time ; I said " I have a summons from you, and I believe some one has put you up to this" ; I told him I would give him £1 for his costs of summons and loss of time ; he said " All right ; see me on Monday" ; I said " No, if you don't take it now that's all you'll get from me" ; that's all that was said.

*Mr. Roberts* : It is untrue ; I did not strike Larraghey with the loaded end of the whip ; I had the handle in my hand.

*Mr. Haynes* : I did not go up to square or settle it.

W. HATFIELD.

*Constable Joseph Pannell*, on oath, states : I know both complainant and defendant ; I saw defendant bring complainant to the watch-house on the night of the 15th inst., at about 11.15 ; when constable Hatfield came into the lock-up he appeared very excited ; when I went into the station the senior-constable was entering the charge in the book ; the charge was that Larraghey was drunk ; Larraghey was not drunk ; Larraghey asked if he were drunk in the station-house in the hearing of and presence of Hatfield ; I said " No" ; I should not say anybody could make a mistake and say the man was drunk ; I would not dream of arresting a man in his state for being drunk ; Larraghey is not a loafer ; he always works for his living, and is always very quiet.

*Mr. Roberts* : I have known him four months ; I never saw him or knew him to sleep on the lime-kilns ; I did not refuse to make the charge ; I was subpœnaed when Larraghey was charged with drunkenness, but didn't give evidence ; I am on friendly terms with him ; I have drunk in his company twice ; I was on duty that night in a public-house, the 15th inst. ; when I drank I was not in uniform ; it is contrary to regulations to drink in a public-house when on duty ; Larrighan did not drink ; when he asked me if he were drunk I said " No" ; Hatfield was present and near ; he must have heard it ; I knew Larraghey had been in the public-house ; I did not tell him so in the lock-up ; I did not tell Hatfield till 2 p.m. next day that Larraghey was not drunk ; I am first-class constable ; Hatfield is my senior ; I have seen Larraghey once slightly under the influence of drink ; I can easily tell if he has been drinking ; he is jolly ; I am not a drinking companion of his ; I have been out there about four months ; it is very seldom he is out late ; I have seen him out once at 12 p.m. ; he was not drunk then.

*Mr. Haynes* : I saw the assault take place ; I could not say which end of the whip was used ; it was a very heavy or hard blow ; I wouldn't be positive, but believe it was the heavy end of the whip he struck him with ; I have no idea of getting promotion over this.

JOSEPH PANNELL.

Fined 60s. ; 10s. 10d. costs ; 21s. complainant's costs ; 15s. for three witnesses, or two months gaol.

JOHN DILLON, S.M.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.**

(THE POLICE *v.* KENNA.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 February, 1884.*

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 12 December, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of evidence, correspondence, papers, inquiries, minutes, reports,  
“ &c., relating to the recent decision of the Licensing Bench of Magistrates  
“ given at Orange in the case of *Police v. Kenna.*”

(Mr. Dalton.)

SCHEDULE.

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No. 1.

The Rev. F. Boyce to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Pyrmont, 19 October, 1883.

At the request of the Central Committee of the New South Wales Local Option League I beg to draw your attention to the following case which occurred at Orange :—

Mr. P. Kenna, an innkeeper in that town, was caught red-handed, as a local paper, the *Orange Liberal*, states, selling liquor after 11 p.m. The case was tried on Monday, 7th instant. The Police Magistrate, Mr. Lane, having authority to inflict any penalty not exceeding £20, fined the defendant but 1s. It is stated by the paper referred to (cuttings enclosed), that Mr. Lane was “profuse in his expressions of regret that the Bench had no alternative but to fine the defendant, and held forth at some length on the iniquitousness of the law which prescribed that the record of such an offence should stand against the defendant, a gentleman whom he had known for so many years. Mr. Parker, a Justice of the Peace, on the Bench, however, said he thought all hotel-keepers should be treated alike. The Sub-Inspector, Mr. Garvin, stated that he would not lodge the record against the defendant at the annual meetings.

The Committee desires to respectfully ask you to inquire why only a nominal fine was inflicted in this case. Further, it wishes to know whether a Police Magistrate is right in speaking against the law he may be administering in the manner reported? And again, have any Sub-Inspectors discretionary powers to record such offences or not as they choose against holders of licenses?

This case appears to present features which demand investigation, as the statements do not show a fair enforcement of a most important clause of the Act. The Committee is assured that if the licensing laws are not administered without respect to persons, serious consequences against the public good are likely to ensue. The broad principles of justice, the dignity of the law, with reasonable equality in its enforcement it is believed should ever be maintained. If it is found on inquiry that in this case the law has not been, as it is thought, properly administered, it is hoped that you will give such directions as to prevent any similar occurrence.

I am, &c.,

F. B. BOYCE,  
Hon. Secretary.

[Enclosures.]

Extract from *Orange Liberal*, referred to in the Rev. Mr. Boyce's letter of the 19th October.

POLICE COURT.

Monday.

Before the Police Magistrate and J. Parker, Esq., J.P.

PATRICK KENNA pleaded guilty to having his licensed house open during prohibited hours. The Police Magistrate stated it would be hard against the defendant, as the conviction would count against him. He had known Mr. Kenna for over twenty years, and there was no more respectable publican in this district. Sub-Inspector Garvin stated he would not lodge the record against the defendant at the annual meeting, and the Bench could not entertain it as against the defendant unless it was lodged. Mr. Parker thought all hotel-keepers should be treated alike. Fined 1s., and 2s. 6d. costs.

Extract from *Orange Liberal*, referred to in the Rev. Mr. Boyce's letter of the 19th October.

Servile Sympathy.

Discretion may be, to use the words of Shakspeare, the better part of valour, but it certainly does not appear to be the better part of justice, as dealt out by certain of our local magistracy. On Monday, for instance, an hotelkeeper named Patrick Kenna was summoned for keeping his licensed house open during prohibited hours, namely, after 11 o'clock at night. The offender pleaded guilty, he having been detected, as it were, red-handed by Senior-constable Harvey. The plea having been entered, a sort of conversational tournament was indulged by the Police Magistrate, the chief of our local police, and the defendant. The former was profuse in his expressions of regret that the Bench had no alternative but to fine the defendant, and held forth at some length on the iniquitousness of the law which prescribed that the record of such an offence should stand against defendant, "a gentleman whom he had known for so many years." The result was an excusing of the "laws that be" and almost an apology to the offender that there was no alternative but to inflict a fine, with the farcical infliction of a penalty of 1s. and 4s. 10d. costs; and thus, at any rate, in the eyes of the presiding magistrate, was the law vindicated. The figure justice is represented to us as being blind; can it be that this is a wise dispensation that she may not have to look upon some of her disciples. Not the slightest doubt can exist that the offence with which the hotelkeeper was charged was not a serious one, but that it was an offence no sane person will question, especially in the face of a plea of guilty being entered. Therefore we consider the maudlin sentiments of the Police Magistrate wholly out of place and unbecoming and such as did little credit to himself or the Bench of which he is the paid member. Was all the sympathy and consideration in this matter to be extended to the offender? Was the officer who fearlessly performed an unpleasant duty the only person that should have been made uncomfortable by the process of law? Senior-constable Harvey, as is well-known, is not in the habit of making fish of one offender and flesh of another, and under the instructions of his superior treated Mr. Kenna as he would, we believe, have treated the humblest publican in town. Should policemen, who act so conscientiously, have their vigilance reflected upon by the infliction of such inadequate punishment? Are they likely to be willing to do their duty when they see magistrates mincing their share of public responsibility? Considering there were no fair grounds of extenuation—the excuses being of the stereotyped order usually set forth by offending hotelkeepers caught napping—it is a matter for regret that a full measure of justice was not meted out. The infliction of anything like a substantial fine—especially on a defendant who could well afford to pay such—would have been attended with salutary results, and be likely to nerve the police in the more earnest performance of what is at best anything but a pleasant duty. The mincing policy of the Bench is in our opinion likely to have a disheartening and demoralizing effect on the force, as what constable will care to risk the displeasure of any hotelkeeper by performing his duty, when his reward will be to hear remarks which are virtually a reflection upon him, so apologetic are they on behalf of the offender? The harm that this judgment will cause cannot, we fear, be lightly estimated. A timidity of influence does not become the judgment seat, and magistrates, as well as others who administer the law, would do well to follow the fearless example of the Chief Justice—as evidenced in the Anderson-Fairfax cases—and not halt in the discharge of their duties, never mind how powerful or influential the party brought before them. It would have looked more like real unswerving justice had a material fine been inflicted in this case, for instead of—as has been the case—the police, who did not shirk their duty, being tacitly rebuked, it would have been a fitting encouragement to them to treat all publicans alike—whether rich or poor—and one that we think it was the first duty of the Bench to consider in the peculiar circumstances of the case brought under their notice.

The Licensing Bench, Orange, for favour of such observations as it may deem necessary.—H.E.C., 22/10/83. The Police Magistrate, Orange, B.C., 22nd October, 1883. Acknowledge and inform inquiry will be made in this matter.—23/10/83. Mr. Boyce, 23/10/83.

No. 2.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Rev. F. B. Boyce.

Rev. Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 23 October, 1883.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th instant, respecting the case *Police v. Kenna*, heard before the Bench of Magistrates, Orange, and to inform you that due inquiry is being made in this matter.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

No. 3.

The Police Magistrate, Orange, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Orange, 22 October, 1883.

Your attention having been drawn to a decision of the Licensing Bench here, in a case where Mr. P. Kenna was charged with selling after hours, I have the honor to attach a paragraph from the *Western Advocate* giving the facts of the case. They are substantially correct, and I believe if Mr. Kenna had not pleaded guilty we should have been justifiable in dismissing the case. Three of the persons were "travellers"

“travellers” and could claim to be served in the bar; one was a lodger and could claim to be served in the adjoining room; the fifth was a townsman who was there on business but did not take anything to drink. When the constable entered the drinks were being drawn; if the “lodger” had not taken his glass there would certainly have been no offence against the laws. But one person who was a lodger, drinking at the bar with three travellers, on the eve of the departure of the latter, was a very trivial offence. The case never ought to have come into Court; such cases tend to bring our laws into disfavour.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN T. LANE, P.M.

EXTRACT from *Western Advocate*, Orange, referred to in Mr. Lane's letter of the 22nd October, 1883.

Magisterial Functions.

IN the exercise of the duties pertaining to the Bench, a Magistrate should on all occasions temper justice with mercy, yet when cases arise in which it is expedient that leniency should be extended there are those who moved by some crotchet or personal feeling, resent that which really merits sympathy. Recently Mr. P. Kenna, innkeeper of this town, was summoned for a breach of the Licensing Act, and the offence appeared of so trivial a character that the Bench, consisting of the P.M. and J. Parker, Esq., J.P., imposed a merely nominal penalty. As the facts have not been presented we may state that a few weeks ago a gentleman, who was leaving the town, gave a dinner to a few friends at Mr. Kenna's hotel; the bulk of the company left before 11 o'clock; a few gentlemen, all of whom were *bona fide* travellers or lodgers remaining, awaiting the arrival of the 11.30 p.m. train, by which one of the number was to proceed to Blayney. Just before leaving a parting glass was suggested, to which all present were entitled under different conditions of the Act. When Mr. Kenna was in the act of drawing the liquor the police stepped in, and he was summoned for having his house open after hours, the side door being open. It appears that all the party stepped into the bar where there was a fire, whereas the Act provides that travellers may be served in the bar, whilst boarders may partake of refreshment in any part of the house. Will any reasonable being maintain that a serious breach was occasioned by a lodger who was entitled to take a drink in any adjoining room, sharing it in the bar with travellers? Sub-inspector Garvin at once stated that when the facts were made known to him he felt the case was one of the most trivial character, and that it should not stand as a record against Mr. Kenna. The Bench coincided with this view, and in imposing a nominal penalty carried out the instructions sent for their guidance, by imposing a merely nominal penalty. The Magistrates are instructed in carrying out the Act to do so in a manner to prevent it being oppressive, and under the circumstances narrated it must be seen they acted strictly in conformity with their duty and in accordance with the trivial nature of the charge.

Explanation herewith.—W.E.P., 23/10/83. Before expressing any opinion upon this case it would be advisable that the Licensing Bench should see the article from the *Orange Liberal*, and make such observations thereon as may be deemed necessary.—H.E.C., 24/10/83. The Police Magistrate, Orange, B.C., 25th October, 1883.—W. E. PLUNKETT. To be returned.

No. 4.

The Police Magistrate, Orange, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Orange, 30 October, 1883.

*Re* Kenna's case, I have the honor to report as follows:—

The facts are these: Mr. P. Kenna was summoned before the Orange Licensing Bench on the 1st instant for a breach of the 63rd section of the Licensing Act, and pleaded guilty.

On the night in question a banquet was given by Mr. V. Heaton at defendant's public-house, on the eve of his departure from Orange. The company broke up shortly before 11 p.m. Five—three of whom were magistrates residing in Bathurst and Blayney—remained in the parlor up stairs waiting the arrival of the 11.40 train from Dubbo. One of these suggested they should go down stairs to the bar where there was a fire, and where they could better hear the train coming. Just as the train was arriving, one of the party said let us have a drink before we leave; the *three travellers* and the lodger had one but the town resident had not. Whilst the drinks were being drawn the Police came in, and before Mr. Heaton had taken his. The case was reported to Mr. Sub-inspector Garvin, and he summoned Mr. Kenna. Mr. Garvin is not an officer who would show favor to any one; his last quarterly report shows the conviction against Mr. Kenna.

I cannot be responsible for newspaper reports. The article in question is malicious and very far fetched. I never, as insinuated by the *Liberal*, apologise to any man for anything I do in the execution of my duty.

I again maintain that this was not a case meriting more than a mere nominal fine. It was never contemplated that the laws should apply to such a case at all. Kindly see my former memo.

The article is full of venom and is the production of a most vindictive person—personally hostile to Mr. Kenna, and notoriously an *old and bitter* enemy of mine.

The *Western Advocate's* report is true and reliable; the strictures of the *Liberal* are untrue, beyond the fact that Kenna was fined one shilling and costs.

Hoping the Minister will consider this explanation, with the former one, and the paragraph from the *Western Advocate*, satisfactory.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN T. LANE, P.M.

From the report of Mr. Lane I think the case a trivial one, and the fine imposed ample. Mr. Lane denies having reflected upon the law as alleged in the article extracted from the *Liberal*, and I accept his disclaimer. As the conviction against Mr. Kenna appeared in the last quarterly return of convictions my interference in this respect is not needed.—H.E.C., 2/11/83. Inform Mr. Boyce, of N.S.W. Local Option League, in terms of above minute.—H.E.C., 2/11/83. Revd. Mr. Boyce.—5/11/83.

## No. 5.

## The Under Secretary of Justice to The Rev. F. B. Boyce.

Rev. Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 5 November, 1883.

With reference to your letter of the 19th ultimo, bringing under notice the case of the Police *v.* Patrick Kenna, for a breach of the Licensing Act, heard before the Licensing Bench at Orange, I am directed to inform you that under reports received from Mr. Lane, the Licensing Magistrate, upon the subject, the Minister of Justice thinks the case a trivial one, and that the fine imposed was ample.

I am to add that Mr. Lane denies having reflected upon the law as alleged in the article extracted from the *Liberal* and Mr. Cohen accepts his disclaimer ; and as the conviction against Mr. Kenna appeared in the last quarterly return of convictions the Minister's interference in this respect is not needed.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary

[3d.]

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(FAHY *v.* WRIGHT.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 February, 1884.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 12th December, 1883, praying that His Excellency will please to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of evidence, correspondence, papers, inquiries, minutes, reports, &c., relating to the recent decision of the Bench of Magistrates at Orange in the case *Fahy v. Wright*.”

(*Mr. Dalton.*)

SCHEDULE.

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No. 1.

Depositions, &c., in the case of *Fahy v. Wright*.

Information—(General purposes.)

New South Wales, Orange, }  
to wit.

Tuesday, 16 October, 1883.

BE it remembered, that on this eighth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, at Orange, in the Colony of New South Wales, Mary Fay, of Orange, appears before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices duly assigned to keep the Peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, and on oath informs me, that on the seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, one Hugh Wright did, at Bell River, unlawfully assault and beat the said complainant, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided; whereupon the said Mary Fahy prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

Sworn at Orange, in the said Colony, on the day }  
first above written, before me,— }  
JOHN T. LANE, Justice of the Peace.

her  
MARY x FAY.  
mark.

N.B.—This information it appears was not acted upon as a charge of attempted rape was subsequently preferred against the defendant.

## Court-house, Orange.

Before John T. Lane, Esq., P.M., Josiah Parker, Esq., James Torpy, Esq.

Hugh Wright, charged with attempting to commit a rape on one Mary Fahey.

*Henry Finlay*, on oath, states: I am a senior-constable, stationed at Orange; I arrested the prisoner about half-past 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his father's residence at Bell River; charged him with attempting to commit a rape upon Mary Fahey between 12 and 2 on Sunday, the 7th instant, on the road between Kangarooie and Wattle Flat; he said, "What can she mean? I have not seen her for about four or five weeks, when I met her at a dance near Kangarooie." I said, "Are you sure you didn't see her yesterday or Sunday?" He said, "Yes; I was at home and had my dinner before 2 o'clock." He made no other statement. I brought him to Orange and confined him in the lock-up.

HENRY FINLAY.

Sworn before us, at Orange, 9th October, 1883,—

JOHN T. LANE, P.M.

JAMES TORPY, J.P.

JOSIAH PARKER, J.P.

*Mary Fahey*, on oath, states: I know the prisoner now before the Court; I saw him on Sunday last coming towards Kangarooie; he was on horseback; I was going in an opposite direction, towards Wattle Flat; it was 10 miles from Orange where I met the prisoner, and the nearest house was about a quarter of a mile; when I first met him the prisoner said "Good day, Mary, or 'halloo'"; the prisoner knew me well from childhood; when he spoke we both pulled up, and remained talking for about 10 minutes; we then parted, and I continued my journey on to Wattle Flat, the residence of my parents; he then turned round and said, "I'll go a piece of the way with you"; this was about half-past 1 o'clock p.m.; it was about a quarter-past 10 when I passed the post-office in Orange; I asked the prisoner what time he thought it was; looking up at the sun he replied about half-past 1; we cantered on for about a quarter of a mile when he reached his arm out, putting it round my neck, and tried to kiss me; I pushed his arm away; we then continued on our way for another quarter of a mile, when he asked me to get off; we were cantering at the time; I said, "No"; he then rode up, caught hold of my horse's bridle-rein, and pulled my horse up; he asked me to get off and sit on a log and have a yarn; the road is not fenced in and there is a bush on either side; he got off his horse and came round to my horse's head; the prisoner again asked me to get off; I said "No"; he then put his arms around my waist and tried to pull me off; when he couldn't get me off he pulled the saddle right round to my horse's side; I came gradually to the ground, with his arms still round my waist; he then took my horse and tied it to his horse's rein and tied them both to a sapling; he then came towards me, picked me up in his arms, and carried me about 10 or 15 yards off into the bush; he then said, "Come over here, sit down, and have a yarn"; I asked him to let me go; he made no reply, but threw me down; I was in his arms at the time; he held me down with his left hand and rose my skirt with his right; I am quite sure it was his hand that rose my skirt; I felt his hand on my leg below the knee; I then screamed as hard as I could; he then let me up; I went to my horse; he said, "I'll put you on"? I said "No, I can get on myself"; "Hugh Wright," I said, "you are a dirty filthy dog, you have got sisters of your own"; I got on my horse myself; he then said, "You do call a fellow some names"; I then pursued my journey home alone; there was no one present when this happened, nor was any one present when I screamed; I have known the prisoner nine years, and I am turned nineteen; I have no doubt whatever but this is the man that committed the offence; when he threw me down he threw me on my back; he was leaning over me at the time.

*By Mr. Lachlan (Counsel for Defence)*: I have told you all that was said and done, I am quite sure of that; I had been friendly with the prisoner before, I have not been unfriendly to my knowledge; there has not been any courting between us; I was never jealous about him and another girl; I never expressed any annoyance at the fact, nor have I made any complaint to his parents about staying out late at night; I don't remember making any complaint about his going with another girl named Corby; I won't swear positively that I never made such complaint because I don't remember; I don't know that my father ever wanted the prisoner to marry me; when I finally parted with the prisoner I was about 2¼ miles from my home; I got home about five minutes past 2 by my father's clock; it was about half an hour from the time prisoner and I parted; my horse was neither lively nor tired; I rode the horse pretty quickly from Orange cantering all the way until I met the prisoner; from the time I met the prisoner until I parted from him an half-hour must have elapsed; my saddle was a three-pronged one, and I was on a small horse; when the saddle came off it came off on the near side; at the same time he was pulling me off he was holding the reins on his arms; when he got off his horse the prisoner had hold of mine; the prisoner got off his horse on the near side; he rode on the off side; all the time the prisoner was in company with me he rode on the off side; when I was pulled off the horse I was about a quarter of a mile from a house I know as Holloway's; I could not see the house from where I was; when we passed the house we were within a hundred yards of it; I saw no person about it; I had a riding-whip, but I did not use it in any way against the prisoner; he was about 3 minutes tying the reins together to a sapling; while he was doing this I was about 4 yards from him, not held in any way, and I stood still not saying or doing anything; I did not prevent him from tying up the horse, nor did I attempt to run away to Holloway's; I tried to keep on my feet, but I couldn't; when he got me down he held me by my right arm close to my shoulder; when I was lying down I was lying down straight on my back; I laid there about a minute and struggled much; I first screamed when he commenced to carry me and continued so until he let me go; he did not let me go of his own accord; I believe I overpowered him and made him let me go; he did not attempt to touch me any further; when we parted he went towards Kangarooie and I home; I had on the same riding-habit and hat as I have on now; they are not damaged in any way or marked; they are in the same way now as they were then, I have not brushed either of them; none of my clothes were damaged in any way; when I was held down the only part of the prisoner's body that was on me was his left hand on my arm; when I got home my father and mother were there, and I told them at once what had happened; the prisoner's place is about three-quarters of a mile from our place; I don't know whether my father or mother went across to prisoner's father's place; I came in on Sunday evening by myself and got into Orange about 6 o'clock; I went for the police that night; I came in by the Molong Road; there was



no reason why my father and mother did not come in with me beyond the fact that he had no horse ; my father came in on Monday, but did not go with me to the police ; I yesterday morning caused a summons to be issued against the prisoner for common assault ; it was about 12 or 1 when I took the summons out ; I came back to Sub-Inspector Garvan because I took a second thought, viz., that I could get the prisoner arrested at once, and that a summons was not needed.

*By Mr. Kearney (Counsel for prosecution) :* I did not run away when the prisoner was tying up the horse because I knew it was no use ; before the prisoner took me up in his arms I did not know what he was going to do ; I screamed and struggled, but could not kick as I was in such a state of terror.

her  
MARY + FAHEY.  
mark.

HENRY H. CONNELL, Witness.

Sworn before us at Orange, 9 October, 1883,—

JOHN T. LANE, P.M.

JAMES TORPY, J.P.

J. PARKER, J.P.

Adjourned to 16th October.

JOHN T. LANE, P.M.

JAMES TORPY, J.P.

J. PARKER, J.P.

Court-house, Orange.—Before John T. Lane, P.M., and James Torpy, J.P.

Hugh Wright, charged with attempting to commit a rape on one Mary Fahey, continued from 9th October. BEFORE this case was entered into, as a fresh information for an aggravated assault upon a female had been laid, it was agreed upon both by the counsel for prosecution and counsel for the defence that the case should be altered to one of an aggravated assault upon a female, "under sec. 65, Criminal Law," and upon the evidence arrived at in the former case, on Tuesday, the 9th October last, and which is attached hereto, the prisoner Wright was fined in the sum of £10 ; professional costs, £5 5s. ; and costs of Court, 5s. 10d., making a total of £15 5s. 10d. ; in default, three months in Orange Gaol with hard labour.—See Charge Book, page 39.

HENRY H. CONNELL,  
Assistant C.P.S.

Orange, 16th October, 1883.

Information—(General purposes.)

New South Wales, Orange, }  
to wit. }

BE it remembered, That on this sixteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, at Orange, in the Colony of New South Wales, Senior-constable James Harvey, of Orange, appears before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices duly assigned to keep the Peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, and informs me that on the seventh day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, one Hugh Wright, of Wattle Flat, in the Colony aforesaid, did unlawfully make an aggravated assault on a female, viz., Mary Fahy, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided ; whereupon the said James Harvey prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

Exhibited at Orange, in the said Colony, on the day }  
first above written, before me,— }

JAS. HARVEY.

JOHN T. LANE, Justice of the Peace.

## No. 2.

The Police Magistrate, Orange, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Orange, 22 October, 1883.

In reply to your telegram *re* charge of rape referred to, I have the honor to state :—

1. Mary Fay complained to me of one Hugh Wright having assaulted her ; and after questioning her very closely as to what he did, I concluded it was nothing more than a common assault, and issued a summons accordingly.
2. After she left me some one persuaded her to go to Mr. Garvin (Sub-inspector) and prefer a charge of "attempt to rape;" and the man was arrested. To me she denied that he did more than carry her some 10 or 15 yards, and when he laid her down he put his hand on her ankle. I asked her if he put his hand up under her clothes, or pulled, or tried to pull them, and she distinctly said "No."
3. After the case had occupied the Bench (three Magistrates) the greater part of the day, I stated that the evidence did not substantiate the alleged charge or offence, and suggested to the counsel, employed on both sides, that they should consent to proceed for common assault. Mr. M'Lachlan (counsel for prisoner) said he was instructed that his client could prove the charge to be an invention, and the prisoner was remanded for a week.
4. When the case was called the second day Mr. Kearney (counsel for prosecution) proposed to adopt the course I had suggested ; and by consent, on both sides, the prisoner was dealt with for common assault, under the 65th sec. of 46 Vic. No. 17, and we (Mr. Torpy and self) imposed a penalty of £10 professional, and Court costs £5 9s. 10d., or in default six months' Orange Gaol, hard labour.

The depositions taken the first day shall be forwarded as desired. In the common assault case there were none taken.

We had good reason to believe the fine would have to be paid by the father or we should have imposed a heavier amount. The intention of the fellow was not rape, it was no doubt a try on.

We are quite satisfied that justice was done in the case.

I have, &c.,  
JOHN T. LANE, P.M.

Minute

## No. 3.

## Minute of Attorney-General.

*In re* Hugh Wright, Orange Police Court.

I HAVE read the depositions in this case and the explanatory letter of the Police Magistrate. The case is not without difficulty, but I am inclined to think that the more correct course to have pursued would have been to have proceeded and dealt with, either by committal of the prisoner for, or dismissal of the charge of, assault with intent to commit a rape.

W.B.D., A.G., 28/12/83.

Will any action be taken on Mr. Dalley's opinion? Perhaps a copy should be sent to P.M., Orange, before return for Parliament is put in hand.—4/1/84. Yes.—W.E.P., 4/1/84. The P.M., Orange, 4/1/84.

## No. 4.

## The Under Secretary of Justice to The Police Magistrate, Orange.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 4 January, 1884.

Referring to your letter of the 22nd October last, furnishing report in connection with the case of *Mary Fay v. Hugh Wright*, attempted rape, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to state, for your information, that the Attorney-General has written a minute in the matter, and of which the following is a copy:—

“I have read the depositions in this case, and the explanatory letter of the Police Magistrate. The case is not without difficulty, but I am inclined to think that the more correct course to have pursued would have been to have proceeded and dealt with, either by committal of the prisoner for, or dismissal of the charge of, assault with intent to commit a rape.”

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT.

1883-4.

—  
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(M'NEVIN *v.* LOUISA BRADFORD.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 May, 1884.*

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RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 3 April, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all informations, adjournments, papers, depositions, decisions, and other documents, in the case *M'Nevin v. Louisa Bradford*, tried before the Magistrates at Molong, on the 1st April, 1884.”

(*Dr. Ross.*)

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SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Police Magistrate, Orange, to Under Secretary of Justice, forwarding copies of all papers having reference to the case of <i>M'Nevin v. Louisa Bradford</i> . 22 April, 1884 .....	2

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[765 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £2 7s. 5d.]

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

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The Police Magistrate, Orange, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Police Office, Orange, 22 April, 1884.

In forwarding the accompanying papers, I have the honor to state that the evidence, in the case *M'Nevin v. Louisa Bradford*, was not taken in writing, at the suggestion of Counsel *pro* and *con*.

Complainant swore he was the Crown lessee of the land in question, and had been so for over twenty years, and the improvements for which he was claiming compensation were worth £30. Mr. Busby, licensed surveyor, knew the land, measured it, and believed the clearing of the ten acres was worth £25. Mr. Finch had known the land for many years, and valued the improvements at £2 per acre, but admitted they might be worth £2 10s. Defendant placed little or no value on them, nor did her son. Her other witness estimated them at £1 or £1 5s. per acre, but thought there were only six or seven acres. The attorney for defendant, in addressing the Bench, made some objectionable remarks in reference to the feeling existing between the squatters and free selectors, which caused the Honorable John Smith to leave the Bench, and of course my brother also. Mr. Betts did not hear the whole of the evidence, and could not adjudicate. In coming to my decision I was guided by the evidence of Messrs. Busby and Finch; they were experienced in these matters, and were disinterested parties.

My three brother Magistrates told me afterwards that they concurred in my decision; but it might have been better if I had given for the amount of Mr. Finch's lowest estimate—£2 per acre.

I have, &c.,

JOHN T. LANE, P.M.

---

Summons to Mrs. Louisa Bradford, of near Cumnock, in the Colony of New South Wales.

WHEREAS complaint hath this day been laid before the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the said Colony of New South Wales, for that you did, on the 30th day of January, 1884, refuse to pay to John M'Nevin the sum of thirty pounds, being the value of improvements made upon certain land situated near Cardington, in the Colony of New South Wales, by the said John M'Nevin, upon the said land, and which land was subsequently selected by the said Mrs. Bradford, contrary to the 15th section of 43 Victoria, No. 29,—these are therefore to command you, in Her Majesty's name, to be and appear on Tuesday, the 5th day of February, 1884, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, at the Police Office at Molong, in the said Colony, before such Justice or Justices of the Peace for the said Colony as may then be there, to answer to the said complaint, and to be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal, this 31st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, at Molong, in the said Colony.

JAS. HASLAM, J.P.

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5 February, 1884.

Present: John T. Lane, Esq., P.M.; George Cockram, Esq., J.P.; Charles Ormsby, Esq., J.P.

P. F. A. Kinna,  
solicitor for  
complainant.  
H. P. Sullivan,  
solicitor for  
defendant.

LOUISA BRADFORD, charged with neglecting to pay John M'Nevin, of Cardington, the sum of £30, being the value of improvements made by the said John M'Nevin, upon certain lands situated near Molong, and which land was subsequently selected by the said Louisa Bradford, contrary to the 15th section of 43 Vic. No. 29.

Case postponed to 4th March next, £1 allowed to defendant. Postponed at the request of complainant.

JOHN T. LANE.  
CHARLES ORMSBY, J.P.  
GEORGE COCKRAM, J.P.

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Present: J. T. Lane, Esq., P.M.

4 March, 1884.

LOUISA BRADFORD, charged with neglecting to pay John M'Nevin, of Cardington, the sum of £30, being the value of improvements made by the said John M'Nevin, upon certain lands situated near Molong, and which land was subsequently selected by the said Louisa Bradford, contrary to the 15th section of 43 Vic. No. 29.

Postponed to 1st April next, owing to the illness of Mr. Kinna, solicitor for complainant.

JOHN T. LANE, P.M.

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1 April, 1884.

Before J. T. Lane, Esq., P.M.; John Smith, J.P.; E. H. Lane, J.P.

P. F. A. Kinna,  
solicitor for  
complainant.  
H. P. Sullivan,  
solicitor for  
defendant.

LOUISA BRADFORD, charged with neglecting to pay John M'Nevin, of Cardington, the sum of £30, being the value of improvements made by the said John M'Nevin, upon certain lands situated near Molong, and which land was subsequently selected by the said Louisa Bradford, contrary to the 15th section of 43 Vic. No. 29.

Plea not guilty. Order, £22 10s.; costs, 7s. 4d.; pro. costs, £1 1s.; one witness (Mr. Busby) £1 5s.; in default of payment, levy and distress; insufficiency, two months' imprisonment in Orange Gaol.

JOHN T. LANE, P.M.

JOHN SMITH, Esq., J.P. } Retired from the Bench at conclusion of case.  
E. H. LANE, Esq., J.P. }

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Minute

## Minute of Order of Justice.—John M'Nevin against Louisa Bradford.

It is ordered and adjudged that the defendant do pay for her offence the sum of £22 10s., together with the costs £2 13s. 4d., and in default of payment of the said sums forthwith, her goods and chattels to be seized and sold; if she have none, or insufficient to pay the said order and costs, it is then further ordered and adjudged that she be confined in Her Majesty's gaol, Orange, for the space of two months.

JOHN T. LANE, P.M.

						Police Office, Molong, 1 April, 1884.
Penalty or fine	...	...	...	...	...	£22 10 0
Costs	...	...	...	...	...	2 13 4
Order	...	...	...	...	...	0 1 0
Total						£25 4 4

Copy served personally on Mrs. L. Bradford, at the Court-house, Molong, on the 1st April, 1884.—  
J. H. NISBETT, C.P.S.

## Order for payment of money to be levied by distress, and in default of distress, imprisonment.

New South Wales, to wit.—J. M'Nevin *versus* Louisa Bradford.

BE it remembered, that on the thirty-first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, complaint was made before one of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace in and for the Colony of New South Wales, for that the said Louisa Bradford did refuse to pay John M'Nevin, of Cardington, the sum of £30, being the value of improvements made by the said John M'Nevin upon certain lands situated near Molong, and which was subsequently selected by the said Louisa Bradford, contrary to the 15th section of 43 Victoria, No. 29; and now at this day, to wit, on the 1st day of April, 1884, at Molong, in the said Colony, the parties aforesaid appear before me, the Justice, to answer the said complaint and to be further dealt with according to law; and now, having heard the matter of the said complaint, I do adjudge the said Louisa Bradford to pay to the said John M'Nevin the sum of £22 10s. forthwith, as also to pay to the said John M'Nevin the sum of £2 13s. 4d. for his costs in this behalf; and if the said several sums be not paid forthwith, I hereby order that the same be levied by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of the said Louisa Bradford; and in default of sufficient distress in that behalf, I adjudge the said Louisa Bradford to be imprisoned in the Gaol at Orange, in the said Colony of New South Wales, for the space of two months, unless the said several sums, and all costs and charges of the said distress, shall be sooner paid.

Given under my hand and seal, this first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, at Molong, in the Colony aforesaid.

JOHN T. LANE, P.M.



1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(WEBBER v. TRAILL—CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.)

Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 September, 1884.

RETURN to an Address of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 16th May, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of Depositions, together with a letter from the Hon. James Norton to the Attorney-General; also the letter of the Magistrates at Liverpool, in reply, and all other minutes, papers, and documents in the case of ‘Webber v. Traill—Cruelty to Animals,’ tried at Liverpool on 27th March, 1884, before Messrs. Scrivener and Murray.”

(Mr. Abigail.)

SCHEDULE.

NO.		PAGE.
1.	The Hon. James Norton, M.L.C., to the Attorney-General, respecting decision of the Bench of Magistrates, Liverpool, in the case of Webber v. Traill, with enclosure and minutes. 31 March, 1884.....	1
2.	Bench of Magistrates, Liverpool, to the Attorney-General, furnishing report, and forwarding copy of depositions in the case. 6 May, 1884.....	2
3.	Minute of Minister of Justice. 10 June, 1884.....	4
4.	Minute of Hon. J. Norton, M.L.C. 1 September, 1884.....	4

No. 1.

The Hon. J. Norton, M.L.C., to The Attorney-General.

My dear Dalley,

No. 2, O'Connell-street, Sydney, 31 March, 1884.

The idiots who adjudicated in Traill's case ought to be compelled to pay the £5 14s. 4d. out of their own pockets, on pain of being superseded, for the most gross incompetence or possibly for something worse.

The dog in question is a brute (without admitted owner) which has been in the habit of attacking my cousin's (W. H. Mackenzie's) children and other people in the neighbourhood.

On 17th instant it flew at the throat of Mackenzie's little girl, about seven years old, when Traill (her brother-in-law) very properly seized a gun and shot it; but as it was not killed he tried to kill it with the butt end of the gun, when the stock broke, and he ran into the house for a revolver, and while there the dog escaped and he could not find what had become of it.

It is a little too much that vicious brutes are to be protected in order that they may tear inoffensive children to pieces.

Yours, &c.,  
JAMES NORTON.

For the Minister of Justice, for inquiry.—W.B.D., A.-G., 1/4/84. The Under Secretary for Justice.—W.W.S., per W.S.B.B., B.C., 1/4/84. The Bench of Magistrates, Liverpool, for favour of such observations as they may desire to offer hereon.—H.E.C., 8th April, '84. W. E. PLUNKETT, B.C., 9th April, '84.

[Enclosure.]

## [Enclosure.]

Ill-treatment of a dog.

INSPECTOR WEBBER appeared at the Liverpool Police Court yesterday to prosecute Sydney R. Traill for ill-treatment of a dog on the 17th instant. The evidence showed that the defendant fired two charges of No. 5 shot into a half-bred cattle and retriever dog, and, failing to kill it, used the butt end of the gun till the stock was broken, without the necessary effect. The dog was still alive and in great pain on the following evening, when the owner found it and had it destroyed.

The Bench, composed of Messrs. Murray and Scrivener, fined the defendant 40s., 7s. 4d. costs of Court, £2 2s. professional costs, and 25s. for witnesses expenses. Mr. Murray, in giving judgment, expressed the sympathy of the Bench with the Animals Protection Society and its work. Mr. C. Bull, of Bull & Bull, conducted the prosecution.

## No. 2.

## The Bench of Magistrates, Liverpool, to The Attorney-General.

Sir,

Court-house, Liverpool, 6 May, 1884.

In reply to your favour of the 8th ultimo, we must express surprise that so insulting a document as Mr. Norton's letter has been forwarded to this Bench for report. It is to be regretted that a member of the legal profession, and a gentleman, could have written such a letter, considering that it must have been written without seeing the depositions or knowing anything of the real merits of the case.

The dog had a registered owner, and who was present in Court. Evidence was given that the dog was a quiet animal, of which fact the owner had several witnesses in Court to prove. Mr. Mackenzie had never personally or in writing complained to the owner. The manner of killing the dog, as borne out by the evidence, was brutal in the extreme; and unless Mr. Norton wishes to reason that Magistrates are to rule their decisions by the position of defendants, we cannot see how, had he been acquainted with the facts, he would have concluded other than that the verdict was right, tending rather to leniency than otherwise.

As adjudicating Magistrates we have been unable to reply to one or two paragraphs that have appeared in the *S. M. Herald*, as also to the report that Inspector Webber, of the Animals Protection Society, had been censured for taking proceedings. This matter may come before that Society again with a different result. For ourselves—as this letter of Mr. Norton's has been sent through the Department of Justice, stamped as an official document, and has otherwise been made a public matter—we would respectfully, but firmly (with your approval), request that the correspondence, together with the depositions taken in the case, should be handed to the *S. M. Herald*, the newspaper in which the paragraphs were published.

We have, &amp;c.,

GEO. MURRAY, J.P.

CHAS. A. SCRIVENER, J.P.

## [Enclosure.]

Court-house, Liverpool, 27 March, 1884.

Before Charles A. Scrivener and George Murray, Esquires, J'sP.

Sydney R. Traill, summoned for ill-treating a dog at Canley Vale on the 17th March, 1884.

*George Webber*, being duly sworn on oath, states as follows: I am the Inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; the information produced is mine, and the person before the Court is the person complained of.

Sworn at Liverpool, this 27th March, 1884, before us,—

GEORGE WEBBER.

GEORGE MURRAY, J.P.

CHARLES A. SCRIVENER, J.P.

*James Isdale*, being duly sworn on oath, states as follows: I am a brickmaker, living at Canley Vale; I know Mr. Traill by sight; I remember Monday, the 17th of the month; I am living in the cottage opposite the platform; I was standing at my door; I saw Mr. White in a cart near the platform; I saw Miss Hellmers on the platform; I heard a shot fired; I then saw Mr. Traill running alongside his fence near the railway line; the dog was between the railway fences; I heard the second shot; the dog then ran away, and was coming across the line; I saw the defendant go towards the dog when it was under the platform; I heard the dog give a bit of a yelp as if in pain after it was shot at; the dog is a cattle and retriever breed; I did not see the dog after.

Witness to mark—WILLIAM H. GOODMAN.

Sworn at Liverpool, this 27th March, 1884, before us,—

GEORGE MURRAY, J.P.

CHARLES A. SCRIVENER, J.P.

JAMES + ISDALE.  
mark.

*Samuel White*, on oath, states as follows: I am a gardener to Mr. Hellmers, at Canley Vale; I have seen the defendant; he lives at Canley Vale, in the district of Liverpool; I remember Monday, the 17th of this month; I saw the defendant come running along close to the platform; he had a gun in his hand; I was in the cart, standing up, holding the reins; it was about 6 o'clock in the evening; I saw a dog first coming along the road between the properties of the two Mr. Mackenzie's; it was a black dog—a cattle dog—belonging to Mr. Hellmers; I saw it leave and go towards the platform on the railway premises; I saw the defendant raise the gun and fire at the dog; I heard the dog cry out; he went a step or two and fired a second time; the dog was about 12 yards from Mr. Traill; I am sure he hit him the second time, I saw him limp; I saw the defendant stoop down under the platform where the dog had gone; I heard a noise, as if the dog was being beaten; I saw the defendant under the platform; the gun was a double-barrelled one; the defendant went away; I was going home with Miss Hellmers, who was standing on the platform; when the defendant said to Miss Hellmers, "What shall I do with the dog, he has a broken leg and must die?" she said, "You can do as you like with it"; I went home, and returned about 8 o'clock to where the dog was, and could not find it; Mr. Hellmers found the dog; I did not see the dog again; I could not see the dog do anything; it was a quiet harmless brute; before the dog was shot no complaint had been made to me, and had no conversation about the dog; I believe in every respect the dog was cruelly ill-treated.

*By defendant*: You were not many minutes; I did not count how many times you hit the dog; I have no idea; I am certain three or four times, but I cannot say how many more.

Sworn at Liverpool, this 27th March, 1884, before us,—

GEORGE MURRAY, J.P.

CHARLES A. SCRIVENER, J.P.

S. WHITE.

*Margaret Hellmers*, being duly sworn on oath, states as follows: I am the daughter of John Frederick Hellmers, and live with my father at Canley Vale; I know Mr. Traill by sight; I remember Monday, the 17th of the present month; I was on the platform with my cousin, Emmie Crook; I know a black dog belonging to my father; this dog followed us to the platform; I came up along the Government road; we were on the platform; the dog was on the line nearly opposite the platform; Mr. Traill came through the gate; I saw him raise the gun and shoot the dog twice; I saw the dog go under the platform; I saw Mr. Traill follow it; we were within 10 yards of the dog; he beat the dog with the stock, holding the barrel

in



in his hand; it was a double-barrelled gun; he struck the dog certainly more than twice, the dog making a noise; the dog ceased making a noise, and Mr. Traill went away; the train from Liverpool had not arrived at that time; I saw Mr. Mackenzie afterwards, but I cannot say if he was on the platform before; I did not see anything to induce Mr. Traill to shoot or ill-use the dog; when Mr. Traill left I went round the back and tried to get the dog, but I saw it was unable to get up; the dog was quite sound before it was shot; it was a very quiet dog, and used to follow the children up to the platform nearly every day; nobody ever complained of the dog; the dog never attacked anything to my knowledge; I did not see the dog again; we were just going home when Mr. Traill said, "What shall I do with the dog; its leg is broken?" I said, "Do what you like about it—it is better dead than in misery"; and said, "You will hear more about it"; this was the first time Mr. Traill spoke to me about it; the dog was in pain; the dog came on the platform with us, but I cannot say whether it left afterwards; I never noticed if the dog followed us all the way or left us; the dog was shot about 8 minutes after we got on the platform; went into a little house on the platform and came out.

*By defendant*: I do not know what the dog was doing.

*By Mr. Bull*: The dog was shot on the 17th, between 6 and 7 o'clock.

M. HELLMERS.

Sworn at Liverpool, this 27th March, 1884, before us,—

GEORGE MURRAY, J.P.

CHARLES A. SCRIVENER, J.P.

*John Frederick Hellmers*, on oath, states as follows: I am a carpenter and reside at Canley Vale; I remember the 17th of this month; from information received I accompanied White to the Canley Vale platform at night between 7 and 8 o'clock; we were in search of a dog—a black dog—half-bred cattle and retriever; we searched where White pointed out; did not find the dog; I received further information, and made a second search twenty to twenty-four hours after we first went to look for the dog, and found it about 50 yards from the platform alive; it was lying looking at me in a pitiful way; it could not walk or run; the dog had been from the time it was shot up to that time without food or water; I had the dog shot; I gave information to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; the dog was harmless; I had had no complaint about the dog from anybody.

F. HELLMERS.

Sworn at Liverpool, this 27th March, 1884, before us,—

GEORGE MURRAY, J.P.

CHARLES A. SCRIVENER, J.P.

*Johanna Isdale*, on oath, states as follows: I am the wife of James Isdale, and live at Canley Vale; I know a black dog belonging to Mr. Hellmers; I accompanied Mr. Hellmers about 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening; I saw the dog near the Canley Vale platform in a gully; it was alive; I heard the shots fired the evening before; I am sure it was the same dog; I saw it run across to where it was lying; I saw it leave the platform for this place; the dog was unable to get up; the dog was then shot dead.

JOHANNA ISDALE.

Sworn at Liverpool, this 27th March, 1884, before us,—

GEORGE MURRAY, J.P.

CHARLES A. SCRIVENER, J.P.

For the Defence.

*William Henry Mackenzie*, being duly sworn, on oath, states as follows: I am an assurance agent, and reside at Canley Vale; I remember the 17th of the present month, we arrived by the train that reaches Canley Vale a few minutes past 6 o'clock; just as we reached my house, when one of my little daughters, about seven years of age, was going from my house to my mother's with a message, when about half way across my paddock, a large black dog, said to belong to Mr. Hellmers, rushed at her in my paddock; the child screamed; Mr. Traill immediately seized a gun, followed the dog up, and returned back quickly; Mr. Traill said something to me; I handed a revolver to Mr. Traill, who went to find the dog for the purpose of killing it; after Mr. Traill returned I sent a man who was working for me with one of my sons to see if they could find the dog; they came back in about 20 minutes; they did not find the dog; next morning I got up about 6 o'clock, went over to the platform in search of the dog, and all round for some distance, and could not find it; this dog has been the cause of great trouble to us; it has flown at myself and everyone on my premises; about six months ago this dog with another dog flew at two of my daughters, and Mr. Hellmers shot one dog.

*By the Bench*: I did not complain to Mr. Hellmers personally; not 5 minutes elapsed between the shooting the dog and forwarding the revolver.

*By Mr. Bull*: This dog was a large one; I saw Mr. Traill run out with a gun; he said he had spoken to Miss Hellmers; I know the dog was wounded; he said I shot the dog and tried to hit it with the butt, but missed the dog and hit the ground, and broke the butt on the ground.

W. H. MACKENZIE.

Sworn at Liverpool, this 27th March, 1884, before us,—

GEORGE MURRAY, J.P.

CHARLES A. SCRIVENER, J.P.

*Sydney Robert Traill*, on oath, states as follows: I am an assurance underwriter, and reside at Canley Vale; I remember the 17th of the present month; I was in the house after 6 o'clock; I heard a child scream, and went into the verandah; saw her pointing to a dog—screaming; I went out, brought the child in; she was in a state of abject terror; I got a gun, followed the animal up, fired twice at it, it then ran under the platform; I tried to club it, making a hit, missed the dog, hit the ground, and broke the stock; I hit once; I then went back to the house, got a small revolver on my way back; I spoke to Miss Hellmers and the other witness, White; I then went and tried to dispatch the dog; the dog had moved to nearly the other end of the platform; two of Mr. Mackenzie's boys were with me; on approaching the railway fence the dog got up and crossed the line at a very fair pace, and I thought as I had fired with small shot it could not have been much hurt; I did not follow it up, as I did not know where it would take me to.

*By Mr. Bull*: I said to Miss Hellmers that I thought it had a leg broken; at first I had a double-barrelled breech-loader, 12 or 14 bore, 5 shot; I let him have both barrels; I was excited and angry because I heard the child screaming; I saw nothing.

Sworn at Liverpool, this 27th March, 1884, before us,—

GEORGE MURRAY, J.P.

CHARLES A. SCRIVENER, J.P.

SYDNEY R. TRAILL.

The defendant, Sydney Robert Traill, is fined £2; costs of Court, 7s. 10d.; witnesses expenses, £1 5s.; and professional costs, £2 2s.—or one month's imprisonment.

GEORGE MURRAY, J.P.  
CHARLES A. SCRIVENER, J.P.

The sums were immediately paid by the defendant.

## No. 3.

## Minute of Minister of Justice.

It was very improper to have sent the Liverpool Bench the original letter of Mr. Norton; and care should have been taken to have forwarded only such extracts from it as dealt with the circumstances of the case referred to.

A perusal of the depositions shows that there is no ground for interference by the Department.

H. E. COHEN,  
10/6/84.

## No. 4.

## Minute of Hon. James Norton, M.L.C.

Webber v. Traill.

I WAS not a little surprised to find that a strictly private and confidential note, written by me in March last to my intimate friend and present colleague the Attorney-General, had, by some unintelligible process, been converted into a public official document open to inspection to all the world.

As I cannot imagine any other reason why the production of that note should be moved for in the Assembly than the desire to annoy the Ministry, of which I have now the honor to be a Member; I think it right to state that when it was written I was not a Minister, and had not the most remote idea of ever being placed in so high and responsible a position. Having, however, subsequently accepted the office of Postmaster-General, I consider it right that I should explain the circumstances under which the note was written. About 21st March last my cousin, W. H. Mackenzie, of Canley Vale, informed me that his son-in-law, the defendant, had been most unjustly fined at Liverpool for cruelty to a dog, the history of the case being as follows:—There had been in the neighbourhood two mongrel brutes which were in the constant habit of attacking people and making themselves generally offensive. Of course no one would admit ownership; but some time afterwards one of the dogs flew at the throat of Mackenzie's little girl, and being immediately followed to the house where it took refuge, the occupant consented to destroy it then and there; the other dog still remained carrying on his old tricks; and having attacked another of Mackenzie's children, who screamed out in terror, the defendant (her brother-in-law) ran out with the first weapon on which he could lay his hands, namely, a gun, which happened to be loaded with bird-shot only, and fired at the dog without waiting to calculate whether he could thereby kill it instantaneously. The brute was brought to the ground; but not being killed outright, Traill endeavoured to put it out of pain by striking it with the butt end of the gun, which broke in his hands, and he then ran back for a pistol, but before his return the dog had made off and could not afterwards be found.

Mr. Webber, the Inspector of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was then persuaded to prosecute Traill, who was fined in the sum of £2, and the further sum of £3 14s. 4d. by way of costs; and it was then virtually decided that any man has a right to keep savage worthless mongrels for the purpose of worrying his neighbour's children, and that any attempt to defend the children is to be put down summarily by fine and perhaps imprisonment. On hearing these facts I felt it my duty to call the attention of my friend the Attorney-General to the gross miscarriage of justice which had, according to my information, taken place; and in order to insure his taking immediate action I let my opinion of the matter appear pretty strongly.

The letter was of course written in the full belief that the facts above stated had been adduced in evidence before the adjudicating Magistrates, but if I was wrong in such belief (and I have not yet seen a copy of the evidence), I have no hesitation in admitting that I would not have written in such strong language (if at all) to the Attorney-General, notwithstanding my conviction that the contents of my letter would never meet any other eye than his own.

JAMES NORTON,  
1st September, 1884.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## MR. FRANCIS MACNAB, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.

(MONEYS REALIZED BY, IN INSOLVENT ESTATES.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 November, 1883.*

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 19th October, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence between the Registrar of the Insolvent Court, Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, the Chief Justice, the Minister of Justice, and Mr. Francis Macnab, Official Assignee, in reference to payments by the latter into the Treasury of moneys realized in Insolvent Estates.”

*(Mr. Griffiths.)*

## SCHEDULE.

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**MR. FRANCIS MACNAB, OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.**

No. 1.

Voucher of Mr. Francis Macnab.

Sydney, 7 August, 1883.

The Treasury in account with Francis Macnab, one of the Official Assignees in Insolvency.

1883.	£	s.	d.
January 1—To balance in Treasury at this date ... ..	4,997	6	2
August 1—Cheque herewith ... ..	4,887	0	0
For collections from 1 January, 1883 ... ..		9,884	6 2
August 1—By my drafts on the Treasury Department of the Bank of New South Wales to this date from 1 January, 1883 ... ..		3,487	4 4
		£6,397	1 10

E. and O. E.

FRANCIS MACNAB, Official Assignee.

£4,887 credited, 7 August, 1883.

£4,887 was only this day paid in by Mr. Macnab. It appears to be collections from 1 January, 1883.—W.N., 7/8/83. Mr. Thomson.—G.E.

Mr. Macnab should be called upon to explain why his collections have not been paid in during the present year quarterly in conformity with the Rule of Court made on that behalf.—J.T., 14/8/83.

Mr. Ross.—G.E., 15/8/83. Done.—M.R., 15/8/83.

No. 2.

The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade to Mr. F. Macnab.

Sir,

The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 15 August, 1883.

Referring to a sum of £4,887, lodged by you in the Treasury on 7th instant, represented in your voucher as being the amount of your collections from 1st January to 1st August, 1883, I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Treasurer, to point out that the Rule of Court provides for quarterly lodgments, and to state that Mr. Dibbs will be glad to learn whether there was any special reason for departure from such rule in the instance now under review?

I have, &c.,

G. EAGAR.

No. 3.

Mr. F. Macnab to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

Gowrie Chambers, Sydney, 20 August, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of 16th instant relative to the amount of £4,887 lodged by me in the Treasury on 7th instant, and represented by voucher as being the amount (balance) of collections from 1st January to 1st August, 1883, and also desiring to know whether there was any special reason for the delay.

My appointment dates from the 14th February, 1883, and towards the end of that month I took charge.

On entering upon my duties I found irregularities in some of the accounts, and irrespective of some deficiencies there was deposited in the City Bank a sum of (say) £364 odd belonging to various Estates which was supposed to be in my possession or at my disposal.

This sum, less about £5, was handed by the Bank to the Curator of Intestate Estates, who had administered to the late Official Assignee's private estate, and being retained by him was not available for the use of the various estates concerned.

On 31st March negotiations were pending with a view to getting the Curator to hand over the above amount, and also with the sureties through their solicitor to pay up the amount of certain deficiencies.

Under these circumstances I hesitated to hand in to the Court an account which though it would show the actual moneys that came into my hands and how dealt with would not truly represent the various Estates.

On 30th June matters remained in the same state, and accounts were again delayed for the same reason, though by this time the propriety of handing over the public moneys by the Curator had come before the Court in its Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction for decision.

So soon as the moneys from the Curator came into my hands and I was called upon by order of the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates to file accounts I did so and paid the amount of collections in my hands into the Treasury as per voucher dated 7th instant.

Henceforth I will furnish accounts and moneys upon the dates required by the law and the rules of Court.

I have, &c.,

FRANCIS MACNAB,  
Official Assignee.

I think this explanation might be accepted, as Mr. Macnab is new to office and I understand received no instructions from the Chief Commissioner in Insolvency on the subject.—J.T., 22/8/83.

Seen.—G.R.D., 27/8/83.

No. 4.

## No. 4.

## The Registrar in Insolvency to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Supreme Court, Sydney, 31 August, 1883.

I am directed by the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates to inform you that Mr. Francis Macnab, one of the Official Assignees in Insolvency, did not comply with the requirements of the Act 20 Vic., No. 11, and of the Rules of Court thereunder, and of the rules 13 and 14 in Insolvency (as established 21st day of January, 1862) by paying into the Colonial Treasury the several sums of money in his hands as Official Assignee on the 31st March last and on the 30th June last, and respectively payable on the 5th April last and 5th July last.

Mr. Macnab was required, by order of 2nd instant, to show cause why he should not do so, and on the 7th instant the lump sum of £4,887 was paid in and a Treasury receipt for the same, and a statement of account lodged.

By a subsequent report, filed on the 21st instant, the several sums of £935 13s. 4d. and £2,935 12s. 6d. appeared to have been in hand on 31st March and 30th June last respectively, and which ought to have been, but were not, paid on 5th April and 5th July last respectively into the Colonial Treasury.

No reasons or grounds were advanced in excuse of these failures to comply with the Act and Rules in question, as will appear by the account and report and proceedings which are in the custody of the Registrar in Insolvency, and His Honor stated on the 27th instant that he considered it his duty to report to the Government, for the information of the Colonial Treasurer, the specific amounts payable into the Treasury on the 5th April and 5th July last.

A similar communication has been made by His Honor to the Chief Justice.

I have, &amp;c.,

ARTHUR HENRY,

Registrar in Insolvency.

A copy of this communication might be prepared to be forwarded with a letter from the Minister of Justice to the Chief Justice inviting His Honor to call upon Mr. Macnab to explain why he has not complied with the requirements of the Act 20 Vic., No. 11, and the Rules of Court thereunder, and that he be required to so explain without delay.—W.E.P., 8/9/83. Approved.—H.E.C., 13/9/83. Letter to Chief Justice (with copy).—14/9/83.

## No. 5.

## The Minister of Justice to The Chief Justice.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 14 September, 1883.

In transmitting to your Honor the enclosed copy of a letter from the Registrar in Insolvency, bringing under notice the omission on the part of Mr. Francis Macnab, one of the Official Assignees, to comply with the Act 20 Vic., No. 11, and the Rules of Court thereunder, by not paying into the Treasury certain moneys in his hands, I do myself the honor to invite you to be good enough to call upon Mr. Macnab to furnish without delay an explanation as to why he has not complied with the requirements of the said Act and Rules of Court, as disclosed by his report to the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

I have, &amp;c.,

H. E. COHEN.

## No. 6.

## The Chief Justice to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Supreme Court, Sydney, 19 September, 1883.

In reply to your communication of the 14th instant, received yesterday, I beg to say that on the 30th ultimo I called on Mr. M'Nab to report on the matter to which you refer, the same having been brought under my notice by the Chief Commissioner. I enclose copies of Mr. Deffell's letter, Mr. M'Nab's answer, and Mr. Deffell's comments thereon. It does not appear to me that anything further need be done. In giving you this information (which I do as a matter of courtesy to you personally) I would wish you to understand that I take exception to your apparent dictation to me of the steps which I ought to take against an officer exclusively under my jurisdiction.

I have, &amp;c.,

JAMES MARTIN, C.J.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

## The Commissioner of Insolvent Estates to The Chief Justice.

Sir,

Supreme Court, Insolvency Chambers, 30 August, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that Mr. Francis M'Nab, one of the Official Assignees of Insolvent Estates, did not comply with the requirements of the Act 20 Vic., No. 11, and of the Rules of Court thereunder, and of the Rules 13 and 14 in Insolvency (as established 21st January, 1862) by paying into the Colonial Treasury the several sums of money in his hands as Official Assignee on the 31st March last and on the 30th June last, and respectively payable on the 5th April last and 5th July last.

I required him by order of 2nd instant to show cause why he should not do so, and on the 7th instant the lump sum of £4,887 was paid in, and a Treasury receipt for the same, and a statement of account lodged.

By a subsequent report, filed on the 21st instant (which on the 16th instant I had required), the several sums of £935 13s. 4d. and £2,935 12s. 6d. appeared to have been in hand on the said 31st March and the said 30th June last respectively, and which ought to have been, but were not, paid on the 5th April and 5th July last respectively into the Colonial Treasury.

No reasons or grounds were advanced in excuse of these failures to comply with the Act and Rules in question, as will appear by the account and report and proceedings, which are in the custody of the Registrar in Insolvency; and I stated on the 27th instant that I considered it my duty to make this communication to yourself as the Chief Justice, and that the specific amounts payable into the Colonial Treasury on the 5th April and 5th July last should be reported, for the information of the Treasurer, to the Government.

I have, &amp;c.,

GEORGE HIBBERT DEFFELL,

Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

[Enclosure

## [Enclosure No. 2.]

Mr. F. Macnab to The Chief Justice.

Sir,

Sydney, 1 September, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the report of His Honor the Chief Commissioner of Insolvency regarding the delay in furnishing accounts and paying money into the Treasury.

My appointment dates from the 14th of February, and I took charge about the 22nd. On investigating the amounts I found that there was a sum of £2,137 14s. 9d. short in various estates, which need not be here referred to, further than to state that after a short time, under advice from my solicitor, I reported the matter to the Registrar in Insolvency.

There was a further sum of £364 odd deposited in the City Bank to the credit of the Official Assignee belonging to various estates, which directly affected the amounts in my books. This sum, after deducting £5, was handed by the Bank to the Curator of Intestate Estates, who had administered to the late Mr. Sandeman's private estate.

On the 31st March last I had in hand £935 13s. 4d., and negotiations were then pending with the sureties (or rather with the Insurance Company who indemnifies the sureties) to pay over the amount due by them, and with the Curator to hand over the public money in his hands. Under these circumstances I delayed filing amounts or paying into the Treasury the amount in my hands, because, though it would represent the amount collected by me, it would not truly represent the various estates which must necessarily be shown in detail in the amounts to be supplied to the Court, and thus my accounts would be subject to challenge for inaccuracy.

Up to the 30th June last a further sum of £2,935 12s. 6d. had come into my hands, but the difficulty of filing an accurate amount remained, as the Curator, who had by this time been applied to through the Court, had not yet handed over the amount in his hands, and the filing of amounts, &c., was again delayed.

Up to the 31st July a further sum of £1,015 14s. 2d. had been collected (including £359 1s. 8d. from the Curator), and immediately after the vacation, and upon His Honor's order, amounts were filed, and all the money in hand into the Treasury, viz., £4,887.

A further order was made by His Honor the Chief Commissioner requiring me to show the sums in hand on the 31st March and 30th June respectively, which was immediately complied with, and no disrespect whatever was intended to His Honor in not giving explanations or going beyond the letter of the order made, which did not appear to me to call for or suggest such explanations.

The next amounts and payments into the Treasury will be due on the 5th of October next, and due care will be taken that they are sent up at the proper time, and for the future at the end of every quarter, as the rule of Court requires.

I have, &amp;c.,

FRANCIS MACNAB,

Official Assignee.

	£	s.	d.
31 March ... ..	935	13	4
30 June ... ..	2,935	12	6
31 July ... ..	1,015	14	2
Total ... ..	4,887	0	0

## [Enclosure No. 3.]

The Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates to The Chief Justice.

My Dear Chief Justice,

Supreme Court Insolvency Chambers, 3 September, 1883.

I believe that the facts stated in Mr. Francis Macnab's letter of 1st instant are accurate, so that he may be morally excused; nevertheless by the exigency of the Act 20 Vic. No. 11, and of the Rules, the Treasury may have been damaged by the various sums of money not having been paid in at the due dates (I believe that daily interest on balances is obtained from the Bank for the benefit of the Consolidated Revenue), and thus a claim might arise, unless the Government, after a knowledge of the circumstances of the case, should refrain from making the same.

I have, &amp;c.,

GEORGE H. DEFFELL.

## No. 7.

The Minister of Justice to The Chief Justice.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 24 September, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of date the 19th instant, and to thank you for the information contained in your reply to my communication of the 14th instant. I regret that in furnishing this information you should have felt it necessary to acquaint me that it was forwarded simply on grounds of courtesy to me personally, and that you take exception to what you describe as my apparent dictation to you of the steps which you ought to take against an officer exclusively under your jurisdiction. I desire, however, to inform you that I am quite unable to regard the letter which I addressed to you as being in the least degree of a dictatorial character; but, on the contrary, I regard it as one which carefully recognized your exclusive authority to deal with the officer in question.

I had received a report from the Registrar in Insolvency bringing under my notice an omission of an Official Assignee to comply with the law. It was pointed out by the Registrar that this Official Assignee had irregularly retained in his own hands sums amounting to £3,817 5s. 10d., which should have been paid into the Treasury on the 5th of April, and which had increased to £4,887 on the 5th of July last. These very large sums were not, as a matter of fact, paid in until the 7th of last month, and not then until the Assignee had been required by the Registrar to show cause why he should not pay in these moneys in accordance with the law. Bearing in mind the grave scandals and serious public losses which have been caused by the defalcations of Official Assignees within a very short period, and the openly-expressed public dissatisfaction at the want of efficient governmental supervision of these officers, I deemed it my duty to invite your attention to this matter, to which my own, as the Minister at the head of the Department of Justice had been officially directed by the Registrar in the discharge of his duty.

I have, &amp;c.,

H. E. COHEN.

## No. 8.

The Chief Justice to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Supreme Court, Sydney, 8 October, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 24th September, which I have not had time to answer till now. But for your expressions of a contrary opinion I should have thought that no one would deny that your invitation to me to take a particular and specified course with reference to an officer under my exclusive jurisdiction amounted to dictation. This assumption of authority on your part I felt bound to point out and take exception to, more especially as on a previous occasion you (no doubt unwittingly) attempted to interfere with the Prothonotary in the discharge of his official duties

as

as an officer of this Court. Your proper course in the present case would have been to inquire whether Mr. Macnab's conduct had been brought under my notice, when you would at once have ascertained that the matter which you complained of had been promptly dealt with by me. In any case, all that you need have communicated to me was the fact of the alleged misconduct of this assignee, leaving it to me to take the steps which the occasion required.

I have no information as to the "grave scandals" to which you refer, nor do I see (whatever they may have been) how they could have made it necessary or proper for you to communicate with me in the terms which you employed. The "defalcations" which you mention are much to be regretted, but when they were made the subject of debate in the Assembly (as I understand they were), coupled with the statement, among others, that Mr. Sandeman, one of the defaulting assignees, had been an insolvent before I appointed him, it would not have been inappropriate for the head of the Administration to have informed the House that he and Mr. J. B. Watt, the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, were that gentleman's sureties. As you and your colleagues are no doubt aware, from your own experience, the exercise of patronage is not at all times pleasant, and I have no wish to retain any that can with propriety be given up. I cannot, however, help saying that the readiness with which you are reported to have acquiesced in the suggestion to take the appointment of the Official Assignees out of the hands of the Chief Justice and put it in that of the Minister for Justice took me a little by surprise, as did also the countenance given by the Members of the Government present to *ex parte* statements and to opinions adverse to the judicial actions of my predecessor, the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, and myself.

I have, &c.,  
JAMES MARTIN.

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No. 9.

The Minister of Justice to The Chief Justice.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 16 October, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 8th instant, in answer to mine of the 24th September, and to express my regret that, notwithstanding my assurance, you were unable to relieve me from the imputation of having dictated to you in a matter under your exclusive jurisdiction, and that you also charged me with having attempted to interfere with the Prothonotary in the discharge of his official duties as an officer of the Supreme Court.

Without entering into the question with you of what would have been my proper course to pursue (concerning which I may remark that, as I am alone responsible for that course, I, and not you, can be the only judge of its propriety), I may be again permitted to point out to you that I took no step whatever till my attention was officially drawn to the matter by the Chief Commissioner in Insolvency, who felt it his duty, on the 31st August last, to inform me of Mr. MacNab's delays in making his payments and to apprise me that no reasons or grounds were advanced in excuse of his failures to comply with the Act and rules.

The information concerning the grave scandals to which I referred in my letter was of so notorious a character that I did not deem it necessary to allude to it in any specific terms.

I fail to perceive how the fact of the head of the Administration having been, unfortunately for himself, one of the sureties of Mr. Sandeman, as Official Assignee, bears upon the question of whether I have infringed upon your exclusive jurisdiction, and I must respectfully decline to discuss with you what would or would not have been appropriate for my colleague to have informed the House on the occasion to which you refer, and I must equally abstain from making any observations as to the policy of the Government concerning the future appointment of Official Assignees.

I have, &c.,  
H. E. COHEN.

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No. 10.

Mr. F. Macnab to The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade.

Sir,

61, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, 22 October, 1883.

I have the honor to refer to an Order made, on the motion of Mr. Griffiths, M.P., "That there be laid on the Table copies of all correspondence between the Registrar of the Insolvent Court, the Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates, the Chief Justice, the Minister of Justice, and Mr. Francis Macnab, Official Assignee, in reference to payments by the latter into the Treasury of moneys realized in Insolvent Estates."

There was some delay in paying these moneys into the Treasury, as will be seen by the correspondence.

Under the circumstances, however, I should be glad if you would cause my cash-book to be examined by an officer of your Department, in order that he may see when these moneys came into my hands and when they were paid into my official account.

I send my official Bank pass-book for the inspection of the proper officer of your Department, which will show that these moneys were always available; and the pass-book can be verified at the Bank if desired.

I have, &c.,  
FRANCIS MACNAB,  
Official Assignee.

Mr. Thomson will please have this matter looked into, and if upon examination the money was available as alleged I see no reason why a minute to that effect should not be signed by him and forwarded, with a copy of this letter, to the Justice Department, to be printed with other correspondence.—G.R.D., 24/10/83. Mr. Thomson.—G.E., 25/10/83.

## No. 11.

## Minute of the Chief Inspector of Accounts, Treasury.

Minute Paper—Subject:—The collections of Mr. Macnab, Official Assignee.

Inspecting Branch, The Treasury, New South Wales, Sydney, 26 October, 1883.

HAVING, in conformity with the Treasurer's instructions, compared Mr. Macnab's cash-book with his official account, as kept with the English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered Bank, and satisfied myself that Mr. Macnab's collections have been duly and regularly banked, I am now in a position to certify, and do hereby certify, that no improper use has been made of any part of such collections.

As explained by Mr. Macnab, delay occurred in paying the balances of the collections into the Treasury, but the money representing them was always in the Bank. On the 7th August last he paid in the sum of £4,887, and on the 3rd instant the sum of £1,041 16s. 9d.

JAMES THOMSON, C.I.

Previous correspondence herewith.—J.T.

These papers might be printed with other papers, as acquitting Mr. Macnab of any improper use of the public moneys. The pass-book to be sent to Mr. Macnab, with copy of Mr. Thomson's minute. I shall be glad if my hon. colleague will have this done.—G.R.D., 1/11/83.

The Under Secretary of Justice, with pass-book.—G.E., B.C., 2/11/83.



1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.  
(THE CASE OF MRS. DAY.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 6 December, 1883.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 11 October, 1883, praying that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all informations tendered in writing to the Crown in incitement  
“of the recent prosecution of Mrs. Day for perjury.”

(*Mr. A. G. Taylor.*)

Sir Alfred Stephen to The Attorney-General.

Sir,

College-street, 11 August, 1883.

I think it a duty to call your attention to the newspaper report this morning of the case of one Osman Day, convicted of bigamy, in which, as it is stated, the prisoner's first wife (for such she unquestionably is and has by the Jury been pronounced to be) deliberately perjured herself in his defence—swearing to the most extraordinary statements in denial of her identity and of her marriage with the prisoner.

If the report meets your eye before this letter reaches you, my application will I am conscious be unnecessary, but I feel more the importance of an immediate prosecution in this case because of the Criminal Law Amendment Act having allowed the wife to be a witness “for or against” her husband. The section, as originally drawn, only enables her to appear *against* him—in order that, as the injured person (injured quite as much as the deceived second wife), she might be enabled to establish her identity. But here we have, as the first example of a provision meant to aid in the elucidation of truth, a wife perjuring herself to screen the man with whom she is a conspirator.

I have, &c.,  
ALFRED STEPHEN.

Urgent.—For the police.—An information may be preferred against the wife of the prisoner in accordance with the suggestion contained herein.—W.B.D., A.-G., 16 Aug., /83. The Inspector-General of Police.—W.W.S., 16 Aug., /83.

In the Court of General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, holden at Sydney, in and for the Colony of  
New South Wales.

NEW SOUTH WALES, )  
to wit. }

BE it remembered, that Patrick Joseph Healy, Esquire, Barrister-at-Law, an officer duly appointed by His Excellency the Governor of New South Wales, by whom and in whose name all crimes, misdemeanors, and offences cognizable in this Court of General and Quarter Sessions may be prosecuted, and who, as such officer, for our Sovereign Lady the Queen, in this behalf prosecutes, in his proper person cometh into this Court of General and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, for the Colony of New South Wales, holden at Sydney, in and for the said Colony, on the twenty-fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, and for our said Sovereign Lady the Queen informs the said Court, that Jane Day, on the twenty-fifth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, at Newtown, in the Colony aforesaid, before John Dillon, Esquire, unlawfully and falsely did swear in substance and to the effect following, that is to say: That she the said Jane Day was not then the wife of one Osman Day, then and there charged with having committed bigamy; that she the said Jane Day never said she was the wife of the said Osman Day; that her the said Jane Day's maiden name was Sarah Jane Anderson; that she the said Jane Day had lived in the house of one Annie Simpson, at Harris-street, Ultimo, Sydney aforesaid, without the companionship of the said Osman Day, and that the said Osman Day did not live there with her the said Jane Day: And the said Patrick Joseph Healy as such officer as aforesaid, further informs the Court here that what she the said Jane Day then so swore before the said John Dillon as aforesaid was sworn on an occasion when the truth of the same was material.

P. J. HEALY.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(DANIEL RYAN'S CASE—OBSCENE LANGUAGE, ASSAULT, &c.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 February, 1884.*

VOTES NO. 58. THURSDAY, 21 FEBRUARY, 1884.

Question.

4. MR. A. G. TAYLOR *to ask* THE COLONIAL SECRETARY,—

- (1.) Did the Bench of Magistrates at Lithgow send a man named Ryan to gaol for eighteen months for obscene language, assault, &c., arising out of drunkenness; if so, what were the various penalties imposed upon Ryan, and were the sentences cumulative?
- (2.) How long has Ryan served; and has he not been also flogged since his admission into gaol?
- (3.) Will he take steps to prohibit Magistrates from passing cumulative sentences up to eighteen months for crimes connected with drunkenness?
- (4.) Will he order Ryan's immediate release?

Answer.

- (1.) I am informed that a man named Daniel Ryan, on the 26th Dec. ult., at the Lithgow Police Office, was brought before J. B. Turnbull, Esq., and Edmond A. T. Pery, Esq., J.'sP., on the following charges (with sentences appended as under), viz.:—By warrant for threatening to shoot James Wilson and others on the 24th December last, at the Zig Zag (he having then a gun in his possession.) Ordered to find sureties to be of good behaviour for six months,—himself in £40, and two others in £40 each; in default three months in Bathurst Gaol.—Assaulting Sergeant Morrow in the execution of his duty, on the 24th December last. Sentenced to three months in Bathurst Gaol, with hard labour. Sentence accumulative.—Assaulting Constable Corcoran in the execution of his duty, on 24th December last, at Lithgow. Sentenced to three months in Bathurst Gaol, with hard labour. Sentence accumulative.—Making use of obscene language in Main-street, Lithgow, on 24th December last. Fined £5, or three months in Bathurst Gaol. Sentence accumulative.—Escaping from lawful custody out of Lithgow Lock-up on 26th December last. Committed to take his trial at the Bathurst Quarter Sessions of 22nd January, 1884.—Making use of indecent language in the Vale of Clwydd, on 24th December last. Fined £5, or three months in Bathurst Gaol. Sentence accumulative.—Threatening to knock a rifle through David Brown, on 24th December last, at the Vale of Clwydd (he having then a gun in his possession). Ordered to find sureties to be of good behaviour for six months,—himself in £40 and two others in £40 each; in default three months in Bathurst Gaol. Sentence accumulative.
- (2.) Daniel Ryan was an inmate of Bathurst Gaol from the 26th December ult. to the date of his removal to Darlinghurst; and I am informed was flogged in Bathurst Gaol for repeated and gross insubordination to the gaol authorities since his admission thereto. In conclusion, the adjudicating Magistrates report that the convictions against Ryan, in the Lithgow Police Court, during the last two or three years, are to the amount of ten, exclusive of those herein above-named; also, that on account of his violent conduct throughout the whole district he has put the peaceable inhabitants in dread, inso-much that various assaults at various times (with axes and other weapons) have not been preferred against him through fear of his subsequent behaviour. It is also pointed out that the offences for which he was sentenced were committed at three separate places in the Hartley District, although on the same date; that the prisoner was sober at the time (so that his offences were not the result of drunkenness); that the assaults were most uncalled for and brutal; also, that the enforced absence of prisoner has caused a feeling of security to the majority of the inhabitants in the immediate neighbourhood in regard to their lives and properties.
- (3.) and (4.) No further action would seem to be necessary.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, B.C., 21st February, 1884.—W.E.P.

Memorandum from Inspector-General to Principal Under Secretary.

Daniel Ryan's Case—Lithgow.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 19 February, 1884.  
As the above case was referred to in Parliament, and the Colonial Secretary promised to inquire into it, I beg to submit all the reports for his information.

EDMUND FOSBERY,  
Inspector-General.

B.C., The Principal Under Secretary.

[Enclosures.]

The Inspector-General to The Principal Under Secretary.

Dear Walker, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 15 February, 1884.  
Mr. Taylor's question respecting a man sentenced at Lithgow (Daniel Ryan), I had full reports in the case, and sent them to the Comptroller-General, who sent them to Bathurst. I will get them back, but it would be well for the Minister of Justice to get a report from the Police Magistrate at Lithgow.

Yours, &c.,  
EDM. FOSBERY.

Extract from the *Sydney Morning Herald*, Friday, 15 February, 1884.

Mr. A. G. Taylor asked the Colonial Secretary, without notice, whether it was true that six cumulative sentences of three months each for drunkenness, obscene language, &c., had been imposed on a man at Lithgow by the local magistrates; and, if so, would the Colonial Secretary inquire into the matter?

Mr. Stuart said he was not aware that such was the case, and if the Hon. Member would communicate to him the circumstances of the case by letter he would have inquiry made.

The above question (not recorded in the Votes and Proceedings) appears to be the one intended by Mr. Fosbery.—19.

This is the case alluded to; but Mr. Taylor has, however, given notice of question for to-morrow, which brings the matter forward in a more specific manner.—A.S., 20/2/84.

Sergeant Morrow to Mr. Superintendent Lydiard.

Re Complaint of Prisoner Daniel Ryan.

Lithgow Police Station, 7 January, 1884.

SERGEANT MORROW begs to report that about 6:30 p.m., on 24th December ultimo, he received a warrant for the arrest of the abovenamed offender, charging him with threatening to shoot one James Wilson. About 9:30 p.m. same night he, in company with Constable Corcoran, arrested the offender in main street of Lithgow, by virtue of the warrant.

Ryan resisted apprehension, and violently attacked the sergeant and constable, pulling out a large quantity of the sergeant's whiskers and cutting his lip with his fingers, kicking Constable Corcoran on the legs, and striking him violently about the body, at the same time making use of the most fearful foul language. After a severe struggle they overpowered him and handcuffed him, and when rendered powerless to do any further violence, he kept spitting in the sergeant's face. They conveyed him to the lock-up, where he was searched in the cell by Constable Corcoran, in the presence of the sergeant and Constable Thompson, and the only property found on him was a pipe-case and pocket-handkerchief (see Constable Corcoran's report herewith). This offender, while confined in the lock-up at Lithgow, received three meals every day, commencing on the morning of 25th ultimo, and his accusation in this, as well as the abstraction of his pipe and money, is void of all truth, as he had neither pipe nor money when arrested. The accusation is made for the purpose of casting a slur on the character of the police.

On the 26th ultimo he was brought before the Court, and while in the dock (immediately before the Magistrates took their seats), he demanded in a threatening manner to have a lawyer to defend him.

The sergeant told him there was no lawyer in town, as the local solicitor was in Sydney. He then told a man named Brennan, who was in the Court, to go and telegram to Sydney to David Buchanan or Paddy Ryan "that Daniel Ryan wanted them to come up to defend him" (these were the words used by Ryan). He was tried by J. B. Turnbull and E. A. T. Pery, J's.P., and for threatening to shoot James Wilson was ordered to find sureties to be of good behaviour for six months; in default, three months in Bathurst Gaol. For assaulting Sergeant Morrow in the execution of his duty, three months in Bathurst Gaol. For assaulting Constable Corcoran in the execution of his duty, three months in Bathurst Gaol. For making use of obscene language on the main street, Lithgow, fined £5, or three months in Bathurst Gaol. For threatening language to David Brown, landlord of the "Zig-zag Hotel," he was ordered to find sureties for six months, or in default three months in Bathurst Gaol. And for using the most fearful foul language at the same time he was ordered to pay a fine of £5 or three months in Bathurst Gaol; and for escaping from custody out of the lock-up yard he was committed for trial. This offender is one of the greatest blackguards that the sergeant has ever met in his experience.

On the 24th of December last he went to the "Zig-zag Hotel," armed with a rifle, and without any cause or provocation struck Mrs. Brown on the head with the rifle, called her a "bloody Scotch whore," at the same time using other exceedingly foul and disgusting language. Presented the rifle at Mr. Brown and swore he would knock the rifle through him, at the same time making use of other threats. He then proceeded to the Zig-zag Colliery, where he attacked James Wilson, the manager's son, struck him on the stomach with the rifle, and swore he would blow his brains out. The boy retreated to his father's residence, Ryan following. Mr. Wilson was absent at the time, and Mrs. Wilson and the children took refuge in the house and locked the doors. Ryan tried to get in, and swore he would blow the place down.

During

During the time he was in the lock-up he kept using the most fearful language to the police, namely, "May God paralyze you, you bloody whores," and other language equally as horrifying.

The sergeant mentions some of the language used by this man to show what a vile villain he is, and he thinks the magistrates are to be commended for dealing out to him a punishment which he well merited, as his conduct at Lithgow has ever been that of a thorough blackguard.

Appended is a list of this man's previous convictions at Lithgow Court.

J. MORROW,  
Sergeant.

This prisoner is one of the worst sent to gaol. He is now confined to cell, and in all probability will be sentenced to be flogged. There is not one iota of truth in what he states. I knew his character before Sergeant Morrow's report.—C.T.P.L., Supt., 8/1/84. B. 84-7.

#### Constable Corcoran's Report.

Lithgow Police Station, 7 January, 1884.

CONSTABLE CORCORAN (No. 4,242) respectfully reports, in reference to prisoner Daniel Ryan:—

On the evening of the 24th of December the constable assisted Sergeant Morrow in arresting and conveying prisoner Ryan to the lock-up on a charge of threatening to shoot. Prisoner violently resisted apprehension, assaulting the constable and Sergeant Morrow. On arriving at the lock-up the constable searched prisoner in presence of Sergeant Morrow and Constable Thompson, the only property found on him being a pipe-case and one white linen handkerchief. Prisoner said there is a meerschaum pipe in that case. The constable opened pipe-case in presence of Sergeant Morrow, Constable Thompson, and prisoner, finding it contained no pipe. The prisoner had no money or other property, except the articles aforementioned. In reference to prisoner's statement, being without food for thirty-six hours, the constable wishes to state that prisoner was locked up at about 10 p.m. on the night of the 24th December. The constable gave him his rations on the following morning about 9 a.m., when he threw it on the floor of the cell and became very violent; the constable saw prisoner get his rations at 1 p.m. and 6 p.m., same day. Prisoner got his rations regularly during the time he was confined in Lithgow lock-up.

P. CORCORAN,  
Constable.

#### LIST of Previous Convictions recorded against Prisoner Daniel Ryan in Lithgow Police Court.

Where tried.	When.	Offence.	Sentence.	Remarks.
Lithgow Petty Sessions...	30 Dec., 1879 ...	Riotous conduct .....	Fined 5s., costs 5s. 6d., or 24 hours lock-up.	Summoned.
Do ...	25 May, 1880 ...	Obscene language .....	Fined 20s., costs 6s. 6d., or 7 days in lock-up.	Summoned.
Do ...	15 June, 1880 ...	Abusive words .....	Fined 40s., costs 6s. 6d., or 7 days in lock-up.	Summoned.
Do ...	15 June, 1880 ...	Riotous conduct .....	Fined 20s., costs 5s. 6d., or 7 days in lock-up.	Summoned.
Do ...	7 July, 1880 ...	Obscene language .....	Fined 40s., or 14 days in lock-up.....	Apprehended.
Do ...	12 July, 1880 ...	do .....	Fined 60s., or one month in Bathurst Gaol.	Apprehended.
Do ...	25 May, 1881 ...	Indecent language ...	Fined 20s., costs 5s. 6d., or 7 days in lock-up.	Summoned.
Do ...	20 Oct., 1882 ...	Riotous conduct .....	Fined 10s., or 24 hours in lock-up. ...	Apprehended.
Do ...	20 Oct., 1882 ...	Assaulting Constable May in the execution of his duty.	Fined 10s., or 24 hours in lock-up. ...	Apprehended.
Do ...	23 Dec., 1882 ...	Larceny .....	Sentenced to three months in Bathurst Gaol.	Apprehended.

J. MORROW,  
Sergeant.



1883-4.

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

—  
**ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.**

(THE CASE OF EDWARD ANDERSEN—DEPOSITIONS, &c.)

—  
*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 13 August, 1884.*  
 —

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 6th August, 1884, praying that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A copy of the Depositions and other papers (if any) in connection with  
 “ the case of a seaman named Edward Andersen, a Norwegian, who was  
 “ tried before Mr. Addison, Stipendiary Magistrate, for indecent behaviour  
 “ at Coogee, and who was sentenced to be flogged.”

(*Mr. Hammond.*)

—  
**SCHEDULE.**

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 [710 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £7 14s. 6d.]

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

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No. 1.

Minute of Minister of Justice.

PROCURE for my perusal the depositions in the case of the sailor Andersen, recently flogged for, I think, indecent exposure.

H.E.C.,  
5 August, 1884.

The Stipendiary Magistrates, Water Police Office, B.C., 5 August, 1884.—W. E. PLUNKETT.

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No. 2.

Messrs. Addison and Yates, S.M.s., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Water Police Office, Sydney, 6 August, 1884.

29 July 1884.

In forwarding the enclosed copy of proceedings, taken before us in the case of the Police *v.* Andersen, we do ourselves the honor to state that the features of the charge, as described in evidence, were of so revolting and disgusting a character that, in our opinion, we should altogether have failed in our duty if we had omitted to carry out the provisions of the law in respect to offences of this nature.

We have, &c.,

G. W. F. ADDISON, S.M.  
L. YATES, D.S.M.

---

[Enclosure.]

EDWARD ANDERSEN, committing an indecent act, viz., wilfully exposing the person of a female on the public Reserve, Coogee, on the 29th July, 1884, pleads guilty; says he was drunk.

Senior-constable Strachan says he saw the prisoner; he had woman (Elizabeth Docking) lying on her back with her clothes up and her person exposed and examining it. Both were in a prominent position in a public place near "Baden Baden Hotel."

Remanded until to-morrow for the attendance of a second magistrate.

Water Police Office, Sydney, 30 July, 1884, before,—

L. YATES, J.P.,  
D.S.M.

---

*Senior-constable Strachan*, on oath, states: On the 29th July, between 12 and 1 o'clock in the forenoon, I was on duty at Coogee; I saw prisoner in company with a woman, who was lying on her left side with her knees drawn up; the prisoner pulled the woman's clothes up and placed his hand on her posterior, and looked up between her legs; prisoner was sitting down with his trousers opened and his person exposed; I asked him, "What he meant?" he said, "I thought no one was looking"; they were lying on the ground close to the Reserve of the "Baden Baden Hotel," to the place usually used by bathers; there were several ladies and gentlemen passing; they could not help seeing the prisoner; the people were looking towards me, then towards the prisoner, as if to attract my attention; I told prisoner to button his trousers, and I then pulled the woman's dress down; prisoner walked to the station without any assistance; the woman with whom the prisoner was well known to the police, and has been frequently convicted; she is serving a sentence now; prisoner gave his age as thirty-seven years, and spoke quite sensibly; after arresting prisoner I returned and arrested the female, and charged her with being drunk and using obscene language; she was lying in the same place; prisoner and the female were about 40 feet from the gate of the "Baden Baden Hotel."

ANDREW STRACHAN.

Sworn at Sydney, 31/7/84,—

G. W. F. ADDISON, S.M.  
L. YATES, D.S.M.

---

The accused to be detained in the Woolloomooloo Lock-up for forty-eight hours, and at noon to-morrow to be privately whipped by receiving twenty strokes with the instrument provided by Government for that purpose.

G. W. F. ADDISON, S.M.  
L. YATES, D.S.M.

---

I hereby certify that the above is a correct copy of the depositions taken in this case,—  
E. GRAINGER, 5th Clerk.

---

Immediate. The Attorney-General wishes to know, *at once*, under what section of the Criminal Law Amendment Act whipping was inflicted in this case? Messrs. Addison and Yates for favour of report. B.C., 7 August, 1884.—W. E. PLUNKETT.

The case was dealt with under section 446, sub-section B.—G. W. F. ADDISON, S.M., 7 August, 1884. The Secretary to the Attorney-General, B.C., 7 August, 1884.—W.E.P.

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No. 3.

Minute by Minister of Justice.

I WILL be glad to know if these depositions disclose the whole of the evidence taken, and whether they contain all the evidence available at the Police Court inquiry? Were any witnesses subpoenaed to support the statement of Senior-constable Strachan; and if not, for what reason?

H.E.C., 7/8/84.

Prepare letter to accompany papers for Messrs. Addison and Yates, S.M.s.—W.E.P., 8/8/84. Letter herewith, 8 August, 1884.

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No. 4.



## No. 4.

## Minute of Minister of Justice.

WITH reference to the case of the man Andersen who was recently flogged, I will be glad if the Inspector-General will have an immediate and special inquiry made to show—(1.) How far from any public road or reserve, from the Baden Baden gate, or the bathing ground, the offence was committed? (2.) How many persons saw the offence? (3.) Whether the place where the offence was committed was in any way secluded or protected from the public view? And (4), any other circumstances that may tend to throw a light upon the nature and surroundings of the offence. This inquiry should not be entrusted to the prosecuting constable.

It would be convenient if the report were accompanied by a small sketch of the locality.

H.E.C., 7/8/84.

Prepare letter for the Inspector-General of Police.—W.E.P., 8/8/84. The Inspector-General of Police, 8/8/84.

## No. 5.

## The Under Secretary of Justice to Messrs. Addison and Yates, S.M.s.

Gentlemen,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 8 August, 1884.

Referring to your letter of the 6th instant, forwarding copy of the depositions in the case of the Police *v.* Andersen, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to state that he will be glad to know if the depositions disclose the whole of the evidence taken, and whether they contain all the evidence available at the Police Court inquiry? Mr. Cohen also desires to be informed were any witnesses subpoenaed to support the statement of Senior-Constable Strachan; and if not, for what reason?

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

## No. 6.

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

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 8 August, 1884.

With reference to the case of the man Andersen, who was recently flogged, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to request that you will have an immediate and special inquiry made to show,—

1. How far from any public road or reserve, or from the Baden Baden gate, or the bathing ground, the offence was committed?
2. How many persons saw the offence?
3. Whether the place where the offence was committed was in any way secluded, or protected from the public view? And
4. Any other circumstances that may tend to throw a light upon the nature and surroundings of the offence?

This inquiry should not be entrusted to the prosecuting constable.

I am to add that Mr. Cohen thinks it would be convenient if the report were accompanied by a small sketch of the locality.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

## No. 7.

## Messrs. Addison and Yates, S.M.s., to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Water Police Office, Sydney, 9 August, 1884.

In reply to the inquiries contained in your letter of the 8th instant, having reference to the case of the Police *v.* Andersen, we have the honor to state, for the information of the Minister of Justice, that (1) the depositions disclose the whole of the evidence taken (the prisoner having previously pleaded guilty), excepting that the senior-constable when giving his testimony also described the action of the prisoner in separating the woman's thighs with his hands and examining her private parts. (2.) No other evidence was available at the Police Court investigation, and the fact may be added that at the conclusion of the case the prisoner again said he was guilty, but thought no one was looking at the time.

With regard to your queries whether any witnesses were subpoenaed to support the statement of Senior-constable Strachan, and if not, for what reasons,—we beg to enclose herewith a report which has been furnished us by that officer on the subject; and we may take this opportunity of stating, in justice to the senior-constable, that he bears the reputation of being most efficient and trustworthy in the discharge of his police duties.

We have, &c.,

G. W. F. ADDISON, S.M.

L. YATES, S.M.

*Re man Andersen.*

Randwick Police Station, 11 August, 1884.

SENIOR-CONSTABLE STRACHAN states that: The reason I did not subpoena any witnesses in the above case is that I did not know the name or address of the gentleman who drew my attention to something going on in the Reserve. The gentleman merely said, "You are wanted up there constable"; I said, "What is the matter?" he said, without stopping, "You go and see." He seemed to be hurrying on to catch the tram about to start about 14 minutes past 12.

The

The lady and gentleman I met on the hill, near where Andersen and the woman were found, did not lead me to believe at the time that they had seen anything, but afterwards finding the position of the man and woman so near to them, and also considering the way they stared at me, I am now inclined to think that they also must have witnessed something improper.

A. STRACHAN,  
Senior Constable.

---

No. 8.

Senior-Constable Strachan to Mr. Superintendent Read.

No. 3 Station, 10 August, 1884.

SENIOR-CONSTABLE STRACHAN begs to report, with reference to the man Edward Andersen, whom he arrested in the Coogee Reserve, the 29th ultimo, that he would like to make a few remarks about the untruthful reports which have appeared in some of the daily papers respecting it. He positively asserts that it is quite true, as he swore before the Court, that a man did say to him that he was wanted up there (meaning the Reserve); the man was then coming from the direction of the Reserve. The senior-constable said, "What is the matter?" The man, who appeared to be in a hurry to catch the tram, said, "You go and see," and walked on. The senior-constable, who was then in Coogee Bay, did go up, having nothing else to guide him but what the man had told him, and he saw what he described in his depositions. The spot where the man and woman were was pointed out by the senior-constable to Mr. Yates, S.M., yesterday, and to Mr. Hyem this morning. It will speak for itself. It is not a secluded spot; it can be seen at least a distance of from 30 to 40 yards. The senior-constable is unable to say whether Andersen's conduct was witnessed by anyone else, but he met a man and a woman coming from the direction of the place where Andersen and the woman were found lying, but whether they noticed what was taking place he is unable to say.

Andersen was sober enough to walk, although he had the appearance of having been drinking all night; and after the senior-constable had adjusted the woman's clothing he took him (Andersen) to the Randwick lock-up, where he had a sleep, and was then sent to Darlinghurst station. It is false, as stated in one paper, that the arresting constable told Andersen he would get three or six months. It is also false, as it appears in the same paper, that the constable followed Andersen from the beach into the bush. It can be proved without a doubt, if necessary, that Andersen and the woman were at the Coogee Bay at 8 o'clock in the morning, and Andersen went into the hotel, leaving the woman outside; he brought out three bottles of drink, rejoined the woman, and they went together in the direction of the Reserve, and he (Andersen) did not return till he was brought back in custody four hours after.

Eight o'clock was the earliest that Andersen went to the Reserve. As a proof of this it can also be shown that they were in the neighbourhood of Randwick Racecourse at 6 o'clock in the morning.

The senior-constable wishes to add that almost the whole of what has appeared in the papers respecting the case is untrue.

The young gentleman who gave the information appeared to be in a hurry to catch the 12.14 p.m. tram, and the senior-constable not knowing what was the matter did not think it necessary to ask him his name or address.

A. STRACHAN,  
Senior-Constable.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General.—G. READ. Send copy to Principal Under Secretary for Colonial Secretary's information.—E.F. Done.—11/8/84.

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No. 9.

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

Sir, Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 12 August, 1884.

In compliance with the request conveyed in your letter of the 8th instant, No. 84-8,482, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the Minister of Justice, a report, together with plan from Acting Sub-inspector Hyem, respecting the charge against the man Andersen, who was recently flogged.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,  
Inspector-General of Police.

---

[Enclosure.]

Acting Sub-inspector Hyem to Mr. Superintendent Read.

Sir,

No. 3 Station, 10 August, 1884.

I have the honor to report for your information that, according to instructions, I made special inquiry with reference to the arrest of the man Andersen.

I find that the place where the offence was committed is in the public Reserve, north of Coogee Bay, but it is not near to, nor in view of, a proclaimed road. The place pointed out to me, and marked in red on sketch herewith, is about 45 yards from the gateway leading to the "Baden Baden" gate, and 72 yards from the gate or entrance to the "Baden Baden Hotel," and about 144 yards from the steps leading to the bathing ground.

2. I have not been able to ascertain whether the offence was witnessed by any person but the arresting constable, although a lady and gentleman it appears were seen not very far from the spot when the constable first appeared.

It appears the man that the constable met on the beach, and who told him he was wanted up there, meaning the reserve, did not say that he had seen anything, he was evidently hurrying on to catch the tram.

3. The Reserve is studded over with trees and scrub as shown on sketch, and some of the trees are rather tall, but it will be seen that the place where Andersen and the woman were found could clearly be seen by persons going along the main track between the "Baden Baden Hotel" and the bathing ground.

The

The hotel is situated in a hollow, and cannot be seen by any one on this part of the public Reserve.

4. I may mention that it is well known that numbers of persons ramble all over the Reserve, especially along the track between the hotel and the bathing ground at all hours of the day. To-day in about one hour nearly 200 persons went along this path or track, all of whom passed the place where Andersen and the woman were found, and a lady and gentleman and several children crossed the very spot on which the offence took place.

I have been informed that Andersen and the woman were seen near the Randwick Racecourse, which is about a mile and a half from Coogee Bay, about 6 o'clock in the morning; also that at 8 o'clock Andersen obtained three bottles of drink at the "Coogee Bay Hotel," and he and the woman then went in the direction of the Reserve, and did not return until he was arrested and brought back about four hours after.

The above is all the information I can learn touching the matter at present.

I have, &c.,  
GEO. H. HYEM,  
Acting Sub-Inspector.

Forwarded to the Inspector-General of Police.—G. READ, Superintendent, 12/8/84.

#### No. 10.

#### Senior-sergeant Kenney to The Inspector-General of Police.

*Re Andersen Indecency—Evening News extract, 9th instant.*

Water Police Court, 12 August, 1884.

SENIOR-SERGEANT KENNEY, in charge of the above Court, begs to report, for the information of the Inspector-General of Police, that he was present at the trial of Andersen and has no recollection of prisoner making any request for some one to be sent to his residence for any person to give him a character, and Senior-sergeant Kenney is certain that Andersen did not charge the Police before the Court with having held out any inducement to him to plead guilty.

J. KENNEY,  
Senior-Sergeant.

Forwarded.—E.F., 12.

#### No. 11.

#### Memo. from Minister of Justice to Inspector-General of Police.

WILL Mr. Fosbery ascertain and inform me as soon as possible whether Andersen, the sailor, recently flogged, has been naturalized?

H.E.C.,  
12/8/84.

No record of Andersen being naturalized. Search has been made as far back as 1847. Mr. Fosbery can give no information.—C. WALKER, 12/8/84.

#### No. 12.

#### Minute of Minister of Justice.

AFTER a careful consideration of the depositions in this case I arrived at the conclusion that the Stipendiary Magistrates who adjudicated committed an error in ordering the man Andersen to be whipped, and a perusal of subsequent papers confirms that opinion. The intention of the Legislature was no doubt that this punishment should be inflicted in cases only of any deliberate or reckless and wanton violation of public decency, and, having regard to the nature of the evidence of the only witness in support of the conviction, I do not think that such a case was proved, inasmuch as the evidence to my mind fails to show satisfactorily that any member of the public had been insulted or outraged by any indecent exhibition on the part of Andersen and the woman who was with him, or that there was any deliberate or reckless and wanton violation of public decency. In his deposition the constable says, "there were several ladies and gentlemen passing, they could not help seeing the prisoner," but he does not say as a matter of fact that they did see him. He further says, "the people were looking towards me, then towards the prisoner, as if to attract my attention." This evidence was obviously given for the purpose of satisfying the Court that the people did see Andersen, but the danger of drawing such a material inference from such an indefinite physical act struck me after carefully considering the depositions and is proved by the subsequent reports, for Constable Strachan says in his report of the 11th instant "that the lady and gentleman whom I met on the hill near where the man and woman were found, did not lead me to believe at the time that they had seen anything, but afterwards finding the position of the man and woman so near to them, and also considering the way they stared at me, I am now inclined to think that they also must have witnessed something improper."

But apart from that feature of the evidence, the constable stated, when before the Stipendiary Magistrates, "there were several ladies and gentlemen passing; they could not help seeing the prisoner;" and by this the magistrates were no doubt misled as to the number of the public who probably witnessed the offence, for in his subsequent report Strachan himself speaks only of *one gentleman and a lady and gentleman* who may perhaps have seen the prisoner, but this is a matter of inference only. The peril, therefore, of inflicting so extreme a punishment upon the evidence of one witness alone is thus shown, and when all authority points out the colour, often perhaps unconsciously, given by police officers to their evidence, the necessity for caution on the part of the magistrates was all the more incumbent upon them.

Whilst holding this view, I shall be glad to have the opinion of my honorable colleague the Attorney-General upon the legal aspect of the case, when the papers may be re-submitted to me for considering and determining what other steps should be taken.

H.E.C., 12/8/84.

No. 13.

## No. 13.

## Opinion of the Attorney-General.

*Re Anderson's case.*

My honorable colleague, the Minister for Justice, with whom in connection with this matter I have had several interviews from time to time, wishes me to place on record my opinion as to whether the punishment of flogging was rightly inflicted in this case. I have already immediately after seeing the depositions verbally intimated to him my view of the case. He has since shown to me a statement of the apprehending constable, a report of acting Sub-Inspector Hyem, who was especially directed to inquire with reference to the arrest of Andersen, and a letter from the adjudicating magistrates, in reply to inquiries instituted by direction of the Department of Justice. These papers, though they somewhat alter the aspect of the case from that presented by the depositions, do not in my opinion materially affect the strictly legal view of the question. Having carefully read and considered the case, I have arrived at the conclusion that the punishment of whipping was not intended by the Legislature to apply to a case of this kind. The object of Parliament was, it seems to me, to provide exclusively for cases in which a brutal violation of decency was perpetrated, either by way of assault or by a filthy and revolting exhibition in order to insult the purity of women and children. It was never, as I think, contemplated that an exposure of the person in such a place as that in which this offence took place, and for the purpose of an act of sexual intercourse by consent of both parties, should be punished under section 446 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act. That section was manifestly intended to comprehend all those offences which spring from a generally brutalized condition of mind which employs itself in outraging decency, insulting and shocking, by deliberate and intentional and shameless action, feelings of modesty and propriety. A consideration of the various offences enumerated in the subdivisions of the section will clearly show this: They are as follow:—“(a) Who in company with any other person commits any wanton or unprovoked assault; or (b) in any public place, or in view thereof, exposes his person or commits any other indecent act, or uses obscene or blasphemous language; or (c) in any public place, or in view thereof, writes or marks upon any building, pavement, wall, hoarding, fence, scaffolding, or any footway, or roadway, any obscene or disgusting word, or form or sign; or (d) throws any missile, or throws, places, or deposits any noxious or filthy matter, or fluid, so as to endanger the safety of, or with intent to injure or annoy, any person, or so as to create a nuisance; or (e) in any public place, park, or reserve, or cemetery, or any public or private garden, or ornamental grounds, wantonly destroys or damages, or attempts to destroy or damage, any road or pathway, tree, shrub, or plant, trellis-stand, flower-stand, railing, seat, fountain, or other structure; or (f) wantonly destroys, damages, or disfigures, or attempts to destroy, damage, or disfigure, any portion of a public building, statue, work of art, or pedestal, or structure belonging thereto, or any tombstone or monument in any cemetery or churchyard or (g) cruelly maims, wounds, or injures any dumb animal.”

It is manifest that in all these sub-sections the one thing contemplated is a public act with a brutal intention to insult by such act public decency and the right feeling of society. And the learned author and editor of the Act expressly points out in a note to the section the character of this class of offences.

However filthy and disgusting the conduct of the accused may have been there is no evidence that he was guilty of an action expressly intended to outrage public decency, and therefore he was not guilty of an offence for which among this class of offences the Legislature had provided the punishment of whipping.

12 August, 1884.

WILLIAM BEDE DALLEY,  
A.G.

For the Minister of Justice.—W.B.D.

## No. 14.

## Memo. from Under Secretary of Justice to Inspector-General of Police.

THE Minister of Justice would be glad to be informed with reference to underlined passages in enclosed extract from *Evening News* if the statement therein made is correct; and, also, Mr. Cohen desires to know if any inducement was held out by the police to cause Andersen to plead guilty to the charge preferred.

W. E. PLUNKETT.

The Inspector-General of Police, B.C., 12 August, 1884.

[Enclosure.]

Extracts from *Evening News* of Saturday, 9th August, 1884.

\* \* \* \* \*  
He was informed that the charge against him was one of drunkenness and committing an indecent act in a public place.

\* \* \* \* \*  
When Andersen learnt for the first time what was the charge against him, he asked the constable who arrested him what his sentence would be, at the same time requesting him not to be too hard upon him. The constable patted him on the shoulder, told him not to be afraid, and assured him that he had nothing to fear beyond three or six months' imprisonment.

\* \* \* \* \*  
Before he was sentenced he asked that someone might be sent to the house where he was living to come and give him a good character, but no notice was taken of his request, nor of the good conduct discharge which he had upon him when arrested.

## No. 15.

## Memo. from Inspector-General of Police to Under Secretary of Justice.

FURTHER report forwarded for the Minister of Justice's information as desired.

EDMUND FOSBERY.

The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C., 13/8/84.

Senior-constable

Senior-constable Strachan to Mr. Superintendent Read.

*Re* Edward Andersen, convicted of indecency.

Sydney, 13 August, 1884.

SENIOR-CONSTABLE STRACHAN further reports *re* the above case, that he (the constable) did not tell Andersen that he had nothing to fear beyond imprisonment for three or six months as stated in newspaper paragraph.

Constable Rogers, whilst escorting Andersen from Randwick to the Darlinghurst Police Station, was asked by Andersen what sentence he would be likely to receive. The constable replied, "Perhaps three or six months."

Andersen did not request Senior-constable Strachan or anyone else in the constable's presence to send to his house to get some person to come to the Court to give him a character. Senior-constable Strachan did not suggest to Andersen that he should plead guilty, or in any way refer to the subject of his sentence. Senior-constable Strachan, in his report to the Stipendiary Magistrate, referred to one man and woman who, from their close proximity to the offender, and looking in the same direction, he believed they must have noticed the offence being committed. In the constable's sworn deposition he referred to several ladies and gentlemen who were walking in the Reserve at the time, and who therefore might have observed the offender's indecent conduct.

ANDREW STRACHAN,  
Senior Constable.

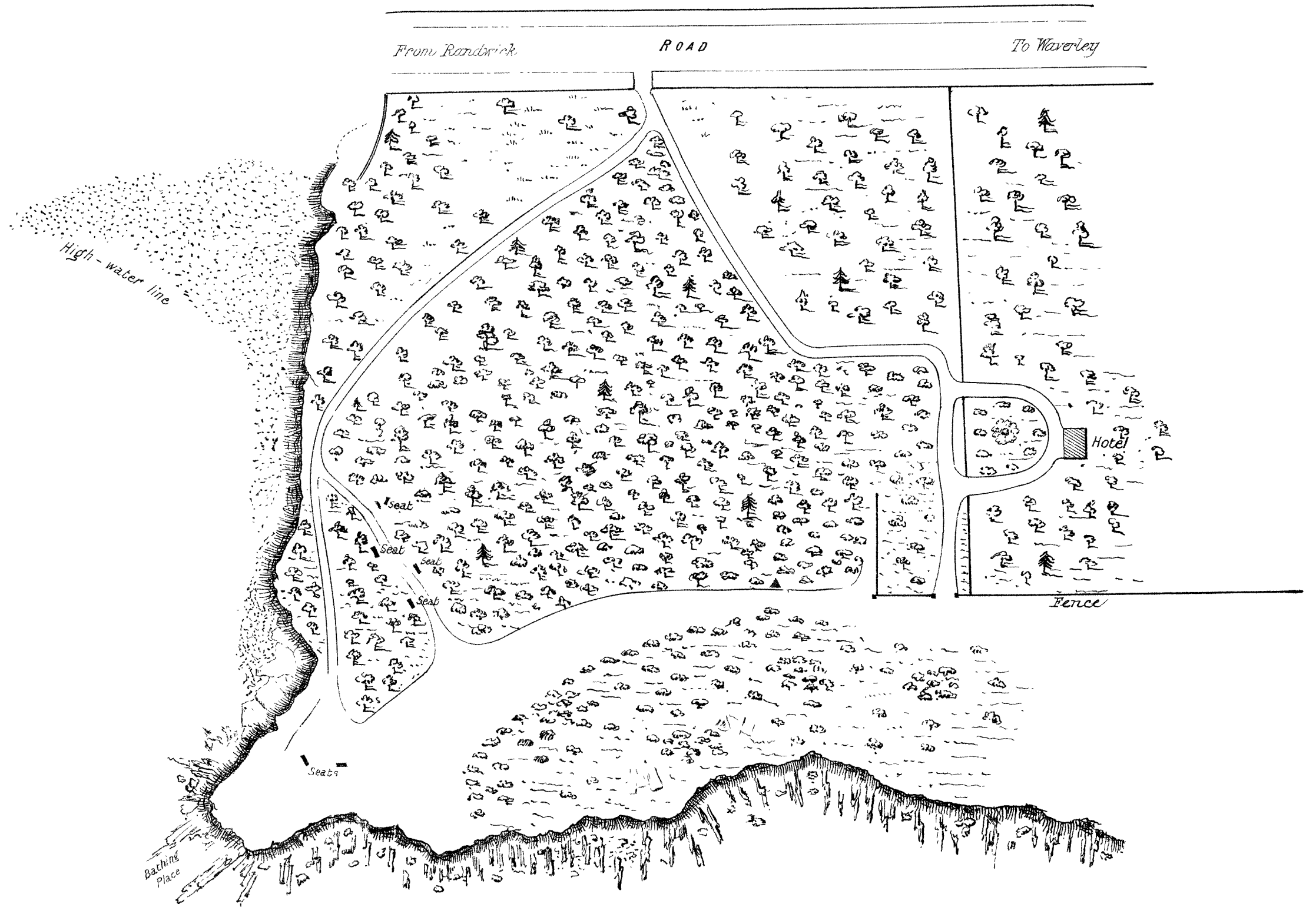
Forwarded for the information of the Insp.-General of Police.—GEO. READ, Supt., 13/8/84.

[Sketch.]

Sydney: Thomas Richards, Government Printer.—1884.

[9d.]





(Sig. 1038)

Scale 80 feet to an inch

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

**ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.**

(THE CASE OF EDWARD ANDERSEN—CORRESPONDENCE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 September, 1884.*

SUPPLEMENTARY RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 6th August, 1884, praying that His Excellency the Governor will be pleased to cause to be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“ A copy of the Depositions and other papers (if any) in connection with  
“ the case of a seaman named Edward Andersen, a Norwegian, who was  
“ tried before Mr. Addison, Stipendiary Magistrate, for indecent behaviour  
“ at Coogee, and who was sentenced to be flogged.”

(*Mr. Hammond.*)

**SCHEDULE.**

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[765 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £5 7s. 4l.



## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

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### No. 1.

#### Senior-sergeant Kenny to The Inspector-General of Police.

*Re Andersen, indecency.—Evening News, extract, 9th instant.*

Water Police Court, 12 August, 1884.

SENIOR-SERGEANT KENNY, in charge of the above Court, begs to report, for the information of the Inspector-General of Police, that he was present at the trial of Andersen, and has no recollection of prisoner making any request for some one to be sent to his residence for any person to give him a character, and S.-S. Kenny is certain that Andersen did not charge the police before the Court with having held out any inducement to him to plead guilty.

J. KENNY,  
Senior-sergeant of Police.

Forwarded.—E.F., 12/8/84.

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### No. 2.

#### Minute of Minister of Justice.

I HAD intended to have dealt further with these papers to-day, but confidential information of an important character having been furnished to the police, I have directed inquiry to be made, and suspend action until a report is received. Senior-constable Strachan's report of the 13th instant has reached me since my last Minute was written.

H.E.C., 14/8/84.

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### No. 3.

#### Mr. F. Abigail, M.P., to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

14 August, 1884.

I have the honor herewith to hand you three resolutions bearing upon the case of the sailor Andersen, lately flogged upon the order of Messrs. Addison and Yates, Stipendiary Magistrates, for an alleged offence of indecency. These were passed unanimously at one of the largest and most orderly meetings I have ever known in the city, in fact the gathering was so large that it had to be divided into two, and over 4,000 (four thousand) assembled outside the hall, where the same resolutions were carried. I am requested to ask that you will be good enough to give these your careful consideration, and inform me as early as possible of the result, as I have to make my report to a monster meeting to be held at the Exhibition Building as soon as I receive your reply. Awaiting the same,—

I have, &c.,  
F. ABIGAIL.

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[Enclosure.]

Copies of the resolutions carried by acclamation at a meeting held at the Masonic Hall, Sydney, on Wednesday, the 13th of August, 1884.

1. That the sympathy of this large and influential meeting of the citizens of Sydney be tendered to the Norwegian sailor Andersen, who was recently sentenced to be flogged, by Messrs. Addison and Yates, two Metropolitan Magistrates, on the uncorroborated testimony of a single policeman, for an alleged offence which did not demand the degrading and torturing punishment of the lash.

2. That this meeting strongly condemns the conduct of the two Metropolitan Stipendiary Magistrates, Messrs. Addison and Yates, in sentencing Andersen to the lash on the uncorroborated evidence of a single constable, for an offence which, if committed, would have been adequately punished by a fine or a term of imprisonment; and further considers that Messrs. Addison and Yates should be suspended from the exercise of magisterial functions pending the result of the Government inquiry now going on.

3. That in view of the gross injustice and physical suffering to which he has been subjected, Mr. Andersen is entitled to substantial pecuniary compensation at the hands of the Government, and that a copy of this and the two foregoing resolutions be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary by the Chairman of the meeting.

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### No. 4.

#### Inspector Camphin to The Inspector-General of Police.

[Urgent.]

*Re Andersen—Flogging.*

Sir,

Detective Office, 15/8/84.

I beg to report for your information that I last evening spoke to Mr. J. Wilson with a view of ascertaining if his wife (Mrs. Wilson) had witnessed any of the circumstances in connection with the offence of which Andersen was convicted.

He

He informed me that his wife had stated to him that she had seen a constable going up to the Baden grounds, which she presumed, from what she subsequently heard, was to arrest Andersen. I have since seen Mrs. Wilson, who informed me that last Wednesday three weeks, the 23rd, she was either going to or coming from Tuttle's, the photographer, in George-street, and that when she reached the approach to the "Baden Baden Hotel," at 12.15 p.m., she saw a constable (she thinks Rogers) enter the reserve, for what purpose she cannot say, as she passed on. She further states that she did not see Andersen and the female alluded to, nor did she hear of the case until she read a report of the case in the *Evening News*, when she remarked to her husband that she had seen the constable going into the Baden Baden grounds.

I may also add that Mr. and Mrs. Wilson spoke in complimentary terms of the manner in which the police at Randwick perform their duties generally; and Mr. Wilson added that he had spoken in strong terms to a Member of Parliament about allowing his name to be associated with such a case, and that Andersen merited the punishment which he had received.

I have, &c.,

W. CAMPHIN,

Inspector of Detectives.

Forwarded for the perusal of the Minister of Justice.—EDMUND FOSBERY, I.-G.P., B.C., 16th August, /84. The Under Secretary, Department of Justice.

### No. 5.

The Acting Consul for Norway and Sweden to His Excellency's Private Secretary.

Sir,

Royal Swedish and Norwegian Consulate, Sydney, 15 August, 1884.

I have to acknowledge receipt of your letter of yesterday, handing me copy of the depositions taken in the case of Edward Andersen for my perusal. I have now the honor to return the documents, and desire to express my thanks to His Excellency the Governor for his courtesy in the matter.

I have, &c.,

ANDW. J. SIEVERS,

Acting Consul.

These depositions have been seen by the Norwegian Consul, and are now returned to the Minister of Justice.—A.L., 16/8/84.

### No. 6.

The Principal Under Secretary to Mr. F. Abigail, M.P.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 19 August, 1884.

I have the honor, by direction of the Colonial Secretary, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 14th instant, with which you forward to this office certain resolutions agreed to at a public meeting held in Sydney, on Wednesday, 13th instant, to consider the case of the Norwegian sailor Andersen, and the punishment inflicted upon him by order of the two Metropolitan Magistrates.

In answer to your letter, I am directed to inform you that the Colonial Secretary is unable to perceive that there is any force in the statement contained in the resolutions as to the conviction being founded on the uncorroborated testimony of a single policeman. The law does not require such testimony to be corroborated, and if the Magistrates were satisfied of the truthfulness of the witness, they were not merely at liberty but were obliged to act upon it in the discharge of their duty.

The question raised by the second of the resolutions agreed upon at the meeting is one of a different and more serious nature. It would seem from the opinion of the Attorney-General, to whom, as Legal Adviser to the Government, the case was referred by the Minister of Justice, that although the conduct of the accused was of a disgusting character, and the offence of which he was convicted was committed in a place open to the police, the law by means of which whipping was provided for the punishment of acts of public indecency was not strictly applicable to the circumstances of this case. That the conduct of the accused was of a filthy and revolting character, that he was at least indifferent to outraging the modesty of possible passers by the scene of his offence is quite clear, but that he had brought himself under a particular section of the Criminal Law Amendment Act is, the Attorney-General thinks, not proved, and thus the Magistrates who conceived they had the power to inflict whipping under the section of the Act on which they based their judgment would appear to have failed in appreciating the limits of its application. This is to be regretted, but at the same time, as the error is one which is only discoverable by a very strict and technical interpretation of the law, I am directed to inform you that the Government does not feel itself justified in pursuing the course towards the Magistrates which is indicated by the resolution to which I have referred.

With reference to the last of the resolutions, which refers to the payment of substantial pecuniary compensation to the accused, I am instructed to inform you that the Government does not think this is a case in which any such course should be pursued.

I have, &c.,

CRITCHETT WALKER,

Principal Under Secretary.

### No. 7.

The Mayor of Randwick to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Town Hall, Randwick, 20 August, 1884.

The conduct of the police stationed in this Borough has recently been referred to in a disparaging manner by a section of the Press. I have the honor to inform you, however, that at the last meeting of this Council a resolution was unanimously passed expressive of every confidence in their efficiency and attention to duty, more especially that of Senior-constable Strachan.

The

The latter has been made the subject of most unfavourable comment in connection with the late "Andersen flogging case." The Council, however, from their knowledge of the case and the locality, entirely approve of his conduct in the matter, and they trust that any unfavourable impression made upon your mind respecting him through the misrepresentations of this case may be removed.

I have, &c.,

WALTER BRADLEY,

Mayor,

On behalf of the Council.

This should be forwarded to the Colonial Secretary for perusal, and should afterwards be placed with the Andersen papers. It is satisfactory to find the people amongst whom Constable Strachan performs his duties expressing their confidence in him. I yet think that, in giving his evidence in the Andersen case, as it appears in the depositions, he misled (though it may be unintentionally) the Magistrates as to the number of people who were said to have witnessed Andersen's conduct on the occasion referred to.—H.E.C., 26/8/84.

The Under Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Department, B.C., 26 August, 1884.—W.E.P.  
Returned, 3 September, 1884.

### No. 8.

#### Minute of Minister of Justice.

A COPY of the opinion of the Attorney-General, and of my Minute of the 12th instant, should be forwarded to Messrs. Addison and Yates. From these it will be seen how requisite it is that the greatest care should be exercised in receiving and testing evidence given upon a charge involving such grave and irredeemable consequences as the infliction of whipping. An error in sentencing an accused to such a punishment tends to bring into discredit and to excite public opinion against provisions of the law, enacted by the wisdom of the Legislature, for the purpose of checking, and if possible eradicating, a class of offences which the ordinary penalties of fine or imprisonment were inadequate to suppress. Those provisions, firmly and judiciously applied, have no doubt a salutary effect upon evil-doers, but if brought into operation when the circumstances do not justify it their power for good must be considerably weakened, and they might ultimately have to be repealed. It appears to me that the Magistrates would have exercised the wiser discretion had they limited their sentence in this case to imprisonment.

H.E.C., 21/8/84.

Action should be *at once* taken on this minute, transmitting copies of minutes referred to herein, with covering letter embodying terms of this minute.—W.E.P., 25/8/84. Copies to S.M.s, 25/8/84.

### No. 9.

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

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office,  
Sydney, 22 August, 1884.

Sir,

I have the honor to submit herewith, for the information of the Colonial Secretary, copy of a letter received from the Randwick Council\* respecting Senior-constable Strachan, in connection with the Andersen flogging case, and to suggest that the same might be forwarded to the Minister of Justice.

I have, &c.,

EDMUND FOSBERY,

Inspector-General of Police.

The Under Secretary of Justice, B.C., 25 August, /84.—C.W.

For enclosure  
see No. 7.

### No. 10.

#### The Under Secretary of Justice to Messrs. Addison and Yates, S.M.s.

Gentlemen,

Department of Justice, 25 August, 1884.

For enclosures,  
See Nos. 12 & 13  
of Return of 13th  
ult.

In transmitting to you the enclosed copy of an opinion of the Attorney-General, dated 12th instant, and also copy of a minute of the Minister of Justice of same date, respecting the case of the prisoner Edward Andersen, I am directed to state that it will be seen from them how requisite it is that the greatest care should be exercised in receiving and testing evidence given upon a charge involving such grave and irredeemable consequences as the infliction of whipping.

An error in sentencing an accused to such a punishment tends to bring into discredit and to excite public opinion against provisions of the law enacted by the wisdom of the Legislature for the purpose of checking and if possible eradicating a class of offences which the ordinary penalties of fine or imprisonment were inadequate to suppress. Those provisions firmly and judiciously applied have no doubt a salutary effect upon evildoers, but if brought into operation when the circumstances do not justify it, their power for good must be considerably weakened, and they might ultimately have to be repealed.

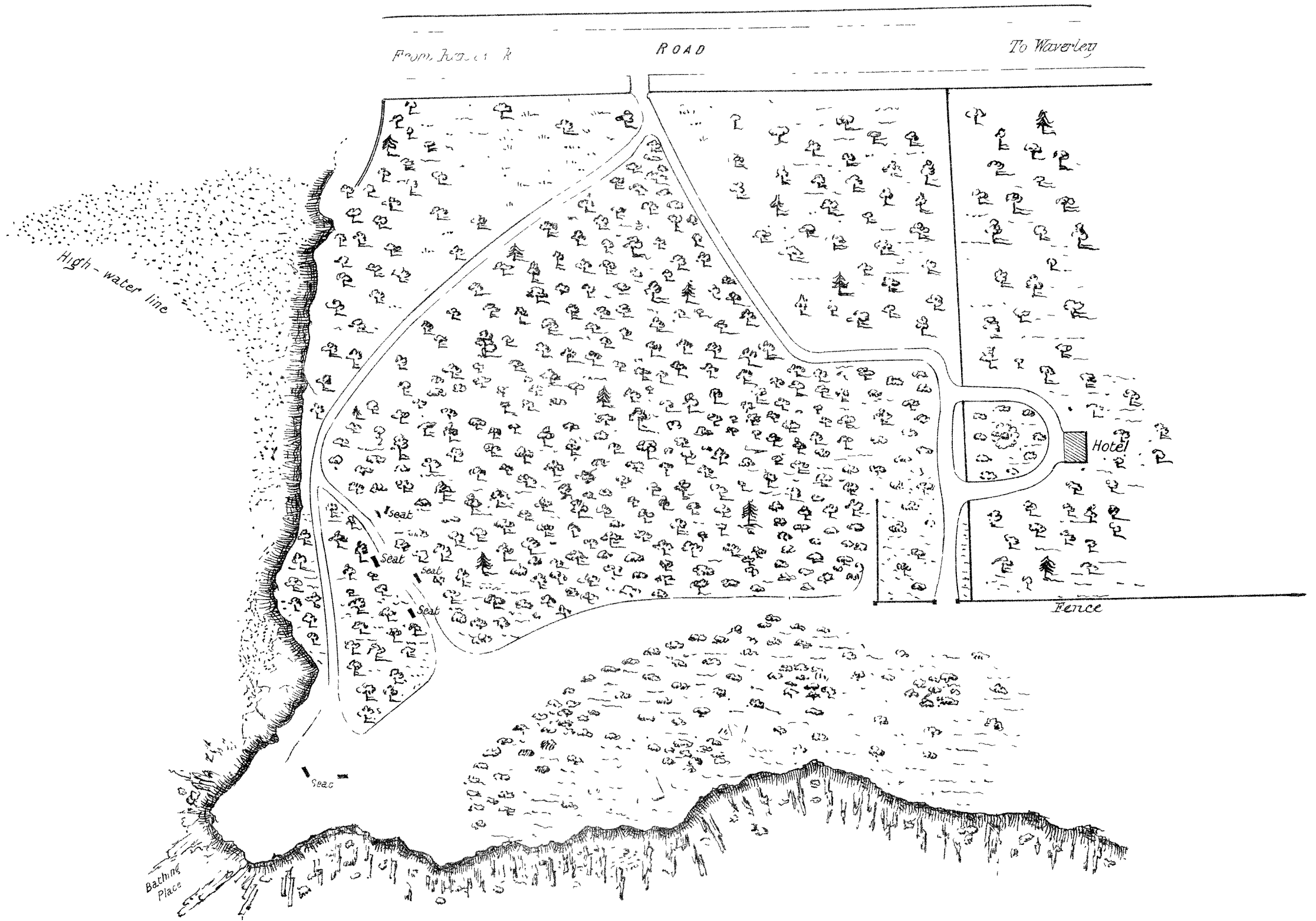
I am to add, that it appears to Mr. Cohen that you would have exercised the wiser discretion had you limited your sentence in this case to imprisonment.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

[Sketch.]



(Sig. 1084-)

Scale 1/4" = 1 inch

1883-4.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## EMMA SMYRKE AND OTHER CASES.

(CORRESPONDENCE RESPECTING.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 26 August, 1884.*

## Mr. C. Delohery to The Medical Adviser to the Government.

[Memo.]

Central Police Office, 4 August, 1884.

This woman has been refused admittance to the Infirmary, and as she is in great need of medical attendance, nursing, and medical comforts, I have thought it as well to bring the case under your notice, in the hope that something may be done for her. I attach a memo. from Dr. Egan. She has no one to look after her, and is in a very filthy state.

Yours, &amp;c.,

C. DELOHERY.

August 4.

I VISITED and examined on this day Emma Smyrke, residing in 9, Duncan-street, off Bathurst-street, and found her to be suffering from disease of the lungs, probably of long standing. She is very weak and unable to tend herself, and she has no one to look after her, although she absolutely requires attendance and nursing. I am of opinion she is a fit case for admission into the Hospital.

M. EGAN,

Police Surgeon.

The Inspector of Charities, B.C., 8/8/84.—C.K.M. Received, 9/8/84.—H.R. Is this case one for the Hyde Park Asylum or the Hospital? Application just received. Return with memo. and I will act.—H.R. Dr. Mackellar. In my opinion this case should be treated in a hospital; it would be cruel to refuse her admission, or to send her to an asylum.—C.K.M., 9/8/84. The Inspector of Charities. Admission order at Government expense forwarded to Emma Smyrke for Sydney Hospital.—H.R., B.C., 11/8/84. The Principal Under Secretary. Re-opened.—Since writing above, I have by chance heard that Emma Smyrke died on Saturday at 3 p.m.—H.R. P.S.—Her three children will have to be immediately cared for by the State; please order admission to Benevolent Asylum.—H.R., 11/8/84. Recd., 18. The children may be boarded out.—C.W., 18/8/84. Approved.—A.S., 18/8/84. Order given, 18/8/84.

The Chief Inspector and Boarding-out Officer, State Children's Relief Department,  
to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir,

149, Phillip-street, Sydney, 11 August, 1884.

I have the honor to request that you will be good enough to grant an order for the admission of three children, named Smyrke, into the Benevolent Asylum. Their case was referred to me unofficially as one requiring attention. I found their home in Duncan-lane, off Bathurst-street. Their mother, a widow, died while endeavouring to give me some directions respecting the children. She had been four weeks ill, and had, I was informed, been visited three times by a doctor from the Sydney Infirmary (on the last occasion shortly before my visit), who has given a certificate as to the cause of her death. I made the necessary arrangements for the woman's decent burial, and have provided temporarily for the three children, who have no relations in this Colony. They had been shockingly neglected. The little girls were verminous, and had no clothing except an old dress each. They are aged eleven and nine years respectively, and their brother's age is fourteen years. The three have been in the habit of sleeping together upon an old mattress on the floor, in a room 6 feet long and 4 wide. The boy is a bright little fellow, and I purpose apprenticing him immediately to a master tailor at Mittagong, whom I have known for several years; and the girls can be boarded-out if the order for their admission into the Benevolent Asylum is forwarded to me.

I have, &amp;c.,

SYDNEY MAXTED,

Chief Inspector and Boarding-out Officer, S.C.R. Dept.

The Inspector of Public Charities, for report, B.C., 13/8/84.—C.W. The Medical Adviser to Government will oblige by furnishing explanation.—A.S., 20/8/84. B.C., 20/8/84.

## The Medical Adviser to the Government to The Principal Under Secretary.

Sir, Office of Board of Health, 127, Macquarie-street, Sydney, 20 August, 1884.

I have the honor to return herewith your blank cover communication relative to the case of the unfortunate woman Emma Smyrke, and to submit the following explanation of the affair, so far as I am acquainted with it:—

On the morning of the 5th instant I received Dr. Egan's certificate, with Mr. Delohery's memorandum attached (I believe that they had been left at my office on the previous night); and deeming the case a proper one for treatment at the Sydney Hospital, I resolved to place the matter before the Board of that Institution, which held its meeting during the afternoon. With this object I took the papers, and with them those detailing a case of a somewhat similar nature, to the Board, and during its proceedings I drew attention to the "harsh and cruel" rule (copy of which is appended) which excludes patients suffering from phthisis; but, in the course of the discussion following, which was of a rather warm and acrimonious nature, I unfortunately, without having made any special personal reference to either of the cases, placed the papers again in my pocket, and on leaving the Hospital forgot all about them. They were thus for three days overlooked, but on the morning of the 4th I again came across them, and immediately minuted them to the Inspector of Charities, and at the same time caused my Secretary to write to Mr. Delohery, informing him that they had been so dealt with.

A. E. Rockey.

On the day following Mr. Robison returned the papers to me, asking whether the patient should be sent to the Hyde Park Asylum or to the Hospital, and I therefore minuted that "In my opinion the case should be treated in a Hospital," and that "it would be cruel to refuse her admission or to send her to an Asylum." What subsequently happened I need not detail, further than that I heard that the patient died that same afternoon.

This case, as presented to me (*vide* attached papers), was not of the extraordinary urgent or shocking nature which the report of the *Evening News* subsequently disclosed, but it seemed merely to be one of those cases of distress which it has unfortunately been my lot to frequently witness as the result of the exclusion from hospital treatment of those who, in the language of the rule, are "labouring under consumption, cancer, or other diseases which, on due examination, are deemed incurable." I would like to point out, however, that in all the Sydney Hospitals the regulation referred to has to a large extent been disregarded by the Directors as well as the Medical Officers admitting, so that the full force of its objectionable nature has never made itself felt.

The reason why the patient was not sent to Little Bay was because I have found by experience that that Institution, although situated in a locality which for picturesque beauty and general salubrity is unsurpassed, and although in itself thoroughly equipped with all that is deemed necessary for the treatment of diseases generally, nevertheless is quite unsuitable for consumptives, the Medical Superintendent reporting that in no case do they receive benefit, and that in his opinion a prolonged residence at the sea-coast frequently does them material harm.

The Colonial Secretary has also drawn my attention to the great hardship and inconvenience to the sick poor which is said to have arisen in consequence of the new rule that "all destitute persons seeking admission to the Hospitals for treatment at the Government expense shall obtain orders for such treatment from the Inspector of Charities only." I would point out that the regulation came into force only on Saturday last, that is four days ago, and that every day since the newspapers have bristled with instances of its hardship. These I have no hesitation in saying are the result of the actions, if not the machinations of those who, to say the least, have no desire that the system shall work smoothly, and I have on investigation found that really no hardship has arisen, in proof of which I append a letter from Dr. Sinclair, the examining physician at the Charities Office, giving an account of one Elizabeth Colvin, whose case is described in most pathetic terms in Monday's *Evening News*.

As I am in a great measure responsible for the new regulation, I may be permitted to make a brief explanation of the reasons which induced me to recommend it to the Government. As you are aware, the whole of the Hospitals throughout the Colony, in consideration of the charitable purpose for which they are maintained, receive from the Government an annual subsidy of one pound for each pound raised by voluntary subscription; this sum has always been regarded as covering cases of accident or urgent sickness, and as a rule no further State aid is given.

To the Metropolitan Hospitals each subscriber is entitled to send a number of patients in proportion to his subscription; and to these Institutions, in addition to the pound for pound, the Government has been in the habit of giving the sum of 2s. 3d. per diem for the maintenance of what are called "Colonial Secretary's patients," *i.e.*, destitute sick persons; so that in the city three classes of patients have been created:—

- (1) The accident and emergency cases;
- (2) The subscribers' patients;
- (3) The Colonial Secretary's patients;

and manifestly the fewer the subscribers' patients and the greater number of the Colonial Secretary's patients, the better for the funds of the Hospital. Without desiring in the least to slight those philanthropic gentlemen who have at great personal sacrifice gratuitously managed the Institutions for so many years, I would point out that, as might be expected, the proportion which the subscribers' patients bear to those admitted under Colonial Secretary's order is very small. On enumerating the admissions to the Sydney Hospital of ten different weeks taken at random during the years 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1883, and 1884, I find that the numbers were—

(1) Subscribers' patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82
(2) Accident and emergency patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	106
(3) Colonial Secretary's patients	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	219

and I think that this may be taken as a fairly representative proportion.

When the Colonial Secretary's orders were first instituted I believe they were, as their name implies, given from the Colonial Secretary's Office, but in the course of time it was found to be inconvenient to follow this procedure, and therefore the privilege of giving a "recommendation," which in reality is equivalent to an order, was accorded to "any respectable person," so that the Government never knew anything

anything about the patients who were sent to the Hospital at the public expense "until the bill came in." True, the Inspector of Charities exercised a sort of *ex post facto* supervision, but of necessity this was not effective, and many persons were admitted who were possessed of means which placed them quite beyond the category of destitute persons. As an instance of the abuses which from time to time have arisen in the use of "Colonial Secretary's orders," I may cite the case of a patient (Lynch) which formed the subject of a lively discussion at the Board meeting referred to in a former part of this letter. It was stated that Lynch was taken into the Hospital under a Colonial Secretary's order, which implied that he was in destitute circumstances; but on admission he was found by the Secretary of the Institution to be possessed of the sum of £11, thereupon the order was very properly cancelled, and the man compelled to pay £2 for his admission; but during the discussion it was disclosed that he was charged a further sum of £4 for his maintenance whilst in Hospital; and what was more interesting still, it was (in answer to a question put by me) stated that this sum of £6 had been, or was to be, placed on the books as a donation from Lynch, for which the usual pound for pound would be required from the Government; the Hospital will therefore receive no less than £12 for the case. Now, I do not doubt that even that large sum will no more than pay the expenses incurred by the Hospital on his behalf; but I feel certain that it was never intended that money so received should be regarded as "charitable donations."

As having a direct bearing on this subject of Colonial Secretary's orders, I may be permitted to quote an extract from a letter which you received from me on the 22nd of August last year. I then gave it as my opinion that—

"The present system of payment by the State for the maintenance of what are called Government patients is exceedingly faulty, and in my opinion not only well calculated to extinguish every spark of self-reliance on the part of the labouring classes, but also to discourage benevolence on the part of the rich. The ease with which a so-called 'Colonial Secretary's order' is obtained for maintenance at the Government expense in the large Hospitals will inevitably have a material influence in pauperizing the whole of the poorer classes in the course of time.

"In Scotland, in a large number of the great works, it is the custom to deduct a small sum (say a penny) every week from each man's wages, as a 'works subscription' to the Hospital. This sum in a large factory amounts to a very considerable amount at the end of a year, and every man subscribing feels that he is laying up money in case of accident or grievous illness; and when such unhappily does befall him, and he is obliged to seek the aid of the Institution, he does so as 'his right,' and without any feeling of pauperism. I have, during a considerable residence in a large Scottish Hospital, often tested this feeling on the part of mechanics and others who were patients, and I have frequently been met with an indignant assurance that the patient did not enter as a pauper, because he had subscribed at the works since he was a boy.

"Some such system should be fostered in connection with all our great works in the city.

"With regard to the discouragement of benevolence on the part of the rich, the collector for the Sydney Hospital informs me that when seeking subscriptions he is frequently told by persons that the Hospital is a Government Institution, and that they in consequence decline to subscribe."

The difficulty encountered in controlling the Colonial Secretary's orders was the first reason which induced me to make my recommendation to Mr. Stuart; but another was, the overcrowded state which has been maintained in the metropolitan Hospitals during the past half-year. Frequently, by deputations and letters, the authorities of those Institutions have urged the Colonial Secretary to increase the accommodation in the city. He, however, acting on my recommendation, has declined to do this, on the ground that there was a Hospital already at Little Bay capable of accommodating upwards of 200 patients; and in order to relieve the pressure which existed in the city, Mr. Stuart directed that all convalescents should be sent there. This privilege of sending patients to Little Bay, I regret to say, did not seem to commend itself to the Hospital authorities, for in practice few cases were sent; and I felt certain that there were a large number of persons suffering from comparatively minor ailments under treatment in the city which might be as well cared for at Little Bay, while at the same time but little disposition was shown to send them there. I therefore deemed that by the new regulation these minor ailments and chronic cases would be conveniently separated from those of more serious nature, and sent direct to the coast for treatment, and thus leave a larger space for the accidents and dangerous cases in the metropolitan Hospitals.

I quite fail to see how any hardship to the poor can arise from the new regulation. If the Hospital authorities work harmoniously with the Inspector of Charities, accidents and cases of emergency will be received as usual without order, subscribers' patients will be admitted as heretofore, while Colonial Secretary's patients (unless under very exceptional circumstances) will be required to obtain admission through the Inspector of Charities, who, with the examining physician, will determine to which Hospital it is proper to send them.

To revert again to the case of the unfortunate Emma Smyrke: I would point out that the papers should not have been sent to me in the first instance, as it forms no part of my official duty to deal with such cases, but I do not desire that circumstance to shield me from such blame as may attach to a man for an inadvertent omission to do what was manifestly the duty of any one, whether an official or otherwise.

I have, &c.,

CHARLES K. MACKELLAR,  
Medical Adviser to the Government of N.S.W.

[Enclosures.]

RULE OF THE SYDNEY HOSPITAL.

*The In-Patients.*

1. All persons properly recommended shall be admissible as In-Patients, except—
  1. Those who, labouring under consumption, cancer, or other diseases, are, upon due examination, deemed incurable.

Dr.

## Dr. Sinclair to The Medical Adviser to the Government.

Sir,

Board of Health, 19 August, 1884.

I beg to call your attention to a statement in the *Evening News* of August 18th, with reference to a woman named Elizabeth Colvin. The facts of the case are not correctly stated in that paper. The facts are:—She attended the Sydney Hospital on Sunday, after having fallen down-stairs; she had no order, and I presume not being considered a fit case, was not admitted. She applied the next day to the Inspector of Charities, and was sent to me for examination. I found her suffering from a black eye and some swelling on the forehead, also some bruising on the hip. Her injuries were very slight, and such that I could not recommend her as a "fit" case for a Hospital; but as she was without means and suffering from some debility, and somewhat out of health, but in no way connected with her recent accident, I recommended her to Little Bay Hospital; but as she had not sufficient clothing she wished to be allowed to stay until to-day, when she went out to Little Bay Hospital.

I have, &amp;c.,

HENRY SINCLAIR, M.D.

EXTRACT from *Evening News* of 18 August, 1884.

## More Red Tapeism.

A POOR woman was taken to the Sydney Hospital this morning, suffering acutely from serious injury sustained by falling down a flight of stairs. The woman presented a pitiable condition; her whole frame appeared to be dreadfully shattered, and her face was cut and bruised. The usual form of Government order signed by a Magistrate was presented, testifying as to the woman being destitute of means and unable to pay the cost of maintenance at the Hospital, and recommending the admission of the patient at the Government expense. The cost of maintenance at the Hospital is only 2s. 3d. per day. The order was presented to the clerk, but the application was refused, on the ground that under the new regulations received from the Colonial Secretary the order must bear the signature of the Inspector of Charities, Mr. Robison. The unfortunate woman was then compelled to leave the Hospital and find her way as best she could to Mr. Robison's office, which is situated near Goulburn and Pitt Streets. As Mr. Robison only attends at his office, we are informed, between 10 and 11 o'clock each morning, the unfortunate creature will have to do the best she can to keep herself together until to-morrow morning, when, probably, she will be subjected to all the red-tapeism characteristic of the Government Departments. Mr. Robison will have first to make inquiries into her condition and her means of support, and then to decide whether or not she is eligible to be admitted into a Charitable Institution at the Government expense. Another incident occurred on Saturday morning which should send a thrill of disgust and indignation through the whole community. A woman was brought to the Hospital, evidently in the greatest agony and distress, and was refused admittance until she obtained the sanction of the Inspector of Charities. She managed with great difficulty to reach the office of Mr. Robison; but, to her great horror, he had left. The poor woman had barely reached the Hospital door again when she fell heavily to the ground and was rendered unconscious. Thanks to the Hospital authorities she was immediately admitted without the necessary certificate, and now lies in a very precarious condition. These are but a few of the instances of poverty and sickness that are daily clamouring at the doors of our Charitable Institutions, and which are ignominiously turned away without succour, in consequence of not having followed out the ordinary formula of red-tapeism which has emanated from the Colonial Secretary's Department.

## Dr. Creed to The Medical Adviser to the Government.

Sir,

Woollahra, 29 July, 1884.

I have the honor to bring under your notice the following case, which is one of very great hardship to the person concerned, and also reveals a state of things which urgently demands the attention of the Government as to what shall be done with patients of this class.

About the middle of last week I was called in to see a man named A. E. Rockey, or Rockie, whom I found to be suffering from phthisis, being in consequence entirely disabled from following his employment as a solicitor's clerk.

On making careful inquiry I found that he had a wife and three children, one of whom is also sick, and that he was absolutely penniless and unable to obtain fitting food, medicine, or attendance. I, having these circumstances in view, signed a Colonial Secretary's recommendation (such as are usually kept at the Sydney Hospital), recommending his admission to that Institution. I put a special endorsement on the back of this order to the effect that he was suffering from phthisis, and that he had no means of obtaining food, medicines, or treatment, which he urgently required. I directed him to present himself at the Hospital on the first fine day. This he did on Monday, July 28, when he was refused admission, under the circumstances which he relates in his letter, which I enclose.

I may say that I am now seeing him as a patient (of necessity gratuitously), and that it is only by the assistance of his neighbours, on whom he has no claim, and some small donations from myself, that he is able to procure food.

May I request that you will direct me as to what had better be done to relieve this urgent case of sickness and distress.

I am, &amp;c.,

JNO. M. CREED.

This patient is still being attended by Dr. Creed, and cared for by the neighbours. I do not think that his case is a proper one for the Government Asylum, and in the present state of the Sydney Hospital rule he is not admissible there.—CHARLES K. MACKELLAR, 20/8/84.

[Sub-Enclosure.]

Mr. Rockey to Dr. Creed.

Dear Sir,

Ocean-street, Woollahra, 28 July, 1884.

According to your instructions and the letter received from you re my admission to the Sydney Hospital, I went as advised, and arrived at 5 to 11 a.m. After waiting nearly forty-five minutes, three (evidently students) came in, and Mrs. Rockey handed one of them the letter you gave me and the order for my admission signed by you. One of the young (I was going to say cads) fellows said that cases of my kind were not admissible to that Institution. When I referred him to your letter, and said, "See what Dr. Creed says," then he replied, "Hang or d—— Dr. Creed; he is always saying something that he has no right to."

Excuse me writing in pencil; but I am unable to sit up and use the pen and ink.

Your obedient servant,

A. E. ROCKEY.



1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(ALLOWANCE TO WITNESSES ATTENDING CRIMINAL TRIALS.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 April, 1884.*

RETURN to an *Order* of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 20 March, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Correspondence, minutes, and other papers respecting a proposal of the Clerk of the Peace to amend the Schedule of Allowances to Medical and other Witnesses attending Criminal trials.”

*(Mr. Tarrant.)*

## The Clerk of the Peace to The Secretary to The Attorney-General.

Sir,

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Sydney, 8 January, 1884.

I do myself the honor to submit, for the consideration of the Honorable the Attorney-General, an amended Schedule of Allowances to Witnesses at Criminal trials, which I propose should be adopted in lieu of that now in force.

The existing Schedule was framed so long ago as 1855, and from my own experience I am satisfied that the scale fixed by it is, considering the altered condition of the Colony, in many respects unsuitable at the present time.

I instance the following facts as showing how unsatisfactorily that Schedule works. An exhaustive return, which I have had compiled in this office, further shows that injustice occurs in the cases of most of the witnesses who attend from any considerable distance.

1. Witnesses dealt with under classes 1 and 2 of the Schedule, *i.e.*, all witnesses other than policemen under the rank of inspector, and soldiers, are paid a travelling allowance of 10d. per mile one way; so that a witness who travels by steamer from Grafton to Sydney, or from Sydney to Grafton, a distance of 350 miles, receives a mileage allowance of £14 10s. 10d. The return fare between these ports is—for saloon passage, £4, and for steerage passage, £2. Thus (having nothing to pay for maintenance on board steamer) the witness, if a saloon passenger, makes a profit out of his travelling allowance of about £10, and, if a steerage passenger, of nearly £13.

Again, a witness who travels by train from Sydney to Albury, or from Albury to Sydney, a distance of 386 miles, receives a mileage allowance of £16 0s. 10d. The return fare between these places is—for a first-class passenger, £6 9s. 6d., and, for a second-class passenger, £4 8s., with the addition of cost of maintenance both ways (say) £1. The actual expenses of travelling first-class would amount to £7 9s. 6d., and of travelling second-class to £5 8s. Thus the witness, if he travel first-class, makes a profit out of his travelling allowance of over £8, and if he travel second-class of nearly £11.

On the other hand, take the case of a witness who travels by coach from Cobar to Wilcannia, or from Wilcannia to Cobar, a distance of 260 miles, and receives a mileage allowance of £10 15s. 10d. The return fare for this trip is £12 10s., which, with the additional cost of maintenance while travelling (say) £3, gives the amount of travelling expenses as £15 10s. The witness is thus at a loss of nearly £5.

2. Under class 3, policemen below the rank of sub-inspector are entitled to a travelling allowance of 6d. per mile one way, and 2s. 6d. for each day's attendance at Court, provided that they reside at a distance of more than 5 miles from the town where the Court is held. Occasionally these witnesses, in travelling to and from Courts, ride Government horses and put up at Police Stations on the road, when of course their expenses are merely nominal. Generally, however, they have to travel in the same way as other witnesses, paying for their maintenance whilst on the road and in the town where the Court is held.

In such cases it is clear that the authorized allowance is inadequate. This remark specially applies to constables who as witnesses have to travel long distances by coach. I need not point out how undesirable it is that constables should sustain pecuniary loss through their successful prosecution of offenders to trial.

3. Again, witnesses belonging to class 1, *i.e.*, all witnesses other than medical practitioners, constables, and soldiers, residing more than 1 mile from the town where the Court is held, receive 4s. per day while in attendance at Court; so that a witness, who resides at a distance which permits of his returning to his home every day, receives the same allowance for attendance as one who, residing at too great a distance from the Court to admit of his daily return to his home, has thereby to incur expenses for hotel or other accommodation.

Before proceeding to suggest specific amendments in the existing Schedule it may be as well to endeavour to define the principle which has hitherto regulated the construction of Schedules of allowances to Crown witnesses attending criminal trials.

In fixing the rates of these allowances, the Crown has evidently not contemplated compensation to witnesses for pecuniary losses arising to them through mere removal from the pursuit of their avocations while attending trials. The endeavour to estimate losses of this kind, with any degree of accuracy, could rarely be successful—the reimbursement, even if practicable, would immensely increase the expenditure of public money, and the labour and delay entailed in making inquiries necessary to enable such estimates to be arrived at, would, in most instances, be so great as to render unworkable any system under which such an attempt was made. It would seem that such losses have been adjudged to be an unavoidable sacrifice which members of the community must make for the public good when their evidence is required in criminal trials. The Crown has therefore been virtually compelled, in framing Schedules for payment of witnesses, to adopt the principle of trying merely to reimburse the inevitable outlay suffered by them, that is to say, *their actual and necessary expenses incurred, in travelling to and from the town where the Court is held and remaining in town to attend the Court.*

But, even upon this simple principle, it has evidently been found impossible to frame a workable Schedule under which individual claims could be met with anything like equal justice; and the scope of the Schedule now in force has therefore been necessarily so far limited (and this appears on the face of the Schedule) as to secure only a general application of the principle. It must have been patent to those who framed the present Schedule, that the officers (otherwise engaged in important business connected with the Court), whose duty it would be to pay witnesses, could possess neither time nor facilities for inquiring into individual claims, often of a complicated nature, and that witnesses would be put to serious inconvenience were the payment of their allowances to be delayed until such investigations were made. The present Schedule (under which witnesses are paid a mileage allowance for distance travelled, and a daily allowance while in attendance at Court) appears to have been the result of an endeavour to carry out the principle referred to, as far as was compatible with the essential requisite of easy administration.

I should be pleased to feel justified in recommending the adoption of a more complete Schedule, providing for the payment of actual ship, coach, or railway fares, and of an allowance for each day during which the witness is necessarily absent from his home, but I am satisfied that an innovation of this kind would so greatly increase the amount of inquiry necessary on the part of the officers charged with the duty of paying witnesses that, under the official arrangements now established, they could not be fairly called upon or expected efficiently to perform the task. I am convinced therefore, that for the present, the principle hitherto adopted, of paying only mileage allowance and allowance for daily attendance at Court, should be retained. But, as before explained, the existing Schedule urgently calls for amendment, and it is my object now to show how a re-adjustment of the Schedule could be made, which would render it generally far more equitable in respect to both the Crown and the witnesses, and still retain for it the required practicability of being easily worked.

After carefully considering the question and making an analysis of ship, train, and coach fares throughout the Colony, as shown by the return to which I have already referred, I have concluded to recommend that the following alterations be made in the Schedule :—

First.—All witnesses to be paid travelling allowances :—

For journeys by ship, at the rate of 4d. per mile (one way).

For journeys by railway, at the rate of 6d. per mile (one way).

For journeys by coach, at the rate of 1s. 3d. per mile (one way).

By these rates (taking the examples previously adduced) the witness A, who comes from Grafton to Sydney, and whose actual expenses by saloon are £4, would receive £5 16s. 8d., instead of £14 10s. 10d. as at present. B, who comes to Sydney from Albury, and whose railway fare and expenses are £7 9s. 6d., would receive £9 13s. instead of £16; and C, who comes from Cobar to Wilcannia, and whose actual expenses are £15 10s., would receive £16 5s. instead of £10 15s. 10d.

Second.—All witnesses travelling otherwise than by ship, railway, or coach, instead of being paid as now, 10d. per mile after the first mile, to receive the same as jurors, namely, 1s. per mile for every mile of distance travelled to the town where the Court is held.

Third.—All witnesses (except medical practitioners, and constables accommodated at police stations when travelling on duty), who reside at a distance from the town where the Court is held of 10 miles and under, to be paid as now, at the rate of 4s. per day while in attendance at Court, but those, who reside more than 10 miles from the town where the Court is held, to be paid at the rate of 8s. per day while in attendance at Court, it being assumed that such witnesses cannot be expected to return to their homes daily and are therefore compelled to incur expenses for hotel or other accommodation.

Fourth.—After consultation with the Inspector-General of Police, I propose that officers of the Police Force be paid as ordinary witnesses; other policemen (namely, those under the rank of sub-inspector) to be paid at the rate of 4s. per day during the time they are actually and necessarily absent from their stations and attending Courts, and to receive the same mileage as ordinary witnesses, unless they ride Government horses, in which case no mileage allowance should be made.

Fifth.—Medical witnesses, *i.e.*, witnesses who give medical evidence, are entitled under the present schedule to the same travelling allowance as ordinary witnesses, with a fee of 21s. per day while in attendance at Court.

I propose that they should be paid (as now) at the same rate of travelling allowance as ordinary witnesses; that they should receive a fee of 21s. in each case in which they are summoned to give medical evidence; that those residing within a distance of 10 miles from the town where the Court is held should be allowed 21s. per day while in attendance at the Court, and that those residing at a distance of 10 miles or further from the town where the Court is held should be allowed 21s. per day during the time they are necessarily absent from their homes.

To medical practitioners, in my opinion, the general principle laid down, of witnesses being entitled to a reimbursement only of their actual and necessary expenses, does not apply. A medical witness appears to have quite a different claim to that of an ordinary witness called upon to give evidence as to the circumstances usually involved in a criminal prosecution. The medical witness, as a rule, is not in the first instance mixed up with the circumstances of the case, but is subsequently called upon at the instigation of the police or other authorities to give a professional opinion touching, for instance, the cause of a death, the nature of an injury, or the condition of mind of a defendant, and it is but reasonable that he should receive adequate remuneration for the special service he is called upon to perform.

It should also be taken into consideration that medical men are more frequently called upon than other members of the community to make the sacrifice necessarily involved in attending criminal trials as witnesses.

The Honorable the Attorney-General must be aware, from the numerous pressing applications addressed to him by medical men up country to have their evidence dispensed with and the circumstances stated in support thereof, how often it is the case that the only practitioner within a large area is called upon to attend a distant Court as a witness in some comparatively unimportant prosecution, at the loss of his practice for a week or a fortnight and to the imminent risk of some of his patients; and I would here take the opportunity of calling attention to the advisability of making it legal, by the introduction of a Bill for the purpose, to take evidence of medical witnesses in country districts under certain circumstances by Commission.

To other professional witnesses giving skilled evidence, I would recommend that the same allowance be granted, as is here proposed for medical witnesses. I may, however, remark that the necessity to pay skilled witnesses, other than medical practitioners, is not of frequent occurrence.

Sixth.—Under the present schedule "witnesses attending the Courts in Sydney from the North Shore, Balmain, Manly Beach and its immediate neighbourhood," are allowed only the usual steam ferry fare for the water spaces travelled to and from Sydney, in addition to the authorized daily allowance for attendance. I would recommend that the proposed amended Schedule be not complicated by the addition of such an arrangement. The witnesses referred to should, I think, be paid the mileage allowance proposed to be paid respectively to other witnesses.

To draw a distinction between witnesses who are entitled to travel as first or second class passengers would be, in my opinion, an invidious and difficult task, and I submit therefore it is better to allow all witnesses, as if entitled to travel first-class.

The return in my office already referred to, shows that, under the proposed new Schedule, witnesses would, generally speaking, be paid a small amount more than their actual and necessary expenses (assuming of course that they will be allowed when travelling by rail and steamer for first-class passages), and I think it only fair that the small margin in their favor should be permitted, so as to provide for petty but necessary items of expenditure that could not well be specifically taken into account.

Having now specified my suggested amendments, I would remark that, as before indicated, the proposed Schedule is not put forth as being perfectly equitable in its adjustment, but I would urge that it is a vast improvement upon the Schedule now in force, and is, I believe, as equitable as the necessity of simplicity in its provisions will allow.

The adoption of the proposed amendments would save, for the future, the trouble of perusing and dealing with very numerous claims for special allowances by medical, police, and other witnesses, unfairly treated by the present Schedule.

It would of course involve some alteration in the arrangements by which officers paying witnesses are made acquainted with the facts upon which they estimate the allowances; but, as these arrangements are mere matters of detail, I will not burden this paper by showing in what way the suggested system could be carried out.

Annexed is a copy of the scale now in force, marked "A," and a copy of the scale as proposed to be amended, marked "B." I also attach a letter that I have received from the Auditor-General, expressing approval of my scheme generally, and a letter from the Chairman of the Medical Board as to payment of medical witnesses.

In conclusion, I may state that the expenditure for allowances to witnesses attending criminal trials throughout the Colony would probably, if my proposed amendments were adopted, not require to be increased by more than 10 per cent. The total expenditure for witnesses at Supreme, Circuit, and Quarter Sessions Courts for the past year (roughly speaking) amounted to about £13,000.

I have, &c.,  
ARCH. C. FRASER.

## (A.)

SCALE of Allowances to Witnesses summoned to attend the Supreme Court, Courts of Assize, and Quarter Sessions, throughout the Colony.

	Per day.	Per mile.
1. Every witness (not being a constable or soldier) residing more than 1 mile from the town where the Court is held :—	s. d.	s. d.
For every mile above that mile .....	.....	0 10
For each day's attendance at the Court .....	4 0	.....
2. Or, if a medical practitioner* .....	21 0*	.....
3. Chief and other constables (or persons in that capacity) residing more than 5 miles from the town :—		
For every mile of distance .....	.....	0 6
For each day's attendance at the Court .....	2 6	.....
4. Soldiers, residing more than 5 miles from the town :—		
For every mile of distance .....	.....	0 6

These allowances to be for every mile, or fractional part of a mile, of distance travelled (coming only.) [See Government Gazette, 5th January, 1855.]

*Witnesses for defence.*—Every witness for the defence bound by recognizance before the committing Justice and attending at a criminal trial, in obedience to such recognizance shall be entitled to his expenses the same as if he were a witness for the Crown. [See section 346 of 46 Vic. No. 17.]

*Ferry Fares.*—Witnesses attending the Courts in Sydney from the North Shore, Balmain, and Manly Beach, and its immediate neighbourhood, will only be allowed the usual steam ferry fare for the water spaces travelled between these places (to and fro) in addition to the authorized daily allowance for attendance. [Executive Council Minute, No. 67-35, 15th August, 1867.]

*Chinese Interpreters.*—10s. for each whole day, or 5s. if occupied on any case less than two hours, for all occasions in which the services of Chinese Interpreters may be required at any Court of Justice. No charge to be made except in cases of criminal prosecution, where the fee could not be made part of the costs or expenses of the case. [Executive Council Minute, No. 67-23, 28th May, 1867.]

\* Medical practitioners, as such, are not considered to be entitled to this rate, except they are required to give medical evidence, which must be certified to in every case.

## (B.)

SCALE of Allowances to Crown Witnesses, also Witnesses for the Defence who, have been bound by recognizance to give evidence, attending Criminal Trials at the Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, and Courts of Quarter Sessions, in New South Wales.

	Per mile.	Per day.	Fees.
Travelling allowance for every mile of distance from residence to the town where the Court is held—(coming only) :—	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1. Each witness travelling by coach .....	1 3	.....	.....
2. Do do railway .....	0 6	.....	.....
3. Do do ship .....	0 4	.....	.....
4. Do do otherwise.....	1 0	.....	.....
Daily allowance :—			
1. Every witness not hereunder specified while in attendance at Court .....	.....	4 0	.....
2. Or, if residing more than 10 miles from the town .....	.....	8 0	.....
3. Members of the medical and other professions summoned to give skilled evidence—while in attendance at Court .....	.....	21 0	.....
4. Or, if residing more than 10 miles from the town, then for each day necessarily absent from home .....	.....	21 0	.....
5. Policemen under the rank of sub-inspector, and soldiers not being Commissioned Officers, for each day necessarily absent from stations .....	.....	4 0	.....
Fees :—			
Members of the medical and other professions, in addition to the foregoing allowances, for each case in which they are summoned to give skilled evidence .....	.....	.....	21 0

*Exception.*—Members of the Police Force, riding Government horses and accommodated while *en route* at Police Stations, to receive no travelling allowance.

*Note.*—Officers of the Police Force rank as ordinary witnesses.

*Interpreters.*

By Executive Council Minute No. 67-23, 28th May, 1867, Chinese Interpreters are allowed 10s. per day if necessarily in attendance for more than two hours; and 5s. for any period less than two hours.

## The Auditor-General to The Clerk of the Peace.

My dear Fraser,

Department of Audit, 9 January, 1884.

I have read carefully your proposed scheme of amended allowances to Crown witnesses, and have had it compared with actual payments under the existing scale. If adopted, it will, as you estimate, increase to some extent the annual cost to the country; but it has the advantage of simplicity of plan, of certainly greater equity to the parties concerned, and of affording an improved basis for a readjustment, as the rapidly changing circumstances of the Colony are sure to call for at no distant date, and, as I conceive, on the side of greater economy in this class of expenditure.

Yours, &c.,  
E. A. RENNIE.

The-

## The President of the Medical Board to The Clerk of the Peace.

Board of Health Office, 127 Macquarie-street,  
Sydney, 21 December, 1883.

Dear Mr. Fraser,

I have to thank you for the opportunity of perusal of the draft of your proposed scale of allowances to medical witnesses, which I am glad to observe that you have endeavoured to arrange on a more equitable basis than has hitherto obtained, and, on the whole, I think that it will fairly meet the requirements of the country practitioners. Of course it must necessarily bear very hardly upon some of those who are placed under very exceptional circumstances, but in these cases an additional allowance might be made; or, still better, their evidence might be taken by Commission, as you have before suggested.

Yours, &c.,  
CHARLES K. MACKELLAR.

## Minute by Attorney-General.

I THINK the amendments are reasonable and equitable, and approve of them, with the expression of my pleasure in the perusal of this able, clear, and exhaustive letter.

11/1/84.

W.B.D., A.G.

## Minute Paper for Executive Council.

Subject:—Scale of Allowances to Witnesses.

Attorney-General's Department, 23 January, 1884.

REFERRING to the enclosed letters from the Clerk of the Peace, the Auditor-General, and the Government Medical Adviser, I recommend to His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council that the existing scale of allowances to witnesses attending at Criminal trials be abolished on and after the 1st day of May next, and that the following scale be substituted in lieu thereof, viz. :—

SCALE of Allowances to Crown Witnesses, also Witnesses for the defence, who have been bound by recognizance to give evidence, attending Criminal trials at the Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, and Courts of Quarter Sessions, in New South Wales.

	Per mile.		Per day.		Fees.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Travelling allowance for every mile of distance from residence to the town where the Court is held—(coming only) :—						
1. Each witness, travelling by coach .....	1	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
2. Do do railway .....	0	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
3. Do do ship .....	0	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
4. Do do otherwise .....	1	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Daily allowance :—						
1. Every witness, not hereunder specified, while in attendance at Court.....	.....	.....	4	0	.....	.....
2. Or if residing more than 10 miles from the town .....	.....	.....	8	0	.....	.....
3. Members of the medical and other professions summoned to give skilled evidence, while in attendance at Court .....	.....	.....	21	0	.....	.....
4. Or if residing more than 10 miles from the town, then for each day necessarily absent from home.....	.....	.....	21	0	.....	.....
5. Policemen, under the rank of sub-inspector, and soldiers not being Commissioned Officers, for each day necessarily absent from Stations .....	.....	.....	4	0	.....	.....
Fees :—						
Members of the medical and other professions, in addition to the foregoing allowances, for each case in which they are summoned to give skilled evidence .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	0

*Exception.*—Members of the Police Force, riding Government horses and accommodated while *en route* at Police Stations, to receive no travelling allowance.

*Note.*—Officers of the Police Force rank as ordinary witnesses.

*Interpreters.*

By Executive Council minute No. 67-23, 28th May, 1867, Chinese Interpreters are allowed 10s. per day if necessarily in attendance for more than two hours, and 5s. for any period less than two hours.

WILLIAM B. DALLEY.

His Excellency the Governor and the Executive Council.

The Executive Council are not aware of any objection to the proposed amended scale of allowances to witnesses attending at Criminal trials, and advise that the same be adopted on the 1st May next, in lieu of the existing scale.—ALEX. C. BUDGE, Clerk of the Council.

Approved.—A.L., 29/1/84. Min. 84-4, 29/1/84. Confirmed, 12/2/84.



1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

(CONVICTIONS UNDER THE CRIMINAL LAW CONSOLIDATION ACT.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 27 August, 1884.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 5th June, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House, a Return detailing,—

- “(1.) The names of all persons, giving initials only, convicted of indictable offences since the initiation of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act.  
“(2.) The number and nature of previous convictions against each.  
“(3.) The sentences passed upon each, and also the names of all persons corporally punished during the same period, with the number of lashes inflicted on each, and the nature of the crime for which each was convicted.”

(*Mr. A. G. Taylor.*)

Mr. R. A. Goff to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Department of Prisons, New South Wales,

Comptroller-General's Office, Sydney, 6 August, 1884.

Sir,  
In compliance with instructions contained in your letter of the 12th ultimo, I have the honor to forward herewith a Return showing the number of convictions under the Criminal Law Consolidation Act, and such further information as required by the Legislative Assembly.

I have, &c.,

R. ALBERT GOFF,

*For* Comptroller-General.

[765 copies—Approximate Cost of Printing (labour and material), £20 7s. 6d.]

## RETURN giving full information respecting Prisoners convicted under the Criminal Law Consolidation Act.

The names (initials only) of all Prisoners convicted of indictable offences since the initiation of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act.	The number and nature of previous Convictions against each.		Sentences passed on Prisoners.	Names of all Prisoners sentenced to Corporal Punishment during such period.	The offence for which they received such punishment.	The number of lashes in each case.
	No.	Previous Convictions.				
E.W.		Nil	2 years light labour	Nil	Nil	Nil.
R.W.		Nil	Allowed bail			
R.H.		Nil	To find sureties in £100 each to be of good behaviour for three years.			
H.W.	5	False pretences, forgery, bigamy, forgery, false pretences.	7 years roads			
T.M.	1	Drunkenness	3 years hard labour			
C.B.		Nil	5 years penal servitude			
J.C.	1	Larceny	Death			
G.M.		Nil	3 years hard labour			
G.C.	4	Larceny, vagrancy, petty larceny, stealing goods.	15 months hard labour			
J.M'S.	1	Behaving in a riotous manner	12 " " "			
W.D.		Nil	12 " " "			
J.W.W.	2	Obscene language, doing wilful damage.	2 years hard labour			
H.J.		Nil	10 years penal servitude			
T.C.		"	12 months hard labour			
C.G.		"	12 " " "			
S.J.		"	9 " " "			
T.J.		"	3 years hard labour			
C.O'M.	2	Stealing a saddle, drunkenness.	10 years roads			
M.W.		Nil	3 months imprisonment			
P.G.		"	3 years hard labour			
J.R.		"	4 " " "			
E.B.		"	6 months hard labour			
P.G.		"	4 " " "			
D.D.		"	4 " " "			
P.F.		"	6 " " "			
E.W.		"	3 months imprisonment			
J.P.B.		"	2 years hard labour			
P.G.W.		"	1 year hard labour			
A.W.		"	1 " " "			
D.N.		"	2 years hard labour			
C.E.		"	18 months hard labour			
W.H.		"	4 years hard labour			
J.R.		"	2 " " "			
J.M'G.		"	3 " " "			
T.D.		"	To keep the peace for 12 months.			
C.O'S.	1	Vagrancy	3 months hard labour			
W.D.		Nil	3 " " "			
W.W.		"	6 " " "			
L.P.		"	18 " " "			
W.M.		"	6 " " "			
J.M.	1	Horse-stealing	3 years hard labour			
S.C.	1	Larceny	2 " " "			
C.H.W.		Nil	2 " " "			
G.P.		"	6 months hard labour			
T.M.	1	Stealing from the person	8 " " "			
G.H.		Nil	2 years hard labour			
G.P.		"	12 months hard labour			
L.H.		"	4 years light labour			
A.S.		"	3 " " "			
T.W.F.		"	3 " " "			
F.F.		"	2 " " "			
R.M.		"	2 " " "			
J.B.	1	Horse-stealing	18 months hard labour			
M.W.		Nil	" " " "			
R.M.		"	18 months hard labour			
S.D.		"	2 " " "			
J.W.M.		"	4 " " "			
H.M.		"	12 " " "			
C.A.		"	4 " " "			
J.R.C.	2	Larceny of goods, larceny	10 " " "			
F.H.	2	Breaking, entering, and stealing; stealing from the person.	4 " " "			
J.B.		Nil	1 year hard labour			
C.M.		"	4 years hard labour			
T.W.		"	2 yrs. & 2 mos. hard labour			
H.C.		"	Bound over to keep the peace for six months.			
D.P.S.		"	3 years hard labour			
P.W.		"	2 weeks imprisonment			
A.S.		"	3 years hard labour			
W.J.		"	1 month imprisonment			
J.J.	1	Petty larceny	2 years hard labour			
J.B.	1	Horse-stealing	4 years penal servitude			
C.M.		Nil	2 years hard labour			
J.M'K.		"	18 months hard labour			
R.H.		Sly grog-selling	2 years hard labour			



The names (initials only) of all Prisoners convicted of indictable offences since the initiation of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act.	The number and nature of previous Convictions against each.		Sentences passed on Prisoners.	Names of all Prisoners sentenced to Corporal Punishment during such period.	The offence for which they received such punishment.	The number of lashes in each case.
	No.	Previous Convictions.				
W.G. ....		Nil .....	Bound over in his own recognizance of £100 to be of good behaviour for six months.			
A.S. ....		" .....	12 months hard labour ...			
J.H. ....		" .....	12 " " .....			
J.N. ....		" .....	Fined £20, in default 3 months imprisonment.			
C.H.C. ....		" .....	16 months hard labour ...			
J.D. ....	1	Illegally using ...	3 years hard labour ...			
C.C. ....		Nil .....	2 months imprisonment			
T.L. ....	1	Larceny .....	2 years hard labour ...			
P.H. ....		Nil .....	1 month imprisonment...			
A.M. ....		" .....	2 " " .....			
C. ....		" .....	1 year hard labour ...			
G.B. ....		" .....	2 " " .....			
A.M'G. ....		" .....	7 years roads .....			
J.M'M. ....		" .....	5 " " .....			
H.B. ....		" .....	5 " " .....			
R.T.B. ....		" .....	3 years hard labour ...			
B. O'K. ....		" .....	Death (commuted to 5 years roads).			
T.H. ....	2	Larceny .....	3 years hard labour ...			
M.B. ....		Nil .....	7 years penal servitude			
G.H. ....		" .....	7 " " .....			
H.W. ....		" .....	2 years hard labour ...			
J.E. ....		" .....	3 " " .....			
J.B. ....		" .....	12 months imprisonment			
W.D. ....		" .....	12 " " .....			
T.G.G. ....		" .....	12 " " .....			
C.M. ....		" .....	3 years hard labour ...			
L.S. ....		" .....	3 " " .....			
J.I. ....		" .....	1 month imprisonment...			
B.B. ....		" .....	10 years penal servitude			
S.H. ....		" .....	3 years hard labour ...			
F.P. ....	1	Stealing from the person ...	5 months hard labour ...			
W.A. ....		Nil .....	2 years hard labour ...			
E.G. ....	1	Larceny .....	2 " " .....			
A.W. ....		Nil .....	5 years roads .....			
E.K. ....		" .....	18 months hard labour ...			
E.L. ....		" .....	3 years hard labour ...			
P.S. ....		" .....	12 months hard labour ...			
S.H. ....	1	Vagrancy .....	2 months imprisonment			
L.G. ....		Nil .....	2 " " .....	Nil.....	Nil.....	Nil.
G.H. ....		" .....	6 months hard labour ...			
L.G. ....		" .....	2 months imprisonment			
B.B. ....	2	Obscene language, indecent exposure.	6 months hard labour ...			
A.R. ....	1	Forgery .....	5 years roads .....			
B.C. ....		Nil .....	3 " " .....			
A.C. ....	1	Larceny .....	9 months hard labour ...			
W.B. ....		Nil .....	5 years penal servitude...			
S.M. ....	1	Larceny .....	5 " " .....			
W.G. ....		Nil .....	2 years hard labour ...			
W.W. ....		" .....	5 years penal servitude...			
E.P. ....		" .....	Fined £50 .....			
W.L. ....		" .....	4 years penal servitude...			
E.G.M. ....		" .....	2 years hard labour ...			
J. M'K. ....		" .....	12 months hard labour ...			
T.H. ....		" .....	3 months hard labour ...			
A.C. ....	1	Uttering .....	3½ years hard labour ...			
A.M. ....	1	Horse-stealing .....	12 months hard labour ...			
B.E. alias B. ....		Nil .....	12 " " .....			
R.H. ....		" .....	6 " " .....			
S.W. ....		" .....	2 years hard labour ...			
M.G. ....		" .....	2 " " .....			
H.D. ....		" .....	18 months hard labour ...			
G.E. ....		" .....	18 " " .....			
W.G. ....		" .....	12 " " .....			
J.B. ....		" .....	3 years hard labour ...			
S.M'C. ....		" .....	" .....			
P.S. ....		" .....	Fined £5 .....			
J.B. ....	1	Horse-stealing .....	12 months hard labour ...			
B.S. ....		Nil .....	Fined £5 .....			
F.M'N. ....		" .....	3 months imprisonment			
G.R. ....		" .....	3 " " .....			
J.A. ....		" .....	2 years hard labour ...			
P.B. ....		" .....	1 month imprisonment...			
S.L. ....		" .....	1 " " .....			
W.M. ....		" .....	3 years hard labour ...			
T.D. ....		" .....	6 weeks hard labour ...			
T.H. ....		" .....	12 months hard labour ...			
G.M. ....		" .....	6 " " .....			
J.R. ....		" .....	3 years hard labour ...			
D.B. ....		" .....	3 " " .....			
S.W.W. ....		" .....	3 " " .....			
G.A.F. ....		" .....	2 " " .....			

The names (initials only) of all Prisoners convicted of indictable offences since the initiation of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act.	The number and nature of previous Convictions against each.		Sentences passed on Prisoners.	Names of all Prisoners sentenced to Corporal Punishment during such period.	The offence for which they received such punishment.	The number of lashes in each case.			
	No.	Previous Convictions.							
J.B.P. ....		Nil .....	3 years imprisonment ...	Nil .....	Nil .....	Nil .....			
A.B., alias W. ...	3	Forgery and uttering 2, uttering 1.	6 months hard labour ...						
J.W., alias S. ....	7	Stealing from the person, larceny from a dwelling, larceny, larceny, burglary, obscene language, damaging Government property.	3 years hard labour .....						
J.H.W. ....		Nil .....	18 months hard labour ...						
E.F. ....		" .....	18 " " .....						
J.T. ....		" .....	18 " " .....						
J.H. ....		" .....	3 years hard labour .....						
P.T. ....		" .....	12 months hard labour .....						
J.B. ....		" .....	3 years hard labour .....						
M.B. ....		" .....	12 months hard labour ...						
T.S. ....		" .....	18 " " .....	John William Tipp... Richard Murray .....	Indecent assault .....	16 lashes.			
J.W.T. ....		" .....	3 years hard labour .....						
R.M. ....		" .....	5 years penal servitude...						
E.W. ....	1	Drunk .....	Death (commuted to hard labour for life).				Edward Williams ...	Rape .....	3 floggings of 25 lashes each.
T.O'C. ....	8	Drunk and obscene language	5 years penal servitude...				Thomas O'Connor ...	Indecent assault .....	20 lashes.
W.C. ....	2	Forgery and uttering horse-stealing.	10 " " .....	William Carne.....	Assault and robbery, garotting.	3 floggings of 25 lashes each			
J.L. ....		Nil .....	7 " " .....	John Lane .....	Attempted rape .....	2 floggings of 18 lashes each. *			
F.C. ....	11	Suspected person, vagrancy, drunkenness 9.	7 " " .....	Francis Campbell ...	" .....	18 lashes.			
M.M'K. ....	3	Vagrancy .....	7 " " .....	Michael M'Kay .....	" .....	18 "			
T.I. ....	1	Stealing from a dwelling ...	5 " " .....	Thomas Irvine.....	Indecent assault .....	20 "			
R.B. ....		Nil .....	96 hours imprisonment ...	Robert Brown .....	Assault .....	12 "			
F.S. ....	1	Indecent assault on a female child under the age of 12 years.	5 years penal servitude...	Francis Scanlon .....	Indecent assault .....	12 "			
T.M'G. ....		Nil .....	48 hours imprisonment ...	Thomas M'Garry ...	Indecent exposure of person.	16 "			
T.L. ....		" .....	96 " " .....	Thomas Lynch .....	" .....	20 "			
S.L. ....		" .....	48 " " .....	Samuel Lillycrop† ...	Obscene language .....	20 "			
I.S. ....	3	Vagrancy .....	5 years penal servitude...	Nil .....	Nil .....	Nil .....			
F.D. ....		Nil .....	3 years hard labour .....						
J.S. ....	4	illegally on premises 2, drunkenness 2.	5 years penal servitude...						
T.M. ....		Nil .....	2 years and 8 months hard labour.						
S.H. ....	5	Vagrancy .....	4 months hard labour ...						
W.H. ....		Nil .....	2 years hard labour .....						
H.P. ....		" .....	18 months hard labour ...						
J.R. ....	21	Larceny 1, drunkenness 20...	3 years hard labour .....						
F.G. ....		Nil .....	2 " " .....						
M.H. ....	1	Assault .....	3 months hard labour ...						
L.L. ....		Nil .....	15 " " .....						
G.S. ....	3	Threatening, horse-stealing, attempted rape.	4 years hard labour .....						
J.M. ....	5	Stealing from the person 1, larceny 3, assault 1.	12 months hard labour ...						
A.N.N. ....		Nil .....	12 " " .....						
A.P. ....	2	Larceny .....	15 " " .....						
A.W. ....	12	Vagrancy 6, drunkenness 6..	6 " " .....						
T.C. ....		Nil .....	6 " " .....						
R.D. ....		" .....	3 " " .....						
W.L.S. ....		" .....	2 years and 11 months hard labour.						
A.M. ....		" .....	3 months hard labour ...						
W.J. ....	28	Manslaughter, false pretences, assault 8, breaches of Transit by-laws.	2 years hard labour .....						
R.H. ....	5	Assault and robbery, mail robbery, obscene language, larceny, 2.	7 years penal servitude...						
C.E. ....	3	Horse-stealing, forgery, having stolen property.	6 " " .....						
E.O.B. ....	29	Larceny 3, assault 8, vagrancy 18.	7 " " .....						
J.L. ....		Nil .....	12 months hard labour ...						
C.D. ....	4	Manslaughter, receiving, vagrancy 2.	15 " " .....						
J.D. ....	10	Larceny 9, assault & robbery	21 months hard labour ...						
T.M.O. ....		Nil .....	2 months imprisonment..						
T.J. ....		" .....	18 months hard labour ...						
G.C. ....		" .....	3 years hard labour .....						
J.W. ....	2	Forgery and uttering, uttering.	5 " " .....						

\* The second flogging has since been reduced.

† This prisoner received 12 lashes; the remainder remitted by Visiting Surgeon.

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	No.	Previous Convictions.				
J.Q.		Nil	2 years hard labour			
R.R.		"	Death, commuted to life			
F.D.C.A.		"	2 years imprisonment			
C.J.M.		"	12 months imprisonment			
C.L., alias F.B.		"	4 years roads			
J.M'D.		"	2 years imprisonment			
D. (Aboriginal)		"	Bound over to appear when called upon.			
J.L.	1	False pretences	18 months hard labour			
T.K.		Nil	12 " " "			
W.D.		"	3 years hard labour			
T.B.	1	Indecent language	8 " " "			
P.E.P.		Nil	3 " " "			
E.P.		"	2 " " "			
R.S.		"	18 months hard labour	Nil	Nil	Nil
J.W.		"	3 years hard labour			
A.H.		"	6 months hard labour			
T.O.		"	2 years hard labour			
J.C.	2	Obscene language	2 " " "			
F.H.		Nil	4 years imprisonment			
T.P.	3	Larceny, horse-stealing, tampering with Crown witness.	6 months hard labour			
C.D.		Nil	5 years roads			
P.R.		"	18 months hard labour			
W.S.		"	3 years hard labour			
W.W.S.		"	5 years roads			
J.G.		"	6 months hard labour			
J.B.		"	1 " " "			
W.J.		"	3 years hard labour	Frederick M'Dermott	Indecent assault	20 lashes.
F.M'D.		"	5 years roads			
J.C.		"	1 month hard labour			
A.W.		"	7 days imprisonment			
J.M.		"	3 months hard labour			
H.S.		"	6 " " "			
F.G.H.	2	Forgery and uttering, false pretences.	5 years penal servitude			
E.H.		Nil	4 years light labour			
J.P.		"	7 years hard labour			
C.F.		"	4 " " "			
E.F.		"	17 months hard labour			
J.T.		"	2 years hard labour			
A.H.		"	11 months hard labour			
J.E.M'N.		"	9 " " "			
J.W.	1	Unlawful possession of a horse	2 years hard labour			
D.C.		Nil	12 months hard labour			
F.P.		"	18 " " "			
J.D.		"	3 " " "			
R.T.		"	3 " " "			
G.A.W.	1	Larceny	1 week imprisonment			
W.G.		Nil	2 months hard labour			
G.P.		"	4 days imprisonment			
H.G.		"	12 months hard labour			
M.F.		"	Fined £5, or imprisonment till fine paid.			
A.P.	1	Stealing	3 years hard labour			
G.A.	1	Unfit to be at large	12 months hard labour			
S.D.		Nil	5 " " "			
C.B.	4	Drunkenness, obscene language, riotous conduct, assaulting police.	3 years hard labour	Nil	Nil	Nil
C.L.	3	Stealing	12 months hard labour			
P.R.		Nil	12 " " "			
W.T.		"	2 years hard labour			
L.D.		"	2 " " "			
P.C.		"	2 " " "			
T.S.		"	Fined £5, or 3 months imprisonment.			
W.P.		"	Fined £5			
I.I.		"	1 month imprisonment			
W.F.		"	To be imprisoned till rising of the Court.			
R.M.B.	1	Larceny	10 years penal servitude			
E.W.		Nil	10 " " "			
N.I.		"	3 " " "			
H.B.		"	3 months hard labour			
J.R.	1	Horse-stealing	3 years penal servitude			
J.T.F.		Nil	1 year hard labour			
W.B.		"	3 months imprisonment			
A.F.		"	6 years roads			
M.W.		"	6 months hard labour			
G.B.V.		"	5 years roads			
W.D.		"	3 months imprisonment			
P.W.		"	2 years hard labour			
D.M'C.		"	2 " " "			
D.H.H.G.		"	5 hours imprisonment			
P.W.		"	3 months hard labour			
N.P.		"	3 " " "			

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	No.	Previous Convictions.							
J.F. ....	Nil		3 years hard labour	Nil	Nil	Nil			
J.M. ....	"		3 " "						
A.T. ....	"		3 " "						
J.C. ....	"		3 months hard labour						
L.I. ....	"		3 " "						
J.D. ....	"		2½ years hard labour						
P.H. ....	"		6 months hard labour						
D. alias I.T. ....	"		5 " "						
I.G. ....	"		2 " "						
W.C. ....	"		10 " "						
A.W.G. ....	"		5 years penal servitude						
W.W. ....	"		12 months hard labour				Arthur William Green	Attempt at bestiality...	20 lashes (remitted).
J.L. ....	8	Horse-stealing, false pretences 2, perjury, receiving, forgery 3.	2½ years hard labour						
W.J.M. ....	Nil		10 months hard labour				William Wooten	Indecent assault	15 lashes.
J.H. ....	3	Larceny	1 year hard labour						
T.L. ....	7	Larceny 6, vagrancy 1	6 months hard labour						
E.M.C. ....	23	Drunkenness and riotous behaviour.	10 " "						
J.C. ....	5	Larceny 1, obscene language 4	2 years hard labour						
E.R. ....	Nil		7 months hard labour						
J.B. ....	1	Stealing from the person	2 years hard labour						
G.B. ....	Nil		2 " "						
F.B. ....	2	Larceny	18 months hard labour						
H.L. ....	1	"	1 year hard labour						
H.S. ....	Nil		3 years hard labour						
H.B. ....	9	Larceny 8, breaking and entering 1.	5 years roads						
W.H. ....	Nil		1 year hard labour						
W.M. ....	3	Attempted sodomy 2, vagrancy 1.	1 " "						
S.C. ....	Nil		1 " "						
O.D. ....	"		3 years hard labour						
G.H.S. ....	1	Receiving	5 years roads						
J.C. ....	2	Forgery, larceny	5 " "						
H.R. ....	Nil		9 months hard labour						
O.M. ....	"		18 " "						
H.V. ....	"		2 years hard labour						
W.B. ....	"		4 months hard labour						
J.H. ....	16	Stealing from the person 1, larceny 1, assault, obscene language, and drunkenness	4 years hard labour						
S.K. ....	Nil		5 years roads	Nil	Nil	Nil			
J.K. ....	"		5 " "						
R.N.C. ....	"		12 months hard labour						
C.S. ....	"		2 " "						
J.S. ....	"		3 years hard labour						
T.V. ....	"		9 months hard labour						
J.S. ....	3	Forgery, false pretences, drunkenness.	3 years hard labour						
C.V. ....	Nil		3 " "						
J.D. ....	4	Larceny 4, stealing from a dwelling 1.	4 " "						
G.B. ....	1	Larceny	18 months hard labour						
J.W. ....	2	"	18 " "						
E.L. ....	1	Common prostitute	5 years hard labour						
W.F. ....	Nil		2 " "						
J.C. ....	"		2 " "						
T.O.L. ....	"		2 months imprisonment.						
G.S. ....	"		3 months hard labour						
F.D. ....	"		5 years roads						
D.S. ....	"		12 " "						
S.E. ....	"		12 " "						
J.R. ....	"		18 months hard labour						
W.E. ....	"		7 years roads						
I.A.H. ....	"		18 months hard labour						
J.L. ....	5	Larceny	4 years hard labour						
J.M.K. ....	1	"	12 months hard labour						
F.I. ....	1	"	12 " "						
E.S. ....	6	Drunkenness and riotous behaviour.	1 year hard labour						
C.M. ....	Nil		1 " "	5 years penal servitude.					
E.O.B. ....	4	Indecent language 2, assault 1, steal from the person.							
M.L. ....	61	Stealing from the person 2, larceny 4, vagrancy and drunkenness 5.	12 months light labour						
W.D. ....	Nil		6 months hard labour	J					
E.M. ....	12	Assault 2, drunkenness 10	3 months imprisonment.						
J.H.S. ....	2	False pretences.	3 years hard labour						
W.L. ....	1	Obscene language	6 months hard labour						
W.E. ....	Nil		1 month imprisonment.						
H.J.R. ....	"		12 months hard labour						
C.K. ....	10	False pretences 1, assault 2, larceny 1, drunkenness 6	3 years hard labour						

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	No.	Previous Convictions.							
J.R.		Nil	6 months hard labour	} Nil	} Nil	} Nil			
E.W.		"	1 week imprisonment						
G.L.M'D.	1	Uttering forged notes	10 years roads						
R.W.		Drunkenness	7 days imprisonment						
J.G.		Nil	5 years penal servitude						
M.A.M.		"	3 years light labour						
M.O'S.		"	3 years hard labour						
W.P.		"	5 years penal servitude						
D.M'C.		"	3 years hard labour						
G.C.		"	7 years penal servitude						
T.H.	2	False pretences, stealing	2 years hard labour						
J.S.		Nil	12 months hard labour						
W.J.		"	12 " "						
A.T.		"	12 " "						
T.A.		"	3 years hard labour						
P.T.		"	3 " "						
J.M.C.		"	To appear when called upon.						
W.H.H.R.		"	3 years hard labour						
W.M.		"	12 months hard labour						
F.C.		"	3 years hard labour						
A.L.		"	3 " "						
H.H.		"	12 months hard labour						
F.R.		"	18 months imprisonment						
B.C.		"	12 months hard labour						
W.C.J.		"	2 years hard labour						
S.B.S.		"	2 " "						
G.C.		"	3 " "						
M.C.		"	5 years penal servitude						
M.L.K.	1	Stealing	3 years light labour				} Nil	} Nil	} Nil
E.R.		Nil	4 " "						
M.S.		"	2 months imprisonment						
W.F.	3	False pretences	5 years penal servitude						
J.K.		Nil	3 years hard labour						
D.C.		"	3 " "						
F.C.		"	14 months hard labour						
W.L.		"	2 months hard labour						
J.L.	1	Illegally using a horse	2 years hard labour						
H.S.		Nil	2 " "						
G.C.		"	3 " "						
T.W.		"	2 " "						
E.D.	7	Breaking a window, threatening language, damaging property, obscene language, false pretences, larceny, stealing four bottles of porter.	5 years penal servitude						
J.W.S.		Nil	12 months hard labour						
H.M.		"	3 years hard labour						
J.G.		"	Death (commuted to 5 years roads).						
F.W.		"	" " "						
M.K.		"	12 months hard labour						
C.W.		"	3 years hard labour						
P.F.		"	10 years penal servitude						
T.C.		"	12 months imprisonment						
J.C.		"	12 " "						
J.B.		"	2 years imprisonment						
A.L., alias H.		"	7 years penal servitude						
A.L., alias J.G.		"	10 " "						
J.W.L.		"	3 years hard labour	} Joseph William Layton.	} Indecent assault	} 2 floggings of 25 lashes each.*			
J.M.B.		"	9 months hard labour						
C.C.		"	2 months imprisonment						
J.Q.		"	12 " "						
J.A.		"	12 months hard labour						
H.E.C.		"	12 " "						
D.W.		"	6 " "						
A.W.		"	6 " "						
J.M.		"	2 years hard labour						
C.D.		"	4 months hard labour						
T.F.		"	9 " "						
F.D.W.		"	5 years penal servitude						
J.B.		"	3 years light labour						
J.R.		"	12 months light labour						
W.D.		"	12 " "						
H.C.		"	2 years hard labour						
H.H.		"	12 months hard labour						
J.C.		"	10 days hard labour						
R.C.	1	Assault on his father	5 years roads	Ah Chong	Attempted sodomy	50 lashes (remitted.)			
A.C.		Nil	1 year hard labour	} Nil	} Nil	} Nil			
J.M.		"	2 years hard labour						

\* The first flogging has been remitted.

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	No.	Previous Convictions.				
T.A.B. ....		Nil .....	1 year hard labour .....			
L.D. ....		„ .....	Imprisonment till end of sessions.			
T.T. ....	7	Carrying loaded firearms in the street, breaking, entering, and stealing, larceny, 5.	4½ years penal servitude			
J.F.B. ....	1	Drunkenness .....	3 months imprisonment.			
P.T. ....	8	Breaking, entering, and stealing 1, obscene language 2, larceny 5.	3 years hard labour .....			
J.H. ....		Nil .....	2 „ „ .....			
S.M. ....		„ .....	6 weeks imprisonment ..			
J.M. ....		„ .....	9 months hard labour ...			
H.C. ....		„ .....	3 years hard labour .....			
W.H. ....	3	Stealing from the person, receiving—suspected person.	7 years penal servitude			
R.M.E. ....		Nil .....	8 „ „ .....			
O.B. ....		„ .....	2 years and 11 months hard labour.			
T.I. ....		„ .....	3 years hard labour .....			
K.L.T. ....		„ .....	3 „ „ .....			
T.C. ....		„ .....	7 years penal servitude..			
D.B. ....		„ .....	5 „ „ .....			
E.M.C. ....		„ .....	3 years hard labour .....			
H.C. ....		„ .....	2 „ „ .....			
H.H. ....	3	False pretences, forgery, larceny.	5 years penal servitude..			
C.C. ....	4	Drunkenness 3, having stolen property 1.	5 „ „ .....			
H.B. ....		Nil .....	12 months hard labour ...			
J.B. ....	6	Larceny 4, vagrancy 1, having stolen property.	3 years hard labour .....			
J.W. ....		Nil .....	12 months hard labour ...			
J.M. ....		„ .....	3 years hard labour .....			
H.K. ....	1	Common assault .....	3 „ „ .....			
J.H. ....	13	House - breaking, picking pockets 2, larceny 5, illegally on premises, suspected person 2, having stolen property 2.	7 years penal servitude..			
M.D. ....	3	Larceny 1, drunk and obscene language 2.	12 months light labour ...			
T.Y. ....	5	Assault 3, drunkenness 2 ...	5 years penal servitude..			
J.F.H. ....	2	Larceny .....	5 years roads .....			
M.B. ....		Nil .....	1 month imprisonment..			
J.H.F. ....		„ .....	3 years hard labour .....			
M.L. ....	8	Larceny 1, assault 2, illegally removing furniture 1, drunk and obscene language 4.	18 months hard labour ...			
E.D. ....		Nil .....	2 years hard labour .....			
T.I. ....		„ .....	3 „ „ .....			
A.E.P. ....		„ .....	3 „ „ .....			
J.D. ....	3	Larceny .....	3 „ „ .....			
R.M. ....	3	Forgery, bigamy, larceny ...	2 „ „ .....			
W.M.C. ....	3	Drunkenness and riotous behaviour.	3 „ „ .....			
F.A. ....		Nil .....	1 month imprisonment..			
A.C. ....		„ .....	1 year hard labour .....			
M.F. ....	2	Drunkenness 1, indecent behaviour 1.	20 months hard labour ...			
J.D. ....		Nil .....	1 month imprisonment..			
C.H. ....		„ .....	2 years hard labour .....			
J.C. ....		„ .....	2 years and 11 months hard labour.			
J.B. ....		„ .....	3 years hard labour .....			
G.E.F. ....		„ .....	3 „ „ .....			
F.W.A. ....		„ .....	12 months hard labour ...			
E.M.H. ....	16	Larceny 1, drunkenness and obscene language 15.	2 years light labour .....			
J.S. ....		Nil .....	9 months hard labour ...			
M.G. ....		„ .....	9 „ „ .....			
H.A. ....	2	Larceny 1, drunkenness 1...	2 years hard labour .....			
J.D. ....		Nil .....	1 year hard labour .....			
T.B. ....	9	Assault 4, drunkenness 4, riotous 1.	3 years hard labour (1st 6 months in irons).			
J.W. ....	1	Obscene language .....	6 months hard labour ...			
J.B. ....	3	Stealing from the person, riotous, obscene language.	5 years roads .....			
E.N. ....	2	Larceny, drunkenness .....	6 weeks imprisonment ...			
C.P. ....	6	Assault 4, obscene language 2.	2½ years hard labour.....			
A.I. ....	6	Larceny .....	5 years hard labour .....			
F.G. ....		Nil .....	12 months hard labour ...			

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	No.	Previous Convictions.				
J.Y.		Nil	1 year hard labour			
T.A.	1	Drunkenness	2 months imprisonment			
T.B.	5	Obscene language	2 years hard labour			
G.L.		Nil	12 months hard labour			
G.W.		"	7 years penal servitude			
I.S.	5	Having burglars' implements by night 2, larceny 2, illegally on premises 1.	7 " " "			
W.H.H.			5 years hard labour			
A.R.	1	Uttering base coin	3 " " "			
R.M.		Nil	3 " " "			
P.C.		"	3 months imprisonment			
J.D.	1	Indecent assault	6 months hard labour			
A.G.	1	Indecent exposure	10 years penal servitude			
S.M.	1	Riotous behaviour	1 year hard labour			
W.P.		Nil	3 years hard labour			
W.C.	28	Stealing from person, inflicting grievous bodily harm, larceny 2, assault 2, drunkenness and obscene language 22.	7 years penal servitude			
W.B.	1	False pretences	10 " " "			
T.H.	1	Larceny	5 " " "			
H.M.	3	"	5 " " "			
J.L.K.		Nil	12 months hard labour			
I.I.K.		"	18 " " "			
M.A.S.		"	1 year hard labour			
J.M.	18	Stealing from person, assault, larceny 6, drunkenness and obscene language 10.	5 years penal servitude			
E.W.	7	Stealing from person 2, vagrancy 5.	12 months hard labour			
J.D.		Nil	5 years penal servitude			
J.B.		"	2 years and 6 months hard labour			
A.F.		"	2 years hard labour			
E.M.B.	7	Common prostitute 2, stealing from the person, drunkenness 4.	3 " " "			
E.M.	5	Assault 2, vagrancy 3	18 months hard labour			
W.B.	2	Burglary, stealing from person.	3 years hard labour			
D.T.		Nil	4 months hard labour			
R.A.	10	Larceny 3, having stolen property 2, drunk and vagrancy 5.	7 years penal servitude	Nil	Nil	Nil
M.A.H.	23	Assault 2, larceny 1, drunk and vagrancy 20.	18 months hard labour			
T.C.		Nil	1 year hard labour			
C.T.M.		"	5 years penal servitude			
J.H.		"	5 " " "			
G.S.		"	7 " " "			
W.B.		"	3 years hard labour			
J.D.		"	3 " " "			
T.B.	4	Burglary 2, larceny 1, having stolen property 1.	7 years penal servitude			
G.W.		Nil	18 months imprisonment			
J.C.		"	2 years hard labour			
W.G.	4	Larceny 2, receiving 1, horse stealing 1.	5 years penal servitude			
W.J.E.		Nil	3 years hard labour			
F.M.		"	2 " " "			
S.F.	1	Profane language	12 months hard labour			
E.H.S.	1	Manslaughter	2 years hard labour			
R.H.		Nil	4 years penal servitude			
C.I.		"	3 " " "			
A.S.		"	24 hours imprisonment			
J.G.B.		"	1 year hard labour			
J.D.		"	5 years penal servitude			
E.P.		Nil	12 months hard labour			
I.W.	5	Garotting, drunkenness, illegally on premises, larceny 2.	12 years penal servitude			
W.H.N.		Nil	2 years hard labour			
S.A.P.		"	5 years penal servitude			
A.H.		"	5 " " "			
C.M.	4	Forgery and uttering 2, larceny, vagrancy.	3 years hard labour			
E.W.		Nil	12 months hard labour			
A.M.L.		"	3 " " "			
W.H.	6	False pretences	5 years penal servitude			
I.B.	7	Uttering a forgery, burglary, larceny, assault 4.	5 " " "			
J.W.	3	False pretences	5 " " "			
R.C.	3	Assault, riotous behaviour 2	18 months hard labour			
A.W.	1	Embezzlement	3 years penal servitude			
H.F.M.		Nil	3 " " "			

The names (initials only) of all Prisoners convicted of indictable offences since the initiation of the Criminal Law Consolidation Act.	The number and nature of previous Convictions against each.		Sentences passed on Prisoners.	Names of all Prisoners sentenced to Corporal Punishment during such period.	The offence for which they received such punishment.	The number of lashes in each case.
	No.	Previous Convictions.				
L.G.		Nil	4 years penal servitude			
R.B.	8	Stealing in a dwelling 2, feloniously wounding, larceny 3, forgery and uttering, receiving.	7 " "			
W.B.		Nil	18 months hard labour			
G.T.		"	12 " "			
W.I.H.		"	3 years hard labour			
T.N.C.		"	12 months hard labour			
W.I.S.		"	5 years penal servitude			
A.B.		"	7 years roads			
J.C.	1	Larceny	3 years hard labour			
G.E.D.	1	Illegally pawning	2 " "			
M.E.C.		Nil	7 years penal servitude			
J.S.		"	7 " "			
P.C.	1	Indecently assaulting a child	5 " "			
A.D.		Nil	Death recorded			
C.A.	16	Larceny 13, having stolen property 2, destroying fruit-trees.	5 years penal servitude			
J.J.		Nil	1 year hard labour			
W.R.	10	Larceny 3, suspected person, drunkenness 6.	Death			
J.B.D.		Nil	4 years imprisonment			
J.S.		"	1 year imprisonment			
T.G.		"	2 years imprisonment			
P.L.	3	Larceny, having stolen property, found by night with housebreaking implements.	5 years penal servitude			
P.B.	7	Drunkenness	5 " "	Nil	Nil	Nil
W.J.H.	1	False pretences	5 " "			
T.D.		Nil	1 year hard labour			
P.L.	1	Illegally using a horse	7 years penal servitude			
W.R.	9	Larceny, drunkenness 6, vagrancy 2.	7 " "			
W.L.D.		Nil	3 years hard labour			
M.D.	6	Cutting and wounding, larceny 2, vagrancy.	7 years penal servitude			
D.C.	31	Vagrancy 16, assault 14, stealing from a dwelling 1	7 " "			
S.C.	10	Stealing from the person 2, vagrancy 8.	3 years hard labour			
J.S.	1	Playing "Monte"	2 " "			
G.K.		Nil	12 months hard labour			
W.E.S.	1	False pretences	5 years penal servitude			
T.W.	29	Burglary, larceny 7, assault 2, vagrancy 11, drunkenness 7.	14 " "			
M.B.	7	Stealing from the person, obscene language 6.	5 " "			
G.A.	4	Receiving	5 " "			
H.E.C.	1	False pretences	18 months hard labour			
M.J.M'K.		Nil	2 years hard labour			
J.T.		"	12 months hard labour			
J.W.		"	4 years penal servitude			
W.C.	6	Stealing from the person, vagrancy 5.	12 months hard labour			
G.M.	2	Vagrancy	2 years hard labour			
J.F.		Nil	5 years penal servitude			
F.M.		"	48 hours imprisonment	Frederick Mildwater	Indecent language	24 lashes.
G.M.		"	96 " "	George Mulholland	Unprovoked assault in company.	25 "
J.O'B.		"	96 " "	James O'Brien	" " "	25 "
J.D.		"	48 " "	James Dean	Indecent behaviour	15 "
S.P.		"	48 " "	Solomon Pierce	Wilfully and obscenely exposing his person.	20 "
W.H.		"	96 " "	William Hampson	" " "	15 "
F.G.		"	48 " "	Francis Groom	" " "	15 "
G.R.		"	48 " "	George Rosevear	" " "	*15 "
J.M.		"	96 " "	James Magner	Unprovoked assault in company.	25 "
B.G. (aboriginal)		"	96 " "	"Black George"	Indecent assault	20 "

\* The flogging in this case was not carried out.

HAROLD MACLEAN,  
Comptroller-General of Prisons.



1883-4.

## LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

## NEW SOUTH WALES.

## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MESSRS. BRETNALL BROTHERS AND THE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 16 September, 1884.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 5th August, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all correspondence between Messrs. Bretnall Brothers and the Department of Justice, and all correspondence relating to that subject between the Department of Justice, the Prothonotary, and His Honor the Chief Justice.”

*(Mr. Fremlin.)*

## SCHEDULE.

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## ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

No. 1.

Messrs. Bretnall Brothers to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Trade Protective Institute, Temple Court, King-street, Sydney, 10 May, 1884.

For some years past we have been in the habit of searching the records of the Supreme Court for particulars of bills of sale registered and writs issued, paying therefor for each search the fees provided for by law. The particulars of such searches we convey to our subscribers, who embrace nearly all the leading business men of the Colony, as a protection to them in their trade transactions against giving credit to unworthy persons and as a source of information.

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court has yesterday refused us the right of continuing to make such searches, informing us that he can only allow searches to be made upon the party searching giving the name of the person he wishes to search against. As we wish to search for all bills of sale and writs issued day by day we are thus practically debarred from searching at all, and the mercantile community are deprived from having the information which we have hitherto conveyed to them, and which is universally acknowledged to be of the highest necessity to them.

We would beg to point out that in England, the other Colonies, and, as far as we know, the civilized world, circulars similar to ours, for the protection of trade, are issued, and the right of making searches of the records never refused.

We would further respectfully point out that as far as fees are concerned we have always paid in cash the fees demanded of us, paying for each individual search, and that we do not ask any concession or privilege that is not granted to the general public.

As this is a matter of extreme urgency to the mercantile community we would beg of you that you would accord it your earliest consideration, and grant to us the right of continuing to obtain the desired information as we have hitherto done.

We have, &c.,

BRETNALL BROTHERS.

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for favour of report.—H.E.C., 10 May, 1884. B.C., 19 May, 1884.—W. E. PLUNKETT. Received, 21/5/84.—F.C.

No. 2.

The Prothonotary to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Supreme Court, Sydney, 21 May, 1884.

By the direction of His Honor the Chief Justice I do myself the honor to return you the enclosed letter of Messrs. Bretnall Brothers without report, with a letter from myself to His Honor in reference to my reporting thereon, and His Honor's minute thereto appended.

I have, &c.,

FRED. CHAPMAN,

Prothonotary.

[Enclosure.]

Sir,

Supreme Court, Sydney, 21 May, 1884.

I have the honor to request that you will lay the enclosed letter before His Honor the Chief Justice, and obtain his instructions as to the course of action which I am to pursue in the matter.

I have, &c.,

FRED. CHAPMAN,

Prothonotary.

W. J. Martin, Esq., Chief Justice's Associate.

Return the letter and minute by my direction to the Minister for Justice without report, on the ground that the calling for the information in question is an interference with an officer of the Court, in a matter over which the Court alone has jurisdiction.—J.M., C.J., 21 May, 1884.

No. 3.

Minute of Minister of Justice.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 9 June, 1884.

I HAVE read the minute of the Chief Justice of May 21, in which he directs the Prothonotary to return Messrs. Bretnall Brothers' letter of May 10 with my minute thereon "without report, on the ground that the calling for the information in question is an interference with an officer of the Court, in a matter over which the Court alone has jurisdiction," and I cannot coincide with the views so expressed.

The position assumed by the Chief Justice appears to me to be tantamount to absolutely withdrawing an officer appointed by the Governor and Executive Council from their constitutional control, and making him altogether independent of them, a position to which I, as a Minister of the Crown, responsible to Parliament for the due administration of the Public Department in my charge, cannot give my assent.

That officer having been appointed under the advice of Ministers, the responsibility to Parliament, arising out of that appointment, rested with them, and they continue to be so responsible for his proper conduct and the efficient discharge of his duties whilst he continues to hold his office. If then he is to be completely withdrawn from Ministerial inquiry and control, and sheltered behind the Judges of the Supreme Court, the responsibility of Ministers becomes a mockery, for it may be that upon a question of that officer's efficient and rightful discharge of duty arising, the Judges may differ from Ministers as to the merits of the

case

Messrs. Bretnall  
Brothers' letter  
(See No. 1)

For enclosure  
See No. 1.

case and the course to be pursued, and if Ministers are then to have no voice, except by the indulgence of the Judges, the official supervision naturally arising out of Ministerial responsibility is unfairly and illegally intercepted.

The Judges are by statute law secured in their offices with a certain independence of Ministers, and I readily recognize the force and merit of the general constitutional principle that the interference by the Executive with the judicial authorities in the exercise of their judicial discretion would be highly perilous to the well-being of the community.

I cannot see, however, that in this instance there has been any violation of those canons that should regulate the relations between the Executive and Judicial Departments of the country, in my asking the Prothonotary to furnish the report in question. It having been officially brought under my notice that a practice which had long prevailed in his office, as to searching for particulars of Supreme Court writs, had been discontinued, and as it was alleged to the great inconvenience of an important section of the community, I, as the Minister at the head of the Department, of which the Prothonotary is an officer, and with the view of ascertaining whether there was any substantial ground for complaint, called upon him for a report, which, as before stated, acting upon the instructions of the Chief Justice, he has failed to furnish, and I have now to renew my request for that report.

It may not be out of place to add that it has always been the practice of this Department to officially communicate direct with the Prothonotary upon matters relating to his office, and that as to the report asked for, I had personally intimated to gentlemen who had interviewed me upon the subject of Bretnall Brothers' letter, that I should probably consider it my duty to refer the whole matter to the Judges before any directions were given to the Prothonotary as to the future practice of searching for particulars of writs, but in the meantime I desire to be informed of the causes that led to the changes complained of.

H.E.C.

The Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, B.C., 11 June, 1884.—W. E. PLUNKETT.

## No. 4.

## The Prothonotary to The Chief Justice's Associate.

Sir,

Supreme Court, Sydney, 13 June, 1884.

I have the honor to request that you will lay the enclosed minute before His Honor the Chief Justice, and obtain his instructions as to the course of action which I am to pursue in the matter. For enclosure  
see No. 3.

I have, &amp;c.,

FRED. CHAPMAN,

Prothonotary.

Return this minute to the Minister for Justice in blank cover, the matter having been dealt with in a letter from the Judges to the Colonial Secretary.—J.M., C.J., 19 June, 1884. Returned 19 June,  
1884.

## No. 5.

## The Chief Justice to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Supreme Court, Sydney, 17 June, 1884.

In the early part of last month the Prothonotary informed me that certain persons, professing to act on behalf of what was called a Trade Protection Association, had been in the habit of procuring, by means of searches made each day in the Supreme Court Office, the particulars of all summonses issued, and publishing weekly a printed list of such summonses for the information of the members of the association in question. He at the same time expressed a doubt whether he ought to permit these searches to be made in this manner by strangers to the actions not acting for any of the parties to them. He further informed me that his attention had been directed to this matter by his having heard that in a recent action the plaintiff, in proof of defendant's malice, gave evidence to the fact that such defendant had issued a writ against him without any cause for the sole purpose of getting the notice of the writ inserted in the Association's circular.

As evidence of the object with which these searches were made, he placed before me one of the weekly statements in question, which among other things sets forth the names of all the persons against whom summonses had been issued and the amounts for which they were sued. I was of opinion that the publication of this list, seeing that the issue of a writ is an *ex parte* proceeding, the propriety of which is to be afterwards determined, was an improper proceeding, and that the parties concerned in it ought not to be afforded the facilities which they appeared to have enjoyed by making a general search in the way described, and I told the Prothonotary that in future he ought not to allow any *præcipe* of a writ of summons to be searched for unless the name of the defendant or the number of the writ were mentioned. The Prothonotary acted on this instruction, and very shortly afterwards I was waited on by an agent or secretary of the Association, who complained to me of the course which the Prothonotary had adopted, and informed me that general searches for writs were permitted in other countries, and that he could produce circulars in proof of such statement.

On my expressing a wish to see such circulars he came the following day with lists issued in America, Victoria, Queensland, and London; but in no one of them was there contained any statement of summonses issued. However, it appeared that in Victoria the particulars of all writs of summonses were obtained and registered in a book for reference, but not published by circular as in Sydney.

I told him that I would think the matter over again, but that my opinion was decidedly against the publication of this list of writs of summons or the searching for them in the way desired. A week or so after this interview—on the 21st May—the Prothonotary placed before me the letter and minute annexed hereto, and asked for instructions as to the course of action which he ought to pursue. Immediately on the perusal of this letter and minute, I wrote on the Prothonotary's letter to my associate asking for these instructions, a minute in these terms:—"Return the letter and minute by my direction For annexure  
see No. 1.

direction to the Minister for Justice without report on the ground that the calling for the information in question is an interference with an officer of the Court, in a matter over which the Court alone has jurisdiction." On the same day, the 21st May, the Prothonotary by letter communicated my directions to the Under Secretary of Justice, and on the 13th instant, twenty-three days afterwards, the Prothonotary received a minute, dated the 9th of June, which immediately upon its receipt he placed before me with a request for instructions as to the course of action which he ought to pursue in the matter. A copy of this minute is sent herewith.

See No. 3.

On receipt of this minute I at once called a meeting of the Judges to take it into consideration, and we all met yesterday morning for that purpose. I stated to their Honors the foregoing matters, and they all agreed with me in the opinion that the publication of the list of summonses as already described was an improper proceeding, and they approved of the direction given by me to the Prothonotary in reference to searches in future.

I have gone into this detailed statement not for the purpose of upholding the correctness of the course taken by the Prothonotary under my advice and direction and approved by my brother Judges, but in order that you and your colleagues in the Ministry may know how the very important question involved in the minute of the Minister for Justice has arisen. That question broadly stated is neither more or less than whether the Minister for Justice is to exercise any control, direct or indirect, over the Supreme Court or any of its officers in the administration of justice. That Minister in his minute lays down the proposition that he and his colleagues are responsible for the proper conduct of the Prothonotary and the efficient discharge of his duties. "If," he says, "he is to be completely withdrawn from Ministerial inquiry and control, and sheltered behind the Judges of the Supreme Court, the responsibility of Ministers becomes a mockery, for it may be that upon a question of that officer's efficient and rightful discharge of duty arising, the Judges may differ from Ministers as to the merits of the case and the course to be pursued, and if Ministers are then to have no voice, except by the indulgence of the Judges, the official supervision naturally arising out of Ministerial responsibility is unfairly and illogically intercepted."

It is difficult to conceive by what means the Minister for Justice has fallen into so great an error as to suppose that he or anybody but the Supreme Court itself has any power whatever to determine upon the "efficient and rightful discharge of duty" of any officer of the Court while engaged in connection with the administration of justice.

In this Colony, as in the mother country, the Government (using the term in its largest sense) is committed to three separate and distinct authorities,—the Executive, Legislative, and the judicial, each of these authorities is entirely independent of the others.

To the Executive is entrusted among other things the carrying out of the laws, to the Legislative the exclusive power of making those laws, and to the judicial the equally exclusive power to interpret and enforce them. Every power necessary to enable the legislative bodies to exercise these functions they most unquestionably possess. So also every power necessary to enable the Judges to carry their authority into effect belongs without doubt to them likewise. In the actions and suits submitted to the Court for its decision many preliminary proceedings are taken by and before its officers prior to the hearing, and many other proceedings are taken by and before such officers after the hearing also.

The mode in which those proceedings are to be taken, the conduct of the officers in reference to them, the duties which those officers are to perform, are things necessarily within the control of the Court only.

The papers filed in a suit of whatever nature they may be are and must of necessity be under the sole and exclusive control of the Court itself in all respects whatever. Concede to a Minister the right to direct an officer of the Court as to his conduct touching any of these papers, then the power of the Court as an independent and supreme tribunal is at once destroyed.

If the Minister can interfere with the officers of the Court in one matter in a pending suit he can interfere with equal reason in all. This of course cannot for a moment be permitted. The Judges are not, as the Minister for Justice says, secured in their offices with a certain "independence of Ministers," if by that is meant a qualified independence. Then independence of Ministers is absolute and unconditional, and any interference by the Executive with them in the exercise of their judicial discretion is not merely "perilous," as the Minister admits, but it is a thing which cannot by any possibility be permitted to occur.

This freedom from Ministerial interference depends in no way upon the opinion of the Ministers as to its propriety, but it is secured absolutely by the law which controls the Minister as well as all other persons.

The Minister for Justice speaks of the "canons," which he supposes "regulate the relations between the Executive and Judicial departments of the country," and he contends that he is acting within those "canons" in treating the Prothonotary as an officer in his Department, and so completely in all respects under his orders as to warrant him in calling in question, with a view to overriding if he thinks fit, the directions of the Chief Justice in the matter of searching for judicial papers filed in the office of the Supreme Court. It is needless to say that this exclusive power of the Supreme Court in all matters concerning the administration of justice regularly brought before it, either by papers filed in its office or by motions before the Court or any of the Judges, depends not upon "canons" but upon positive law, which leaves no opening for the Minister to interfere as he is seeking to do in the present instance.

In the last paragraph of his Minute the Minister for Justice says that he shall probably consider it his duty to refer the whole matter to the Judges before any *directions* are given to the Prothonotary as to the future practice of searching for particulars of writs.

This at once brings the question between the Minister and the Supreme Court to a decisive issue. He here broadly asserts his right to give directions to the chief Executive Officer of the Supreme Court in the matter of searches for papers in pending suits, which right the Judges feel themselves called upon to utterly deny, and the exercise of which they cannot for a moment permit.

The foregoing is communicated to you as the head of the administration in order that there might be no misunderstanding on the part of the Government as to the view which we take of the unconstitutional and illegal attempt made by the Minister for Justice (whose personal courtesy on all occasions is cheerfully acknowledged) to interfere with the Supreme Court in its necessary control over its own officers in the discharge of their executive functions.

I have, &c.,

JAMES MARTIN, C.J.

## No. 6.

## The Colonial Secretary to The Chief Justice.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 20 June, 1884.

Your letter of the 17th instant, referring to the official relations between the officers of the Supreme Court and that Department of the Government which is under the Minister of Justice, opens up a question of the greatest importance, and one which, as far as I know, is entirely new in the history of Responsible Government in this country. I need not enter into any discussion with regard to the publication of the particulars, for the procurement of which the searches in the Supreme Court have hitherto been made, but which by your recent directions to the Prothonotary are no longer permitted. Nor am I in any way concerned whether in other countries these particulars are published or not. The important question involved in this matter is whether the officers of the Supreme Court,—whose appointment to and removal from the Public Service belong exclusively to the Executive Government,—officers who are charged among other things with the receipt of considerable sums of public money, and with the performance of a variety of public duties, the official discharge of which can only be supervised by persons engaged in various Departments of the Government,—can be wholly withdrawn from supervision and made independent of the authority from which they hold their offices, by which they are paid, and by which they may for a sufficient cause be dismissed. Another point is whether the Ministers of the Crown, who may at any time be censured or condemned for the inefficiency or misconduct of these officers, are yet to be entirely powerless in the enforcement of efficiency or the punishment of misconduct. It seems to me that these are questions which are not less important in determining the limits of Ministerial responsibility and Parliamentary authority than in the sole aspect in which you and your brother Judges regard it as involving an infringement of what you consider to be the proper powers of the Judges of the Supreme Court. With your statement of the entire independence of each other of the various authorities of the Government, the Executive, the Legislative, and the Judicial, it is needless to say I entirely agree. In the matter now under review, however, I am not concerned only with a consideration of the complete independence of the Judges of Ministerial control or interference. That independence, as you rightly observe, is absolute by law. A Minister of the Crown can no more presume to question it than the humblest member of the community. And the Minister at the head of the Department of Justice, who is officially the means of communication between the Executive and the Judges stands in this respect precisely in the same position as his colleagues. You must, it seems to me, have misapprehended the Minister of Justice as to any supposition on his part of the existence of a qualified independence of the Judges. So far from attempting to qualify that independence, which would be, as you properly observe, a violation of the law, it is his duty in an especial degree to uphold it as the surest guarantee of the efficient administration of public justice. But the independence of the Judges, who are the interpreters of the law, and whose tenure of office is wisely made entirely independent of Executive authority, does not necessarily involve the independence of the officers of the Supreme Court who are discharging in that department of the Public Service similar functions to those which other officers having the care and custody of public moneys and important public papers discharge in other public offices. I can see no reason why these officers should enjoy any peculiar exemption from that control and supervision, without which the public can have no sufficient guarantee of the satisfactory performance of public duties, and the Ministry no sufficient protection in the exercise of their responsibility to Parliament. If, indeed, Ministerial interference with any particular function of any officer of the Supreme Court affected in the least degree the independence of the Judges, such interference would be unwarrantable and illegal, and would deserve that effective censure which it would be certain to entail. I do not in any way dispute your statement that the papers filed in a suit are and must of necessity be under the exclusive control of the Court itself, and their removal from such control might be under some circumstances to interfere with the effective administration of justice. But without in any way attempting to discuss the question as to the propriety of the publication of particulars of writs issued, about which a variety of opinions may be entertained, and concerning which I personally agree very much with the views expressed by you, I cannot perceive how such publication removes such papers from the sole and exclusive control of the Court, but I can conceive that circumstances might arise when the publication of particulars of certain papers in the offices of the Supreme Court might become essential in the interests of justice itself, and when the refusal by an officer of the Court to furnish such particulars in obedience to the orders of the Minister in whose Department such officer was placed might and ought to be punished by his suspension or dismissal; and in point of fact, in a comparatively recent case, the Prothonotary and Curator of Intestate Estates was removed from his office by the late Government for refusing to carry out the direct instructions of the Minister for Justice, and this, notwithstanding that he had acted under the advice or direction of at least one of the Judges. In that case the removal of the officer was expressly based upon his alleged disregard of the instructions of the Minister of Justice acting on an opinion given by the then Attorney-General. And here I may observe that that was not a question of the publication of particulars of papers, but an assertion on the part of the Minister of an absolute right to direct an officer of the Court in the discharge of his duties, and in order that there may be no misunderstanding as to what was the view of the Government of that day on the matter, I quote a portion of the minute of the Minister of Justice, written for the consideration of the Cabinet, and which was ordered to be printed as a Parliamentary paper on the 28th of April, 1880. It is in these words:—

MINUTE of Minister of Justice for consideration of Cabinet as to power of the Curator of Intestate Estates to appoint agents and to charge 5 per cent. commission in Intestate Estates, being 3 per cent. for the Curator's agent, and 2 per cent. for the Crown, &c.

THE case contained in these papers originated in resolutions passed by the Assembly during the last Session of Parliament, to the effect that the Crown Law Officers should give their opinions as to whether the Curator of Intestate Estates is legally entitled to appoint any person as the agent of an intestate estate; and further, whether he can legally charge the sum of 5 per cent. on the estates of deceased persons and to pay his agents 3 per cent. of the commission and the Government 2 per cent.

Another resolution passed by the Assembly required the Crown Law Officers to give their opinions as to the legality of the Curator's charge of a commission of 5 per cent. upon a sum of £16,000 placed in a Bank as a fixed deposit by the late Robert Hancock.

Mr. Windeyer, the then Attorney General, took no exception to these resolutions, and with his concurrence they passed the Assembly, and, after obtaining a considerable amount of information from the Curator, he gave at length his opinions upon the different subjects submitted to him, and advised that the Curator of Intestate Estates should be at once required (1) to terminate the agency of the person employed by him as his Sydney agent, and that he should be directed to employ an official

official assignee to act for him in all Sydney cases when he did not act himself; (2) that a Bill be introduced to indemnify persons acting as Sydney agents of Curator; and (3) that the amount received by the Government in Hancock's estate as commission be paid over to the executors of that estate.

Having read these opinions, it appeared to me to be my duty to see that action was taken upon them, and I accordingly forwarded copies of them to the Curator, and instructed him to act in accordance with them.

In reply, the Curator pointed out the practice that had existed for some time as regards the appointment of his Sydney agents, and stated that Mr. Chapman, the present agent, had been appointed by his predecessor—Mr. Hutchinson—to succeed the late Mr. Gill, who acted as agent for several years; and that the Court had for many years recognized these agents to the Curator and passed their accounts. He states that if the legatees under Hancock's will were dissatisfied and believed they had a right to a refund of the commission, they should go before the Supreme Court and obtain a decision as prescribed by law.

After quoting opinions obtained from Mr. Darley, Q.C., which appear to be adverse to those of Mr. Windeyer, but which, of course could not affect my action in the matter, as I was bound to be guided by the advice given by the responsible Law Adviser to the Crown (the Attorney-General), the Curator says that as he is an officer "appointed by the Supreme Court," he feels it his duty to the Court to inform me that in the absence of a judicial decision he does not see how he can legally act in such a way as to give effect to the opinions of Mr. Attorney-General Windeyer.

On receipt of this communication I instructed the Curator to be informed that I had carefully considered his letter and the previous correspondence respecting the appointment by him of agents of intestate estates, and that I now required him to terminate the agency of the person acting as his Sydney agent, and that in cases in Sydney when he did not act personally, he must employ one of the official assignees to act for him, and that in country cases he must employ the Clerks of Petty Sessions, except in places where there are no such officers, when he might employ responsible persons as his agents.

Mr. Slattery, upon receiving these instructions, appealed to His Honor the Primary Judge for his advice as to how he should proceed under the circumstances, forwarding to him at the same time the correspondence.

His Honor, in a minute headed "Memorandum for Mr. Slattery's guidance," states that he is clearly of opinion that both by the Statute law and the very nature of the case, the duty and responsibility of appointing all the Curator's agents must rest with himself (the Curator) as principal over his own agents.

His Honor further states that the letter from the Department of Justice instructing the Curator how to act seems to him to overlook all the statutory considerations applicable, and to treat the matter as if the Curator's agents were appointed by and took their authority from the Executive Council, and as if Mr. Slattery were a mere conduit pipe for Executive authority to act in these matters of Court business. This, he says, is erroneous; "the agents being his agents or of the full Court," he cannot sanction any transfer of Mr. Chapman's duties to the official assignees, or to any other person holding any other duties to which the Curator's duties would be secondary, and concludes by deprecating any interference by Executive authority with the action of the Supreme Court or its officials unless for misconduct or after cause shown, as dangerous to the administration of justice.

The question to be decided appears to me to be whether the Executive have any authority over the Curator, and whether he is to obey the instructions issued to him in this matter. Mr. Slattery states "that as Curator of Intestate Estates, he is the officer appointed by the Supreme Court to collect the estates of deceased persons," and he does no doubt get an order from one of the Judges to collect each estate as it is brought before him, but he received his appointment as Curator of Intestate Estates from the Governor and Executive Council, and so also did his predecessor in office, Mr. Hutchinson,—the Chief Justice, Sir Alfred Stephen, recommending the appointment.

The instruction issued to Mr. Slattery that he should discontinue the services of his Sydney agent, Mr. Chapman, is requiring him to give effect to the opinion of Mr. Attorney-General Windeyer, who holds that his choice of agents, by section 5 of the Act 15 Vic. No. 8, is limited, and that the present agent does not come within the range of his choice, and that therefore his appointment is illegal.

Whatever claims Mr. Slattery might make to be an officer of the Supreme Court, receiving his appointment from the Judges under the Act he quotes, 11 Vic. No. 24, can have no force, since the passing of the Constitution Act, 17 Vic. No. 41, which clearly states in section 37 that "the appointment to all public offices under the Government of the Colony hereafter to become vacant, or to be created, whether such offices be salaried or not, shall be vested in the Governor with the advice of the Executive Council."

The appointments therefore being vested in the Governor, with the advice of the Executive Council, and the Curator having been so appointed, the Government have, I consider, a direct control over him, and may require him to carry out instructions emanating from the Ministerial head of his department.

You will perceive that the then Attorney-General advised that the Curator should be required to do certain things and to make certain arrangements, which a Judge of the Supreme Court declared he could not legally do, and the Curator was removed for failing to carry out what the Minister of Justice directed him to do, as the Ministerial Head of his Department. I refer to this proceeding as showing, and I think conclusively, that no doubt was then entertained of the control of the officers of the Supreme Court by the Minister in whose Department such officers are placed.

I understand that when this officer was thus removed the point now raised by you was never submitted by the Judges for the consideration of the Government. In that case the Minister took upon himself to determine whether the officer in question efficiently and rightfully discharged his duty. In your letter to me you remark that "it is difficult to conceive by what means the Minister of Justice has fallen into so great an error as to suppose that he or anybody but the Supreme Court itself has any power whatever to determine upon the efficient and rightful discharge of duty of any officer of the Court while engaged in connection with the administration of justice." The difficulty to which you allude disappears under the light of this procedure of one of his predecessors, which, as far as I can learn, was never made the subject of protest on the part of the Judges. It was therefore, it seems to me, easy enough to fall into such an error (if, as I do not for a moment admit, he has committed one) when the power of the Minister was so emphatically expressed and so promptly exercised without question at the time on the part of any one but the officer aggrieved. But apart altogether from the precedent to which I have alluded, and from the uniform course of practice in dealing with officers of the Supreme Court by various Governments, I am constrained to express my dissent from your views of the absolute independence of these officers of Ministerial control, and I deem it my duty to intimate this to you in order that no misunderstanding, to borrow your own expression, may arise as to the view taken by the Government, which is clearly this—that while it would regard the slightest attempt to affect the independence of the Judges, as a gross violation of law, it would equally regard its surrender of the control and supervision of the proper performance of the duties of the officers of the Supreme Court as a betrayal of the duty of Ministers to the Legislature. I would venture to point out that I look upon the last paragraph of the letter of the Minister of Justice, to which you refer, as an expression rather of his anxiety that the matter under discussion might be the subject of re-consideration than of any desire to bring any question between himself and the Supreme Court to a decisive issue.

I have carefully abstained from entering upon the merits of the question between the Minister of Justice and the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court, which will doubtless form the subject of further proceedings, the control of which belongs to the Department charged with this duty, and have confined my reply to the matter to which you especially desired to direct my attention, viz., the view taken by you and your brother Judges of the position of the officers of the Supreme Court.

I have, &c.,

A. STUART.

No. 7.

## No. 7.

## The Chief Justice to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Supreme Court, Sydney, 24 June, 1884.

I have laid your communication of the 20th instant, received on the afternoon of that day, before my colleagues. You commence by saying that my letter to you of the 17th instant opens up a question of the greatest importance, and one which, as far as you know, "is entirely new in the history of Responsible Government in this country." This is quite true, but in a sense entirely different from that in which you seem to regard it. The novelty consists, not in the Judges resisting the claim of a Minister to assume a control over the records of the Supreme Court and to give directions to its officers for their conduct in reference thereto, but in the fact of the Minister setting up such a claim. Such a claim is now made here for the first time, and so far as we are aware it is without parallel anywhere else in the Empire where the independence of the Supreme legal tribunals is secured as it is with us.

In England, as we took occasion to inform you two years ago, the Judges from time immemorial have had the absolute authority over the conduct of their officers, whom they alone have the power to appoint and dismiss. This most necessary power, spoken of with approval by Lord Coke in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, came under discussion in the House of Lords in 1844, and again in 1867, when all the law Lords, without a dissentient voice expressed the like approval. So much was this regarded as a matter of course that our Charter of Justice, issued in 1823, gives the power to appoint the officers of this Court (the Master and Prothonotary excepted) to the Chief Justice.

That this power was not by the Constitution Act continued and extended to all officers, as in the mother country, was an oversight which the occurrence now under discussion clearly shows the necessity of rectifying.

It is with some surprise that I observe the assumption on your part that anything was said in my letter with a view to convince you of the propriety of the direction which was given to the Prothonotary in the matter of the searches. Nothing was further from the intention of my brother Judges and myself than this.

It was thought necessary by us to narrate the circumstances leading up to that attempted interference with our Executive officers, which we had determined of our own authority to resist, and for that reason only did we inform you of what had been done. We made this so plain in our letter that we did not imagine that it would be misunderstood. "The important question," you say, "involved in this matter is whether the officers of the Supreme Court, whose appointment to and removal from the Public Service belong exclusively to the Executive Government—officers, who are charged among other things with the receipt of considerable sums of public money and with the performance of a variety of public duties, the official discharge of which can only be supervised by persons engaged in various departments of the Government,—can be wholly withdrawn from supervision of the Government and made independent of the authority from which they hold their offices, by which they are paid, and by which they may for a sufficient cause be dismissed."

With reference to this paragraph, which seems greatly wanting in the precision desirable in the discussion of a matter like the present, I must remind you that our complaint of Ministerial interference with the officers of the Court related only to the actions of those officers in connection with the administration of justice. To Ministerial supervision over the conduct of the Prothonotary or any of his clerks in reference to public moneys coming into their hands, or touching the discharge of any of the very few other duties unconnected with the administration of justice which particular statutes may have imposed upon them, we took no exception. Supervision of that kind might, as you suggest, be exercised "by persons engaged in various departments of the Government," much more conveniently and appropriately than by the Minister of Justice. The "supervision" which we objected to was the supervision over the officers of the Supreme Court in the discharge of duties incidental to and connected solely with the administration of justice. It might very readily be admitted that the Colonial Treasurer or any other Minister might inquire with perfect propriety into the Prothonotary's public accounts; but there is no logical connection between that sort of inquiry and the exercise of a right to control the Prothonotary's action as the guardian of the records of the Court.

"Another point," you go on to say, "is whether the Ministers of the Crown, who may at any time be censured or condemned for the inefficiency or misconduct of these officers, are yet to be entirely powerless in the enforcement of efficiency or the punishment of misconduct." No remark need be made by me on this paragraph, because it deals with matters to which my letter to you in no way referred.

You refer to the case of the late Curator of Intestate Estates in support of the view which you take as to the power of the Minister over the officers of the Supreme Court. That precedent is not in point inasmuch as the minute to which you refer was never brought formally under the notice of the Judges.

Towards the close of your letter you say that while the Government would regard "the slightest attempt to affect the independence of the Judges as a gross violation of law it would equally regard its surrender of the control and supervision of the proper performance of the duties of the officers of the Supreme Court as a betrayal of the duty of Ministers to the Legislature." This disclaimer of any attempt to affect the independence of the Judges we willingly accept. At the same time it is plain to us that the particular course against which we have protested must, if persisted in, result in such an invasion of that constitutional independence which you recognize.

I have, &amp;c.,

JAMES MARTIN, C.J.

## No. 8.

## The Colonial Secretary to The Chief Justice.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 24 June, 1884.

It is my duty to point out to you that it was to your assertion of the sole authority of the Judges of the Supreme Court to supervise and control all its officers without reference to any Ministerial authority, that I confined my assertion of the novelty of any such procedure in the history of Responsible Government in this country. I made no reference as to any Ministerial assumption of control over the records of the Supreme Court or as to giving any directions to the officers of the Supreme Court for their conduct in reference thereto.

The



The question which you broadly stated in your letter of June 17th was whether the Minister of Justice was to exercise any control, direct or indirect, over the officers of the Supreme Court. This was the question, to a consideration of which I endeavoured to confine myself in my letter to you.

What I objected to was the attempt on your part to extend to all the officers of the Supreme Court that independence of all interference which alone belongs by law to the Judges.

It appears to me that your references to Lord Coke and the discussions in the House of Lords in 1844 and in 1867, and to the Charter of Justice, throw no light upon the subject. The powers which you claim for the Judges were not conferred upon them by the Constitution Act. You say that this was an oversight; whether this be so or not we have no means of knowing, and it is quite immaterial to the issue. But it is clear that by the law the appointment and removal of all officers of the Supreme Court is now withdrawn from the Judges and vested in the Executive. To sustain your claim would be, it appears to me, to reverse what we must presume to have been the deliberate intention of the Legislature, and to give to the Judges the sole power of supervision and control, and at the same time to impose upon Ministers a responsibility for the satisfactory discharge of duties which they could neither direct nor control. I did not in any way suppose that you intended in your letter to convince me of the propriety of the direction given by you to the Prothonotary, nor do I think the language which I used is capable of any such meaning. I simply remarked that your narrative of the circumstances concerning the searches was immaterial as far as the one important question raised by your letter was concerned, and I am unable to perceive the want of precision which you discover in the paragraph in which I pointed out that officers of the Supreme Court, who hold their offices by virtue of appointments made by the Executive, cannot be made independent of its authority. Your remark that your letter in no way referred to the *powerlessness* of Ministers who were responsible to Parliament for the possible misconduct of the officers of the Supreme Court to control such officers, is no answer to my argument that Ministers should not and cannot surrender the only means of protecting themselves in the exercise of their responsibility.

I do not deem it necessary to make any further allusion to the case of the late Curator of Intestate Estates, the force of which as a precedent you do not dispute, but which you inform me was not brought formally under the notice of the Judges. It was, however, made the subject of Parliamentary motion, and the whole of the papers concerning it were published by order of Parliament, and the officer was removed from the Public Service for disobeying the direction of the Ministerial head of his Department while such officer was acting under the direction of the Judge of the Supreme Court.

I have very carefully abstained from expressing any disagreement with the course which you took in directing the Prothonotary that in future he should not allow any *præcipe* of a writ of summons to be searched for unless the name of the defendant or the number of the writ were mentioned, but the question with which I am concerned, and which I have argued, is whether the Prothonotary can decline to report to the Government when called upon to do so by the Minister charged with the duty of supervising the discharge of that officer's duties, and can justify his action by the direction of the Judges.

I must point out to you that I have made no disclaimer of any attempt to affect the independency of the Judges. Such a disclaimer was in no respect necessary, as I intimated that the course pursued could not possibly have justified any such apprehension.

I have, &c.,

A. STUART.

## No. 9.

### The Chief Justice to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir,

Supreme Court, Sydney, 26 June, 1884.

I have carefully read over again my letter to you of the 17th instant, and I cannot discover anything in it to warrant your statement of my "assertion of the sole authority of the Judges of the Supreme Court to supervise and control all its officers without reference to any Ministerial authority."

Having fallen into this unaccountable mistake you follow it up by saying that the question which I broadly stated was "whether the Minister of Justice was to exercise any control, direct or indirect, over the officers of the Supreme Court," and you go on to say that what you objected to was the attempt on my part to extend to all the officers of the Supreme Court "that independence of all interference which alone belongs by law to the Judges."

There is something more than a want of precision in these statements. If you will take the trouble to refer again to my letter you will at once see that the question which I broadly stated was "whether the Minister for Justice is to exercise any control, direct or indirect, over the Supreme Court or any of its officers in the administration of justice." These words which I have underlined you completely overlook. When I expressed my difficulty of conceiving by what means the Minister for Justice fell into so great an error as to suppose that he had any power to determine upon the efficient and rightful discharge of duty of any officer of the Supreme Court I added the words, "while engaged in connection with the administration of justice." This material qualification you have also overlooked.

Again, when I asserted the sole and exclusive control of the Court itself over all the papers filed in a suit I added these words: "Concede to a Minister the right to direct an officer of the Court as to his conduct touching any of these papers, then the power of the Court as an independent and supreme tribunal is at once destroyed." These qualifying words also you completely ignore.

In no part of my letter to you do I make any claim to the exclusive control of the Judges over the officers of the Court, except when they were engaged in connection with the administration of justice. I said, "If the Minister can interfere with the officers of the Court in one matter in a pending suit he can interfere with equal reason in all."

Further on I say that "any interference by the Executive with the Judges in the exercise of their judicial discretion is not merely perilous, but a thing which cannot be done."

Again, I object to the Minister "calling in question, with a view to over-riding if he thinks fit, the directions of the Chief Justice in the matter of searches for judicial papers filed in the office of the Supreme Court."

And I again assert that the exclusive power of the Supreme Court in all matters concerning the administration of justice regularly brought before it, either by papers filed in its office or otherwise, depends upon positive law.

Further



Further on I speak of the statement by the Minister for Justice of his intention to give "directions" to the Prothonotary "as to the future practice of searching for particulars of writs," and I take issue on this claim of a right to give these directions "in the matter of searches for papers in a pending suit, which right," I add, "the Judges feel themselves called upon to utterly deny, and the exercise of which they cannot for a moment permit."

At the very close of my letter I speak of the attempt of the Minister for Justice "to interfere with the Supreme Court in its necessary control over its own officers in the discharge of their executive functions."

I have taken the trouble to go thus fully into these matters in order to put beyond doubt the true issue raised, which is a claim by the Judges to control the officers of the Court, not in all matters, as you erroneously allege, but a claim on their part to control these officers in the discharge of their executive functions, when engaged in connection with the administration of justice.

The present controversy has probably arisen from the fact that we have here what does not exist either in England or the United States—a Minister of Justice. In the more or less despotic countries of Europe, where all the legal tribunals are largely under Executive control, a Minister of this description may be appropriate, but with us it is certainly out of place when it attempts to embrace the Supreme Court as a branch of the public administration subject in any way to its control.

I close this correspondence with this one remark, that supposing the Minister for Justice to have (what he most certainly has not) the power to control any of the officers of the Supreme Court when engaged in connection with the administration of justice, it would not be an uncourteous or ungraceful act on his part to refer all matters connected with the conduct of such officers, when so engaged, to the decision of the Judges as the persons best qualified to deal with them.

I have, &c.,  
JAMES MARTIN, C.J.

No. 10.

The Colonial Secretary to The Chief Justice.

Sir,

Colonial Secretary's Office, Sydney, 30 June, 1884.

Your letter of date 26th instant narrows down the subject to a small issue, which can I think be brought, without much difficulty, to a definite settlement.

So far as I understand it, you admit that the Minister charged with the administration of any particular branch has a right to control the officers of the Supreme Court in matters which are not in direct connection with the administration of justice, in suits which are under the cognizance of the Supreme Court. This is all I have ever contended for, as I have distinctly admitted in the correspondence that no Minister has a right of interference with the Judges in any degree, nor with the officers of the Court in duties purely affecting the administration of justice.

I have contended, and you admit, that in other respects the Minister has a right to exercise over such officers the necessary supervision and control.

There no doubt will be some difficulty in drawing a clear line of demarcation between the one class of duties and the other, and it will therefore probably be the better course that the Minister should adopt the suggestion made in your concluding paragraph, and forward any communication "connected with the conduct of such officers when so engaged" through the Chief Justice, when no doubt the Judges will give due consideration to the requirement of the Minister.

I refrain from again referring to the early part of our correspondence with the view of pointing out the extent of the demand which then was made in your first letter, being satisfied that we have at length come to a recognition of the true position in which these officers stand, viz., direct subordination to the Minister charged with the administration of the Department in all their duties save only those directly connected with the administration of justice. I do not think it necessary to further prolong this correspondence by discussing the question of whether the particular case which called forth this correspondence is within the one class or the other, contenting myself with the settlement of the principle involved rather than of any detail.

I have, &c.,  
A. STUART.

No. 11.

Minute of Minister of Justice.

I, in a personal interview with the Prothonotary a few days ago, and since the termination of the correspondence between the Colonial Secretary and the Chief Justice, intimated that it is indispensable that the report asked for by me should be furnished, and if it has not already been forwarded a letter should be written to him, asking that it be given without further delay.

H.E.C., 14/7/84.

MEMO.—No action was taken on the above minute as it was understood that Mr. Chapman was coming over to see Mr. Plunkett hereon, and that he has done so lately.—T.E.M'N., 17/7/84.

Prothonotary now informed in terms of Minister's minute, 18/7/84.

No. 12.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Prothonotary.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 18 July, 1884.

With reference to your personal interview with the Minister of Justice a few days ago respecting your report upon complaint of Messrs. Bretnall Brothers, of the Sydney Trade Protection Society, with regard to your refusal to allow searches to be made in the Supreme Court offices in certain cases, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to remind you that the report desired to be furnished by you to Mr. Cohen has not yet been received at this Department, and to request that you will forward same without further delay.

I have, &c.,  
W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.  
After

After the last letter received from the Colonial Secretary this persistent attempt by the Minister of Justice to interfere with the Prothonotary in the discharge of his duty in connection with the administration of justice greatly surprises me, as neither the Minister of Justice nor any other Minister has any power whatever to direct or control the Prothonotary in the discharge of those duties—no such Minister has the right to call upon him to report respecting his conduct thereon. The Judges have given the Prothonotary orders in regard to the searches to which this letter refers, and the Minister has no power to examine into or discuss the reasons on which those directions were based. If the Minister for Justice wants to know what order the Judges have promulgated the rule of Court of which he must be aware will give him the information required.

The Prothonotary is directed again not to give the report asked for, and any attempt irregularly to enforce it will raise an issue of the very gravest character.

Send this letter and minute back, and enclose copy rule of Court.

J.M., C.J., 22 July, 1884.

[Enclosure.]

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Monday, the twenty-third day of June, A.D. 1884.

It is hereby ordered that without the express leave of one of the Judges no person shall be allowed to search in the Supreme Court Office for the papers in any suit or cause in any of the jurisdictions of the Court unless such person is a party to such suit or cause, or is acting for such party as his attorney or solicitor.

JAMES MARTIN, C.J.  
P. FAUCETT, J.  
W. M. MANNING, J.  
W. C. WINDEYER, J.  
J. GEO. LONG INNES, J.

Submitted.—W.E.P., 22/7/84. I saw Mr. Chapman this morning and informed him if the information asked for was not supplied to me in the course of the day I should have to suspend him. He asked me to give him until the morning; this I consented to do.—J. P. ABBOTT, 25/7/84.

### No. 13.

#### The Prothonotary to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Supreme Court, Sydney, 25 July, 1884.

In compliance with your request, made to me in my personal interview with you this day, I have the honor to inform you that the course of action taken by me in reference to the complaint of Messrs. Bretnall Brothers was in compliance with the direction of His Honor the Chief Justice, and that their Honors the Judges have since embodied such directions in the Rule of Court, a copy of which I

I have, &c.,

FRED. CHAPMAN,  
Prothonotary.

See enclosure to now enclose.  
No. 12.

### No. 14.

#### The Under Secretary of Justice to The Prothonotary.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 26 July, 1884.

In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of the 25th instant, with certain information in the matter of Messrs. Bretnall Brothers, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to state that the information contained therein is a satisfactory explanation for the course taken by you in reference to the above matter. I am at the same time to inform you that whilst accepting your explanation, as contained in your letter, as a sufficient reason for the course taken by you in reference to Messrs. Bretnall Brothers, Mr. Abbott cannot excuse you for not having given that information without so much delay, as your first duty is to obey the Ministerial head of your Department, without regard to any contrary instructions which you may receive from the Judges, or any one else, and that any neglect in the future promptly to comply with the request of the Minister will lead to your suspension and probable removal from office.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

### No. 15.

#### The Under Secretary of Justice to Messrs. Bretnall Brothers.

Gentlemen,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 26 July, 1884.

Referring to your letter of the 10th May last, respecting refusal of the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court to allow searches to be made by you in the Supreme Court Office for particulars of registered bills of sale and writs issued, on behalf of the Trade Protection Institute, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that Mr. Chapman has reported that the course of action taken by him in refusing to allow you the right of search in the Supreme Court was in compliance with the direction of His Honor the Chief Justice, and since that time their Honors the Judges have embodied such direction in a Rule of Court, a copy of which I enclose for your information.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

See enclosure to  
No. 12.

No. 16.

## No. 16.

## The Minister of Justice to The Chief Justice.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 26 July, 1884.

In acknowledging the receipt of your minute of the 22nd instant, respecting the refusal of the Prothonotary, by your direction, to furnish certain information to this Department, I have to inform you that, as the Ministerial head of the Prothonotary's branch of this Department, I must judge for myself as to what I have a right to do in reference to the officers of that branch, but as I have obtained from Mr. Chapman the information required there is no further necessity to prolong a correspondence which is so void of official courtesy on the part of your Honor.

I have, &amp;c.,

J. P. ABBOTT.

Let this excessively impertinent letter be returned to Mr. Abbott, first taking a copy of it and of this minute. Returned, 29 July, 1884.—J.M., C.J., 29 July, 1884.

This appears to me to be essentially in harmony with the previous minutes of his Honor, and I return it to the Department of Justice to be placed with the other papers in reference to Messrs. Bretnall Brothers' complaint.—J. P. ABBOTT, 29 July, 1884.



1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

“SYDNEY MORNING HERALD” AND “ECHO.”

(CONTEMPT CASE AGAINST.)

---

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 October, 1883.*

---

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 10th October, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all proceedings filed in the office of the Supreme Court of New South Wales relating to the late contempt case against the proprietors of the ‘Sydney Morning Herald’ and ‘Echo’ newspapers, respectively. Also copies of the written judgments delivered by their Honors the Judges of the said Court in the cases referred to.”

(Mr. R. B. Smith.)

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No. 1.

In the Supreme Court of }  
New South Wales. }

In the matter of the *Echo* and *Sydney Morning Herald* newspapers.

Filed }  
4th August, 1883. }

On this fourth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, Walter Bevan, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Clerk Associate to His Honor Mr. Justice Innes, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith as follows:—

1. I am Clerk Associate to His Honor Mr. Justice Innes, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

2. On Wednesday, the twentieth day of June last, I was present in Court during the trial of the case *Anderson versus Fairfax* and another, heard before His Honor Mr. Justice Innes, when a verdict was returned for the plaintiff, with damages in the sum of four hundred and fifty pounds.

3. I am informed and verily believe that the defendants in the above-mentioned action of *Anderson versus Fairfax* and another are James Reading Fairfax and Edward Ross Fairfax, and that they are the printers, publishers, and proprietors of two several newspapers, published in Sydney aforesaid, called the *Echo* and *Sydney Morning Herald*, respectively.

4. On Friday, the twenty-second day of July last, I purchased from the clerk at the counter of the offices of the said *Echo* and *Sydney Morning Herald* the copy of the *Echo* hereunto annexed, marked “A,” and on the twenty-sixth day of June last, at the offices aforesaid, I purchased the copy of the *Sydney Morning Herald* hereunto annexed, marked “B.”

Sworn by the deponent, on the day first above- }  
mentioned, at Sydney, before me, }

WALTER BEVAN.

C. J. BURNS, a Commissioner for Affidavits.

## [Annexure A.]

Copy article in *Echo* of June 21st, 1883, marked "A," referred to in the affidavit of Walter Bevan, sworn 4th August, A.D. 1883.

IN the cause *Anderson v. Fairfax* a verdict with substantial damages has been given for the plaintiff. A matter of greater interest and importance to the public on the one hand and to the Press on the other has never been brought before a Court of law. It may also be said that a more brilliant and complete vindication of the action taken by a public journal has been on no occasion put forward by a member of the bar than that which was made by the honorable and learned Attorney-General. The cheers which burst forth at the conclusion of Mr. Dalley's eloquent appeal to the Jury were indicative of public feeling. The summing-up of the Judge was listened to with amazement by many who had been attentive listeners to the evidence, and the verdict of the Jury was received in silence. The defendants had but one appeal to the "twelve good men and true"; it seemed as though there were two made on behalf of the plaintiff. At the very beginning of the case it became evident that the defendants had a battle to fight which could not be satisfactorily terminated in that Court; and when the Jury retired, the verdict was regarded as a foregone conclusion. We doubt very much whether any British Judge would place before a Jury the issues in this case in the manner in which they were presented by Mr. Justice Innes. But then His Honor has not had the benefit of an English training. He was formerly Associate to Sir Alfred Stephen, whose distinguished name enabled the Andersons to collect large sums of money in aid of their so-called benevolent institution, and it was in consequence of this connection that he made his way to the bar. Some years ago, when a seat on the Bench became vacant, and had been refused by abler men, he accepted it, and some of the comments made by the Press on that occasion were not very flattering. It would have been more satisfactory if such a case as that of the Andersons', in which Sir Alfred Stephen was so much concerned, and in which he so manifestly failed in regard to the supervision which the public thought he was exercising, had been heard before a Judge with broader views in regard to the obligations and responsibilities of the Press. The *Herald* was invited and importuned to send a reporter to give an account of this alleged benevolent institution, supported by public subscriptions and established on Government land. It had at the outset stated the objects of the founders. On two subsequent occasions, in response to appeals by the plaintiff, it had sent reporters, who, from no fault of theirs, had failed to reach the institution. In one instance the reporter was told that the excursion was private, and he returned. In another a reporter went by a steamer specially chartered, and did not reach the place because there were no arrangements for landing. Mrs. Anderson swore that this was owing to the interposition of Sir John Robertson. Sir John Robertson swore that Mrs. Anderson's statement was not true. On the third and last occasion, again at the earnest solicitation of the proprietors of the Home for Boys, the *Herald* sent a fourth reporter, who simply narrated what he saw, what he was informed by the inmates of the institution, and what were his impressions from what he saw and heard. The faithfulness of his report, as a report of what he saw and heard, and of what were his impressions, has not been questioned, but, on the contrary, admitted. The Government was aroused by the statement which appeared in the *Herald*, and sent its officers to inquire into the matter, and upon their report removed a number of the boys from the so-called charitable institution, and placed them in one of its own asylums, for they were in a lamentable condition from vermin and itch. So satisfied was the Government in regard to the character of the institution that it proceeded against the plaintiff to eject him from Government land, on which he had illegally "squatted." There is scarcely an intelligent man or woman in the country who will not admit that in this case the *Herald* has performed its public duty faithfully and well. But the Jury, after the summing up of the Judge, has said that it has done wrong, and has assessed the damage at £450 and the costs of the cause. The directors of the Press will be anxious to know whether this penalty is really according to law, and the public will form its own opinion as to whether it is in accordance with justice. If law and justice be represented by the verdict in this case, conductors of the Press will feel that, in battling for its right and in exposing the most barefaced impostures, they fight at a double disadvantage. A verdict like the one given yesterday would simply ruin a struggling newspaper proprietor, and probably leave him to rot in gaol. In such a case, what would be the feeling of a Judge who had told a Jury, for instance, that the principal nurse had said that she could not state that the boys were not sufficiently nourished, because she did not believe it, but who refrained from telling the Jury that the assistant nurse said the directly opposite—that the boys were thinner than they ought to have been, and that, after they had been five or six weeks in bed under medical treatment, they were in better condition than they were when they were first received into the asylum; and who also refrained from telling the Jury that, although the Andersons were specially warned that the children were suffering from itch, and that specific treatment was imperatively necessary, they were, nevertheless, allowed to remain untreated in their horrible condition until they were rescued by "the beneficent hand of the police." After the exposure which has taken place, how many of the jurymen or of the public would subscribe a single shilling to an institution carried on in such a way as the "Anderson Home for Boys" was conducted? Yet it comes about that in New South Wales pseudo-philanthropists, on the authority of well-known names, collect subscriptions in support of poor orphan boys who are allowed to be covered with lice and to tear themselves to pieces from itch. And then a Jury, after the summing-up of a learned Judge, may give a verdict calculated to discourage the exposure of shams and frauds.

## [Annexure B.]

Extract from *Sydney Morning Herald* of 26th June, 1883, marked "B," referred to in the Affidavit of Walter Bevan, sworn 4th August, A.D. 1883.

## THE ANDERSON LIBEL CASE—OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

[By Telegraph, from our own Correspondents.]

Melbourne, Monday.

The *Argus* to-day publishes a leading article on the recent libel action against the *Sydney Morning Herald*, in which it declares the verdict to amount to nothing less than a miscarriage of justice, for which his Honor Sir George Innes is mainly responsible. After referring to the "great and natural surprise" which the result has occasioned amongst the New South Wales community, the *Argus* summarises the cause of action, and proceeds to remark that a careful study of the evidence given "would satisfy

satisfy most people that there was much to justify the strictures of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. The literal truth of everything alleged was not proved, but some of the charges were established beyond doubt, and altogether the disclosures made during the trial showed that the college was a very different affair from what had generally been imagined. The Judge himself conceded that the 'establishment had been 'justly subjected to very strong animadversion and condemnation on many points.' A prominent feature in the case was the action of the Government in removing a number of the boys from the institution. This was done on the recommendation of the boarding-out officer, Mr. Maxted, who visited the place with the *Herald* reporter, and arrived at the same conclusions. He says in his evidence, that 'he was struck with the singular accuracy of the report.' Under all the circumstances we should have expected an average Jury to have given a verdict for the defendants. They had taken the best possible means to secure a faithful and impartial report by sending a careful and experienced member of their staff, and the account which was published, although not accurate in every detail, exposed defects of a glaring character, and threw light where light was sadly wanted. Yet the Jury found that the plaintiff had been libelled, and awarded him damages to the extent of £450. It is scarcely going too far to say that this miscarriage of justice—for it is nothing less—was owing mainly, if not entirely, to the unjustifiable position taken up by the learned Judge, Sir George Innes, in charging the Jury. He put the case to them in such a way that they could hardly avoid giving a verdict for the plaintiff. It was a direction, in fact, rather than a charge. The Jury were told that the defendants would not be entitled to a verdict unless they proved, point by point, all the charges that they had made. His Honor went through the charges *seriatim*, and directed the Jury that if they considered that any one of them had not been proved they must give a verdict for the plaintiff, with such damages as they might think fit. According to this dictum the defendants might have justly censured the management of the institution, but because a mistake had been made in one point only the verdict must be for the plaintiff. This view was pressed over and over again with warmth more worthy of an advocate than a Judge, and when the learned Judge said in conclusion, 'If you think the article is in every particular true, then your verdict must be for the defendants,' he practically directed a verdict for the plaintiff. We have no hesitation in saying that if this is the sort of law which is to be applied to newspapers, their capacity for usefulness will be much restricted. They will neither be able to expose abuses nor to denounce wrongdoing, but will have to maintain silence in the midst of the most patent evils. For a newspaper to prove every word that it says on all occasions is manifestly impossible. It necessarily depends, as the *Sydney Morning Herald* did, to a large extent upon information supplied by others. It is therefore liable to fall into inaccuracies of detail, and, in nine cases out of ten, absolute proof of every word written could not be given. The view taken by Sir George Innes is directly opposed to that of the highest English authorities. In his eloquent address to the Jury Mr. Dalley called attention to the case of *Morrison v. Belcher*, an action against a newspaper for libel, in which Lord Chief Justice Cockburn used the following words:—'The law laid down in this Court at the last sitting, in the case of *Campbell v. Spottiswoode*, was lately confirmed by the Court of Queen's Bench, and it was not because a public writer might not be able to prove to the letter all he had stated that therefore he was liable, but the Jury could find for the defendant if they were of opinion that his observations and inferences were fair and legitimate under the circumstances, or that they were not so unfair as to be reckless, and thus, in law, malicious.' The same Judge, in another case, made the following statement—'If a public writer thus discussing the subject in the exercise of his vocation falls into error as to the facts or the inferences, and goes beyond the limits of strict truth, he is, nevertheless, privileged. The occasion is a privileged one, and if the privilege is exercised honestly and faithfully, and with a reasonable regard to what truth and justice may require, then, though he may exceed the limits of what he can legally prove to be the truth, he is protected from liability.' This is exactly the case in which the *Sydney Morning Herald* stood. It exercised the privilege of journalism honestly, faithfully, and with a reasonable regard to what truth and justice required. It substantiated in Court some of the gravest of the accusations it made; but in others it doubtless exceeded the limits of what it could 'legally prove.' According to the law as laid down by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, a journalist in such a case is protected from liability. According to the dictum of Sir George Innes, he must prove the absolute truth of every word he says, or be made to suffer. The immediate effect of introducing this principle into an Australian Court of Justice is, that a Jury has fined a newspaper £450 for discharging its duty; and the ultimate result of the case, if the verdict is allowed to stand, will be to make the Press of New South Wales less free than it is in any other English-speaking community."

Tenterfield, Monday.

Great surprise was felt here at what is termed the iniquitous verdict returned by the Jury in the libel case *Anderson v. Fairfax*, and it is still the theme of general condemnation. The proprietors of the *S. M. Herald* have the sympathy of the public here with them.

Carcoar, Monday.

Considerable surprise was expressed here at the verdict returned in the libel action brought by the *Andersons* against the *S. M. Herald*.

We take the following comments from the newspapers of this Colony which have had time to deal with the question:—

The *Evening News*, June 21.—"It is to be supposed that the conductors of public journals in New South Wales will ere long realize the fact that to discover public abuses, to expose fraud, and to show in the light of day humbug, hypocrisy, and immorality, and endeavour to protect the community against the numberless sharpers and harpies ever waiting to prey on the charitable or unthinking, is not a profitable pursuit. Those who find their schemes and frauds exposed naturally object to the Press prying into their affairs, and having been taught that law, as interpreted here, is strongly in their favour and correspondingly against the public-spirited journalist, invariably appeal to their fast friend, and as invariably succeed in obtaining heavy damages for being deprived, as they generally are, by the way, of their means of livelihood—or, at all events, being compelled to earn it in a more legitimate manner. . . . During the past three or four years some important cases in which newspapers have been the defendants have engaged the attention of the Supreme Court. In each case there was no suspicion of malice, and it was not even seriously contended that the conductors of the newspapers were not actuated by a desire to promote the benefit of the public by the exposure of what they considered to be grave evils. But in every

every instance the Judges, and (we regret to have to record it), as a matter of course, the Jury were also opposed. The consequence was that heavy damages were given against the proprietors of the journals concerned. But, perhaps, the most remarkable of these trials, not only for its facts, but for its results, was that which after more than a week of hearing terminated yesterday. But curious as the case in many respects undoubtedly was, the most extraordinary feature about it was the summing up of the Judge. His Honor has as much right to form an opinion on the subject as anybody else. But since the final result is, or ought to be, in the hands of the Jury, a Judge should be careful to avoid even the appearance of advocating the cause of one side more than the other. His duty is to interpret the law. In other countries, by other Judges, who are men of the greatest intellect, training, and experience, the law of libel is interpreted on broad principles, and especially when a public journal is sued. It is thus admitted that the Press possesses some privileges—at least in the opinion of English Judges; an opinion that appears to be shared by the Judicial Bench in every Australian Colony, New South Wales excepted. Here it has been laid down by the chief law authority that the Press has no privileges, and it must be confessed that the opinion expressed has been faithfully followed in practice, as the proprietors of every daily newspaper in this city know to their cost. The character of the Judge's summing up astonished everybody in Court, and we venture to say most people who have read it since. The surprise is not only that His Honor should have adopted the view of the case he did, but that he should have made that view so apparent to the Jury. It would be wrong to say that the Judge directed the Jury to find a verdict for the plaintiff; nor do we intend to convey the idea that he desired to influence them in any way. But we venture to say that, after listening to such an address as that delivered by Sir George Innes, only a jurymen of very strong mind would have felt inclined to give a decision in the opposite way. We do not desire to insinuate that the Jury were influenced by the Judge's summing up, and that they swallowed their convictions, being willing to take their verdict ready made. All that is positively known is that, to the surprise of ninety-nine men out of every hundred who have read the evidence, they found a verdict for the plaintiff, and thus kept up the public astonishment first caused by His Honor's remarkable charge. That they happened to be in accord with the view of the case taken by Sir George Innes was probably only an accident—curious certainly, but only a mysterious coincidence after all. It is said that it is usually the unexpected that happens, and the result of the *Anderson v. Fairfax* case is certainly a remarkable illustration of the truth of the saying. Few persons after reading the evidence could have anticipated the result. In England and elsewhere the Judges, when interpreting the law of libel, act upon broad principles, and in summing up submit broad issues to the Jury. It will be admitted by all who have paid any attention to the facts of the case as elicited in evidence that a great principle was involved, and that while a number of petty details were necessarily dragged in, there was a broader issue and a more important question overshadowing all. But one of the most remarkable things about the Judge's summing up was that, while extraordinary pains was taken to point out to the Jury failures of proof from a lawyer's point of view of some trifling and petty details, the broader issue and more important questions were altogether lacking, and consequently conspicuous by its absence. It is possible that the Jury may have taken this broader view of the question into consideration; in fact, we are bound to believe so, since they have declared that the defendants were in the wrong. But the circumstance does not in any degree lessen the surprise generally felt with the result of the trial. The Jury have awarded substantial damages to Mr. Anderson, and have thereby declared that the *Herald's* report of the 'institution' was not true. The character of the plaintiffs may be said to have been re-established by the verdict of the Jury. But if the *Herald* was wrong, then the Government was also wrong in removing the children from the fostering care of the festive lady who exhibits such irrepressible ardour in the collection of subscriptions, and the educational labours of the plaintiff, who occasionally uses a 'big, big D.' The Andersons have been turned off the piece of Crown land upon which they had established the 'institution,' not because of the *Herald* report, but upon the independent report of officers of the Government. In short, if the Jury are right, and they declare by their verdict that they don't believe what any of the witnesses for the defence say, then the Andersons have been harshly treated by the Government."

The *Freeman's Journal*, June 23.—"It cannot be doubted that the verdict of the Jury in the case of *Anderson v. Fairfax* has dealt a heavy blow at the independence of the Press, and—what is of infinitely greater importance—at the respect which should be entertained for the decisions of our tribunals. Will the opinion of the educated classes in this Colony ratify the verdict of a Jury which has absolved the Anderson College and its managers, and those who were responsible to the public for its management, from every taint of blame? The proprietors of the *Herald* undertook to prove the truth of their report that the Anderson College was totally unworthy of public support. They produced a number of witnesses, from a number of different places, between whom collusion was not even suggested, who swore to facts extending over a considerable period of time, of which, if their oaths were to be believed, they had the most competent knowledge. It was sworn by these witnesses that the education of the children was neglected, that they were not taught trades as they should have been, and that the plaintiff had been punished in a Court of law for neglecting a child. It was sworn that their bodily needs were not cared for. The plaintiff and his wife were said by the Government officer to have been 'heartlessly and cruelly callous to their sufferings,' and one of the sufferers was a poor cripple. When rescued by the police the children were proved to have been suffering from a loathsome disease born of dirt and neglect. Nor is this surprising, if the evidence concerning Mrs. Anderson is to be believed. Her having no more to do with the religious instruction of the children 'than a post,' her intemperate habits, and her worse than intemperate conversation, proclaimed her, if the evidence is to be believed, a most unfit person for her position. Against all this positive evidence of their having done things which, if known, would have dried up the fountains of public charity, there is little set except the bare oaths of those who are interested in the case. If no amount of evidence could outweigh an interested person's denial on oath, and the evidence of those who could have had no knowledge of the facts, the solemn proceedings of the trial were a hollow mockery; but if it could outweigh such a denial, the verdict of the Jury is absolutely inexplicable. To find for the plaintiff at all, the Jury must have believed that the libel was a tissue of falsehood, and that in order to bolster up this malicious falsehood a number of witnesses of all classes—doctors, clergymen, Government officials, Civil Servants, and tradesmen—with one accord gave false testimony. But if the Jury believed this, why did they give the damages at £450, instead of awarding, as they should have done, the full damages claimed? If, however, they believed their evidence, why did they not find for the defendants? A verdict which presents such a dilemma as this cannot produce any effects other than a most injurious one on the interests of justice. It is certainly one, viewed from either point, which the community



community cannot respect. It is impossible to avoid saying something calculated to imply censure on the Judge, under whose auspices the Jury have so signally failed, on one side or the other, in the discharge of their duty. We do not allude to the rejection of evidence which weighed against the plaintiff, or the nature of the summing up, since we regard it as more than possible that the Judge's mental vision could not reach the whole case. The most disastrous feature in the case was the principle on which the Judge directed the Jury to base their verdict. The plaintiff did not prove express malice, and yet, the report having been written at the request of the plaintiff, and being therefore privileged, he had, if we are to trust the landmarks of the law, to prove express malice, before he could recover one penny. It was proved that, under these circumstances, statements alleged to be libellous were made to Mr. Lyne; and that, in the absence of proof of gross carelessness, relieved the defendant of the necessity of proving the truth in every particular of those statements. Yet on both these points the Judge directed the Jury in the way most favourable to the plaintiff, and, we believe, contrary to law. Nothing could be further from our intention than to suppose that the Judge did this consciously and *malu fide*. However great may have been the miscarriage of justice in this case, and however deeply the Judge may be responsible for that miscarriage, we have a profound confidence in the integrity of the Bench. We wish we had the same confidence in its knowledge and in its ability."

The *Wagga Advertiser*, June 23.—"Judges have frequently advanced that very abstruse proposition that 'every man is supposed to know the law.' This may apply with some degree of reason in criminal law, where for various classes of offences it is a simple matter to distinguish right from wrong; but in civil law, and especially the law of libel, not only the conductors of the Press, but gentlemen who pass learned in the law, may sweat their brains for another decade without being enabled to arrive at a clear and definite conclusion as to what is libel. But 'law is law nevertheless, notwithstanding,' and whatever the law may be in New South Wales, the issue of the Andersons' case on Wednesday is sufficient evidence that it is gloriously uncertain. The feeling of outspoken disgust expressed on all sides when this extraordinary verdict was made known here was intense, so that if this verdict be in accordance with law, it is not, in the opinion of the public, consistent with justice. The *Sydney Morning Herald* has been too long twitted with being afraid to speak out and expose abuses, but in this case it is proved that, where in the opinion of the conductors it was necessary to lay bare and expose what they deemed to be an abuse, the task is fearlessly undertaken without respect to persons. Doubtless the large measure of public sympathy which has been extended to the *Herald* is traceable to the high tone of propriety that has invariably been maintained by a journal which has never abused the giant power it possesses. Despite the summing up of the Judge and the verdict of the twelve good men and true, sworn to find for either party according to the evidence, that verdict is not in accordance with the opinions everywhere expressed. Nor is it in accordance with the convictions of the *Herald* proprietors, who may perhaps recognize their duty to themselves, and to the Australian Press generally, by appealing to a higher Court than that over which Judge Innes presided. Such an opportunity has seldom transpired as the present for testing the injustice of 'laws so wise,' as the defendants are men of substance, and well capable of fighting the matter out. The *Herald* was either right or wrong in publishing the faithful and uncoloured report furnished by Mr. Lyne of what he saw at the Anderson college. If wrong, then the verdict was to some extent justified; but if, on the other hand, as the public say, the *Herald* was justified in making a faithful report and publishing it, then they do not deserve to be mulcted in damages and costs, and be made to smart for honest outspokenness on the principle that the 'greater the truth the greater the libel.'"

The *Clarence Examiner*, June 23.—"The result of the libel case, *Anderson v. the Sydney Morning Herald*, adds another caution to journalists how dangerous it is with the law as it now stands for the Press to speak out, even where they have good grounds to believe that it is for the interests of the public the truth should be told. In this case there was an institution at Middle Harbour, near Sydney, called a Mechanics' College, or Industrial School, under private management, but supported partly by public subscriptions, and professing to care for boys and teach them a trade. Judging by what we have read of the evidence in the case, it seems to us the affair was supported mainly by outside contributions. The management seems to have been particularly desirous of having the 'institution' brought before the public by means of a report in the columns of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. It was some time before they succeeded in obtaining this notice, and when at length they got what they had so long craved for, it was not exactly what they expected. It was a report which told in a very outspoken manner that the so-called "workman's college," or whatever its managers pleased to term it, was a sham; that the children received there were neglected, and in very plain terms otherwise, that the institution was unworthy of public support. Now, we maintain the parties challenged criticism when they invited inspection by the Press; and the only question which should have been open to decide was, whether the article in point was false or malicious. We can see nothing in the evidence to justify the latter assumption; and we feel constrained to add that we consider the evidence for the defence proved good ground for all that had been said. Under such circumstances it is a monstrous thing that the truth must not be told, and that the doing so shall entail heavy damages and heavier costs. The public rely upon the Press, as one of its duties, to expose all means whereby too credulous people are often imposed upon. It is impossible the Press can do so if this is to be the consequence, that damages are certain to follow, with the only doubtful issue whether they are to amount to hundreds or thousands. When the *Herald* deemed it their duty to express their opinions on this institution, it cannot be for a moment supposed that it mattered personally one iota to any one belonging to that journal whether the thing was commented upon or not. But it did matter a good deal to the public, to those who were being invited to assist the philanthropic manager of an institution of whose existence and work all that subscribers could know was what the managing canvasser chose to tell them. There are few papers that can afford, like the *Herald*, to take a stand and perform such an expensive duty as it has done. Its loss has been the public gain, but it is an unjust law which permits a meritorious act to be subjected to pains and penalties. What the public will suffer and pay, however, for this gagging of the Press, it is impossible to estimate. The recollection of what has happened to the *Herald* will stifle comment, and leave scores of abuses, which like cancerous sores will spread, because the only instrument to lay them bare and kill their growth is the publicity of the Press. So be it; if the law does not permit the remedy, the public must abide the evil."

The *Southern Argus* (Goulburn), June 23.—"If any doubt existed in regard to the uncertain, and indeed, we might say, the unfair character of the law regulating the libel question in New South Wales, it must be removed from the public mind by the verdict given in the action *Anderson versus Fairfax*

Fairfax & Sons. From the start it was thought that the plaintiffs were not at all likely to get a verdict, and as the evidence was gradually unfolded this opinion, instead of being weakened, was very much confirmed. The issue of the trial has, however, changed all this, and Messrs. Fairfax & Sons are now compelled to pay something like £3,000 for speaking as they did of the Home for Destitute Boys. Of course the simple construction to be put on the Jury's finding is that the *Herald* falsely and maliciously slandered the plaintiffs in publishing what it did concerning the institution over which Mr. and Mrs. Anderson preside. If this were the case, then certainly we would be the last to find fault with the verdict—if the Andersons were the generous, self-sacrificing people which they have wished to pass off as; if they entered into the noble work of training poor and helpless children in order to fit them for the world's broad field of battle—then any attempt at damaging them in the philanthropic labour to which they had set themselves should be met with the fullest punishment the law Courts would allow. Now, we maintain that, had any of the charitable undertakings above referred to been successful, it is impossible that the Middle Harbour Home for Destitute Boys would have escaped public attention, and the more so considering the female superintendent's anxiety to obtain a name for the place and secure contributions towards its sustenance. She has never been backward in trying to push on the business; long journeys were undertaken by her, towns and districts far removed from the scene of her supposed heroic strivings were canvassed, and a good-natured public listened to the tale she unfolded, and in many cases generously opened their purses to subscribe something towards its support. Was it not necessary and most desirable that something should be known of the inner working of this place? Assuredly so. The *Herald* sends an experienced reporter to deal with the 'Middle Harbour Home,' where it was supposed those in charge 'did good by stealth.' He gave his experience in an able and what appeared an impartial manner, and the Andersons, not being pleased with the notoriety they obtained, thought they should institute an action, and the outcome of it goes to show they have reason to be pleased with the step. Time after time the *Herald* was solicited to send a representative; at last the invitation was accepted, and without wishing to insinuate that the plaintiffs anticipated what would follow, they may pride themselves on having succeeded in involving our wary contemporary into the meshes of a law which they hitherto succeeded in carefully avoiding. There was nothing to be gained by writing a fictitious sketch of the Anderson college; on the contrary, much was to be feared, but yet the *Herald*, recognizing its duty to the public, fearlessly published a report the veracity of which was subsequently borne out by the statements on others not likely to have any other desire than to give an honest and true account of what they saw. We could say a great deal more on this matter, but must postpone its further consideration to another time, when we hope to go into it after a more detailed manner."

The *Tamworth News*:—"The news of the verdict given by the Jury in the libel action of Anderson v. Fairfax—£450 damages to the plaintiff—will seize most of our readers with profound surprise, and cause a thrill of honest indignation to pervade the community; and it will cause a feeling, too, of heart-felt humiliation that New South Wales has for the second time in a decade become conspicuous as a Colony in which the Press must not tell the truth, or if it does undertake so thankless and disagreeable an office, must deal out the precious commodity in such inappreciable doses as not to offend the sensitiveness of either panders or quacks. . . . The circumstances of the whole case, with which our readers must be pretty familiar by this time, are almost unique in the history of libels. Instead of seeking the material for a sensational article, the conductors of the *Herald* shunned it, steadfastly resisting the blandishments of the woman who was the heart and soul of this singular college for two years. The conductors, yielding at last to persistent importunity, sent out a reporter whose professional ability and shrewdness are admitted on all sides. He found such a state of things to exist at the college as prompted the article forming the subject of the action. The charges generally which were contained in the article were supported by an overwhelming mass of evidence. The institution seems to have obtained the nominal support of such eminent citizens as Sir Alfred Stephen and Mr. Justice Windeyer, who never visited the place, save by previous arrangement—and then very rarely. Their names, in fact, were the means by which public benevolence was tapped; and the circumstance may be seen tincturing each sentence which his Honor Mr. Justice Innes addressed to the Jury. A more singular deliverance never proceeded from the Supreme Court Bench, though perhaps it has been equalled. The verdict practically declares that if a reporter goes to an ostensibly public institution, even by express invitation, he must see only the rosy aspect of affairs—help to delude the public or hold his peace. We have in all probability not heard the last of this case. Fortunately, it is not a struggling firm of journalists that has been attacked. The verdict will rob the Fairfax Brothers of some thousands, but their 'withers will be unwrung.' They will either demand a new trial on the ground of the perversity of the verdict and misdirection, or appeal to the Full Court—and thence, if possible, to the Privy Council, a tribunal before whom the circumstances of an ex-Chief Justice and a present Puisne Judge being affected in point of dignity can be no disturbing ingredient. We feel sure that if we speak the public mind in declaring that if a fund should be started to recoup the *Herald* the loss it has sustained by its action in exposing a deplorable state of things, the requisite amount would be trebled. We should like to see the £450 subscribed by the Press of the Colony, and the costs by the general public. It is not at all likely that the Messrs. Fairfax would pocket the money. They would most probably follow the example set by other great journals under somewhat similar circumstances—accept the money and devote it to some public use, as a memorial of the grateful tribute accorded to them for the gallant fight they have made on behalf of the rights of the people."

*Armidale Chronicle*, June, 23.—"The injustice of the libel law of New South Wales was never more illustrated than in the *cause celebre* Anderson v. Fairfax, just concluded in the Supreme Court. A verdict was given for £450 and costs. We venture to say that such an astounding verdict was never before given by a Jury in a British community. The verdict practically amounts to mulcting the proprietors of the Sydney *Herald* for performing what any intelligent man in the community must regard as a public duty exercised in a praiseworthy manner. The complete absence of malice was conclusively shown. The most damning evidence as to how the Artisans' College was conducted was given by independent witnesses. The effect of this verdict is to further gag the Press, already gagged almost beyond endurance. In the case under note, instead of being mulcted in £2,500, the *Herald* ought to have received that sum, or more, for doing a great public service. The *Herald*, whatever its other faults may be, has always been a truthful, reliable journal, and whatever appears in its columns is as nearly accurate as is possible."

The *Braidwood Dispatch*, June, 23.—"The libel action against the *Sydney Morning Herald*, brought  
by

by one Anderson for certain damaging statements published in that journal against an institution called 'Anderson's Home for Destitute Boys at Middle Harbour,' was brought to a conclusion on Wednesday, after lasting some three weeks. The verdict, says the *Herald*, created considerable surprise. Well it might! There was great conflict of opinion between the Judge (Sir J. L. Innes) and the counsel for the defence, as to the correctness of his Honor's summing up. . . . After all the wearisome details of this case have been gone into in all its small bearings *ad nauseam*, as to the condition of this institution and the treatment of the boys, as to the way they were clad and fed, cause of the condition in which they were found, as to the charges against the mistress and, financially, leading spirit of the institution,—after all these details have been served up to the public through the papers for the past three weeks, the glorious struggle between the lawyers ends in the back that can bear it having the burden placed upon it, with the satisfaction to the defendants of having to pay for an estimable and public-spirited purpose, which is not disputed, and which the Judge who summed up so hard against them gives them credit for, of giving in the public interest an impartial report of the working of an institution towards the support of which the charitable and philanthropic of the whole Colony were being called upon to contribute, and laying claim to State endowment as well. If a newspaper is to be thus mulcted to an extent that would simply mean ruin to most, for commenting fairly and impartially upon the gross mismanagement of such remarkable undertakings as this, upon the strength of facts which have in the main been fully substantiated for all purposes of justification, merely because it has been misinformed upon some minor details, then we may bid good-bye to its boasted functions as an exposé of abuses, as the guardian of the public welfare, and the palladium of liberty."

The *Litghow Mercury*, June 23.—"The verdict of the Jury in the great libel case, *Anderson v. Fairfax*, if in accordance with law, will give rise to a strong set of public opinion that the law is not in accordance with justice, and the proprietors of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, although condemned by the Supreme Court, will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that the action they took in the exposure of a great public wrong is upheld by that higher tribunal to which all others must ultimately be amenable. In doing so the *Herald* discharged one of the foremost duties incumbent upon the Press; and the performance has been declared by the Jury an illegal act. Again and again have the Law Courts declared against our leading journals on similar occasions, and as often have the great mass of the public throughout the Colony emphatically expressed their disapproval of the verdict."

The *Nepean Times*, June 23.—"Many of our readers will be surprised to hear the result of the verdict in the recent libel action at Sydney, *Anderson v. Fairfax* and another, viz., for plaintiff £450 damages. We would like to say a very great deal on this subject; but as there are matters in connection with the libel law of New South Wales that make all newspaper men very chary, we are compelled to 'sing small.' We are under the impression that the law as it stands is defective, but we also think there are Juries and Juries. In the case mentioned, and according to the finding of the Jury, the Government are in a far worse position than the *Herald*; their own officers examined the institution and the boys, and on their own responsibility had the lads removed. Here we have an institution supposed to be carried on by a committee who, according to their evidence, never had anything to do with the establishment, the Andersons themselves having the control and expenditure of large sums of money subscribed by the public for a special object. The Jury, according to their finding, have decided that the *exposé* of the working of the institution was not for the public good."

The *Forbes Times*, June 23.—"The celebrated libel case between Anderson and the proprietors of the *S. M. Herald* terminated on Wednesday, the Jury finding for the plaintiff, damages £450. Considering the length of time this case has occupied the Court, and the strong Bar retained by both sides, it will prove a very costly suit to the losers, and the result affords another instance of how little liberty the colonial Press enjoys even when its powers are devoted to the best and safest interest of society generally."

The *Sydney Express*, June 23.—"When His Honor (Mr. Justice Innes) began to direct the Jury, the most intense attention was paid to his words. The first of them showed the calm serenity of his mind, and that he was soul-proof against bias. After a fine exordium, he moved slowly on, calmly reviewing the whole case—setting forth the points which were in favour of the plaintiff very clearly; but leaving to the Jury the determination of the matters of fact, particularly whether the statements in the *Herald* report were true or otherwise, according to the evidence. . . . It is always dangerous for a journalist to plead justification and the public good."

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

Filed  
6th August, 1883. }

In the matter of the *Echo* and *Sydney Morning Herald* newspapers.

ON this sixth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, Charles James Burns, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, the Second Clerk in the Office of the Supreme Court of the said Colony, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith as follows:—

1. On the fourth day of August instant I duly served two true copies of the within Rule of Court upon James Reading Fairfax and Edward Ross Fairfax, by leaving the same with Mr. Samuel Cook, at the offices of the *Echo* and *Sydney Morning Herald* newspapers, at the corner of Hunter and O'Connell Streets, Sydney aforesaid, being the place mentioned in the Affidavit of Registration of the said newspapers, made by the said James Reading Fairfax and Edward Ross Fairfax as the place at which the said newspapers are printed and published, and filed in the Office of the Supreme Court of New South Wales, as by law required.

2. I did at the time of the said service produce and show to the said Mr. Samuel Cook the within original Rule of Court.

Sworn by the deponent, on the day first above-  
mentioned, at Sydney, before me,— }

C. J. BURNS.

W. H. HARGRAVES, a Commissioner for Affidavits.

In

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.  
In the matter of the *Echo* and *Sydney Morning Herald* newspapers.  
Friday, the third day of August, A.D. 1883.

THEIR Honors the Chief Justice and Puisne Judges of this Honorable Court having, at the sitting of the Full Court in Banco, considered a certain article published in the *Echo* newspaper on Thursday, the twenty-first day of June last, and certain other articles published in the *Sydney Morning Herald* newspaper on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth day of June last, respectively, in reference to a certain action pending in our Supreme Court, wherein George Anderson is plaintiff, and you, James Reading Fairfax and Edward Ross Fairfax, are defendants, do hereby order that you, the said James Reading Fairfax and Edward Ross Fairfax, the registered proprietors of the said newspapers, do respectively appear before this Honorable Court, sitting in Banco, on Monday, the thirteenth day of August instant, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, to show cause why you, and each of you, should not be attached for contempt in printing and publishing the said articles, and why such further order should not be made as to their Honors shall seem fit.

By the Court.  
FRED. CHAPMAN, (L.S.)  
Prothonotary.

This is the Rule of Court referred to in the annexed }  
affidavit of Charles James Burns, sworn at Sydney, }  
this sixth day of August, A.D. 1883, before me,— }

W. H. HARGRAVES, a Commissioner for Affidavits.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

In the matters of the *Echo* and *Sydney Morning Herald* newspapers.

Filed }  
11th August, 1883. }

ON this tenth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, Edward Ross Fairfax, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Esquire, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith as follows:—

1. I am one of the proprietors of the *Sydney Morning Herald* and *Echo* newspapers.
2. My brother, James Reading Fairfax, is and has been for the past eighteen months absent from the Colony of New South Wales, in Europe.

EDWARD R. FAIRFAX.

Sworn by the deponent, on the day first above- }  
mentioned, at Sydney, before me,— }

A. CAPE, a Commissioner for Affidavits.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

In the matters of the *Echo* and *Sydney Morning Herald* newspapers.

Filed }  
20th August, 1883. }

ON this twentieth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, Edward Ross Fairfax, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, Esquire, being duly sworn, maketh oath and saith as follows:—

1. I am one of the proprietors of the *Sydney Morning Herald* and of the *Echo* newspapers. My brother, James Reading Fairfax, the other proprietor of the said newspapers, is now and has been for the past eighteen months out of this Colony, in Europe.

2. I was not the writer of any of the articles in the said papers which form the subjects of the proceedings now taken against the said papers. I did not peruse such articles before their publication, nor had I any knowledge of the publication of such articles until I saw them in the said papers.

3. The article contained in the *Echo* was written, as I have been informed, by a member of the literary staff of that journal, and as I am also informed, such article was submitted to the editor of the paper for his perusal before publication was permitted, and that such article was honestly regarded by such editor as a fair and legitimate comment. The articles contained in the *Sydney Morning Herald* were extracts from other journals published in this Colony, in which the case of *Anderson v. Fairfax* and others had been discussed, and a telegram which had been received from a correspondent of the *Sydney Morning Herald* in Melbourne furnishing the substance of an article on the same subject which had been published in the *Argus* newspaper in Melbourne on the day on which such telegram was received.

4. I am informed that these articles had been perused by one of the editors of the *Sydney Morning Herald* before their publication was permitted, and that in the judgment of such editor these articles were deemed to be fair and legitimate comments upon what was regarded by the writers in these journals as a miscarriage of justice. Although I have no personal supervision of the articles directly contributed to the journals, or the articles extracted from other papers which were published in such journals, I have uniformly insisted on the observance of one of the fundamental rules in the conduct of the *Sydney Morning Herald* and *Echo* newspapers, namely, of abstaining from all imputations of corruption upon persons engaged in the performance of great public functions.

5. I have, since my attention has been particularly directed to their publication, carefully perused the articles in question, and I am unable to perceive that they contain any language which could be in any way construed as a charge of judicial corruption. I disavow, on the part of those who were directly responsible for the publication of the articles, any intention by means of such publication to impute any corrupt or unworthy motives to the Judge to whom they refer, and aver that such articles at the time of their publication were honestly regarded by those who were responsible for such publication as fair and candid criticisms upon subjects of immediate and universal public interest.

6. That, concerning the publication of articles commenting upon the case after the verdict was delivered and before notice was given of the intention of the proprietors of the *Herald* and *Echo* to apply for a new trial, I submit that it has been a practice uniformly adopted by journalists in this country to  
comment

comment upon important cases in which great public interest has been manifested immediately after such cases have been determined by a Jury, and that in this case at the time of the publication of such articles the proprietors had not resolved upon taking any steps for disturbing the verdict of the Jury. It was some days after the publication of such articles that the proprietors of the *Herald* and *Echo* were advised by their council that an application for a new trial should be made, and on the acceptance of this advice no articles were thereafter published in such journals, but on the contrary, immediately after such advice had been given the following notification was published in the *Herald* of the twenty-seventh day of June last, "We have received a large number of letters and telegrams with reference to the Anderson case which we should like to publish, but as, after consultation, we have decided, in consideration of the fact that the liberty of the Press is involved, to get an authoritative decision of the law, we think it proper to abstain for the present from further reference to the case."

EDWARD ROSS FAIRFAX.

Sworn by the deponent on the day first above- }  
mentioned, at Sydney, before me,— }  
JOHN WOODS, J.P.

In the Supreme Court of New South Wales.

In the matter of the *Echo* and *Sydney Morning Herald* newspapers.

Friday, the thirty-first day of August, A.D. 1883.

UPON reading the rule *nisi* made herein on the third day of August instant, the affidavit of Walter Bevan, sworn and filed herein on the fourth day of August instant, and the two several annexures therein referred to,—the affidavit of Charles James Burns, sworn and filed herein on the sixth day of August instant,—the affidavit of Edward Ross Fairfax, sworn on the tenth day of August instant and filed herein on the eleventh day of August instant,—and the further affidavit of Edward Ross Fairfax, sworn and filed herein on the twentieth day of August instant,—and upon hearing Mr. Darley, Q.C., and Mr. Pilcher, of Counsel for Edward Ross Fairfax,—it is ordered that the said Edward Ross Fairfax do pay unto Her Majesty the Queen a fine of two hundred and fifty pounds sterling.

By the Court,  
FRED. CHAPMAN,  
Prothonotary.

The Sheriff to The Prothonotary.

Sir,

Sheriff's Department, Sydney, 31 August, 1883.

I have the honor to inform you that Messrs. Creagh & Williams have this day paid to me, on behalf of Messrs. John Fairfax & Son the sum of two hundred and fifty pounds (£250), being the fine imposed upon them as proprietors of the *Sydney Morning Herald* and *Echo* newspapers for contempt.

I have, &c.,  
CHARLES COWPER,  
Sheriff.

## No. 2.

The following is a copy of the judgment of the Court as delivered by His Honor the Chief Justice:—

In June last an action of libel was tried before Mr. Justice Innes, in which John Anderson was the plaintiff, and James Reading Fairfax and Edward Ross Fairfax were the defendants. The libel complained of was contained in a number of the *Sydney Morning Herald* newspaper, of which the defendants were and are the proprietors and publishers. The trial, which took place before a special Jury, lasted ten days, and resulted on the 20th June in a verdict for the plaintiff, with £450 damages. On the following day, in the *Echo* newspaper, of which also the defendants were and are the proprietors and publishers, there appeared a leading article, from which the following is an extract:—"The summing-up of the Judge was listened to with amazement by many who had been attentive listeners to the evidence, and the verdict of the Jury was received in silence. The defendants had but one appeal to the 'twelve good men and true'; it seemed as though there were two made on behalf of the plaintiff. At the very beginning of the case it became evident that the defendants had a battle to fight which could not be satisfactorily terminated in that Court, and when the Jury retired the verdict was regarded as a foregone conclusion. We doubt very much whether any British Judge would place before a Jury the issues in this case in the manner in which they were presented by Mr. Justice Innes. But then His Honor had not the benefit of an English training. He was formerly Associate to Sir Alfred Stephen, whose distinguished name enabled the Andersons to collect large sums of money in aid of their so-called benevolent institution, and it was in consequence of this connection that he made his way to the Bar. Some years ago when a seat on the Bench became vacant, and had been refused by abler men, he accepted it, and some of the comments made by the Press on that occasion were not very flattering. It would have been more satisfactory if such a case as that of the Andersons, in which Sir Alfred Stephen was so much concerned, and in which he so manifestly failed in regard to the supervision which the public thought he was exercising, had been heard before a Judge with broader views in regard to the obligations and responsibilities of the Press." In the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 26th June—six days after the close of the trial—a series of extracts, twelve in number, were published under the heading "The Anderson Libel Case.—Opinions of the Press." These extracts are preceded by an introduction, in which it is stated that the *Argus*, of Melbourne, "declares the verdict to amount to nothing less than a miscarriage of justice, for which his Honor Sir George Innes is mainly responsible." The writer of this introduction then takes upon himself to assert that "the view taken by Sir George Innes is directly opposed to that of the highest English authorities." A piece of telegraphic intelligence is then given from Tenterfield, in these terms:—"Great surprise was felt here at what is termed here the iniquitous verdict returned by the Jury in the libel case Anderson v. Fairfax, and it is still the theme of general condemnation." Another piece of telegraphic intelligence from Carcoar runs thus:—"Considerable surprise was expressed here at the verdict returned in the libel action brought by the Andersons against the *Sydney Morning Herald*." The extracts from the *Evening News* contain these passages: "But curious as the case in many respects undoubtedly was, the most extraordinary feature about it was the summing up of the Judge. . . . The character of the Judge's summing up astonished everybody in Court, and we venture to say most people who have read it since. The surprise is not only that His Honor should have adopted the view of the case he did, but that he should have made

that view so apparent to the Jury. . . . But one of the most remarkable things about the Judge's summing up was, that while extraordinary pains were taken to point out to the Jury failures of proof from a lawyer's point of view of some trifling and petty details, the broader issue and more important questions were altogether lacking, and, consequently, conspicuous by their absence." In the extract from the *Freeman's Journal* the following opinions are expressed:—"It cannot be doubted that the verdict of the Jury in the case of *Anderson v. Fairfax* has dealt a heavy blow at the independence of the Press, and what is of infinitely greater importance, at the respect which should be entertained for the decisions of our tribunals. Will the opinion of the educated classes in this Colony ratify the verdict of a Jury which has absolved the Anderson College and its managers, and those who were responsible to the public for its management, from every taint of blame? . . . It is impossible to avoid saying something calculated to imply censure on the Judge under whose auspices the Jury have so signally failed, on one side or the other, in the discharge of their duty. We do not allude to the rejection of evidence which weighed against the plaintiff, or the nature of the summing up, since we regard it as more than possible that the Judge's mental vision could not reach the whole case. The most disastrous feature in the case was the principle on which the Judge directed the Jury to base their verdict. . . . It was proved that, under these circumstances, statements alleged to be libellous were made to Mr. Lyne, and that in the absence of proof of gross carelessness relieved the defendant of the necessity of proving the truth in every particular of these statements. Yet on both these points the Judge directed the Jury in the way most favorable to the plaintiff, and we believe contrary to law." A portion of the *Wagga Advertiser* extract runs thus:—"The feeling of outspoken disgust expressed on all sides, when this extraordinary verdict was made known here, was intense, so that if this verdict be in accordance with law, it is not, in the opinion of the public, consistent with justice." The *Tamworth News* extract contains the following paragraphs:—"The news of the verdict given by the Jury in the libel action of *Anderson v. Fairfax*—£450 damages to the plaintiff—will seize most of our readers with profound surprise, and cause a thrill of honest indignation to pervade the community, and will cause a feeling too, of heartfelt humiliation that New South Wales has for a second time in a decade become conspicuous as a Colony in which the Press must not tell the truth, or if it does undertake so thankless and disagreeable an office, must deal out the precious commodity in such inappreciable doses as not to offend the sensitiveness of either panders or quacks . . . . The institution seems to have obtained the nominal support of such eminent citizens as Sir Alfred Stephen and Mr. Justice Windeyer, who never visited the place, save by previous arrangement, and then very rarely. Their names in fact were the means by which public benevolence was tapped, and the circumstance may be seen tincturing each sentence which His Honor Mr. Justice Innes addressed to the Jury . . . . They will either demand a new trial, on the ground of the perversity of the verdict and misdirection, or appeal to the full Court, and thence if possible to the Privy Council, a tribunal before whom the circumstance of an ex-Chief Justice and a present Puisne Judge being affected in point of dignity can be no disturbing ingredient." In the extract from the *Armidale Chronicle* there is the passage:—"We venture to say that such an astounding verdict was never before given by a Jury in a British community." One paragraph, cited from the *Braidwood Dispatch* is as follows:—"After all these details have been served up to the public, through the papers for the past three weeks, the glorious struggle between the lawyers ends in the back that can bear it having the burden placed upon it, with the satisfaction to the defendants of having to pay for an estimable and public spirited purpose, which is not disputed, and which the Judge who summed up so hard against them gives them credit for of giving, in the public interest, an impartial report of the working of an institution towards the support of which the charitable and philanthropic of the whole Colony were being called upon to contribute, and laying claim to State endowment as well." On the 28th June, two days after the publication of these extracts, and eight days after the verdict, the defendants filed a memorandum of their intention to apply to this Court for a *rule nisi* calling on the plaintiff to show cause why a new trial should not be granted. The present term commenced on the 29th of July. The motion for the *rule nisi* came on for argument on the 2nd instant, and on the following day the rule asked for was refused. Immediately after such refusal, the Chief Justice announced that the attention of the Judges had been called to the publications already mentioned, and the Prothonotary was thereupon directed to take the necessary steps to issue a rule, calling on the publishers of the newspapers in question, to show cause, on the 13th instant, why they should not be committed for contempt. On that day an affidavit was filed setting forth the publication of copies of these newspapers, and that the above defendants were the publishers of both of them. On their behalf, Counsel attended and took exception to the course pursued by the Court in summarily calling upon them to show cause in the manner directed. This objection being overruled, time was then asked to enable affidavits to be prepared. The Court granted this application, and adjourned the further hearing of the matter till the following Monday, the 20th instant. On that day Counsel attended and read the following affidavit:—"Affidavit of Edward Ross Fairfax, sworn August 20, 1883, states:—I am one of the proprietors of the *Sydney Morning Herald* and of the *Echo* newspapers. My brother, James Reading Fairfax, the other proprietor of the said newspapers, is now, and has been for the past eighteen months, out of the Colony, in Europe. 2. I am not the writer of any of the articles in the said papers, which form the subjects of the proceedings now taken against the said papers. I did not peruse such articles before their publication, nor had I any knowledge of the publication of such articles until I saw them in the said papers. 3. The article contained in the *Echo* was written, as I have been informed, by a member of the literary staff of that journal; and, as I am informed, such article was submitted to the editor of the paper for his perusal before publication was permitted, and such article was honestly regarded by such editor as a fair and legitimate comment. The articles contained in the *Sydney Morning Herald* were extracts from other journals published in this Colony, in which the case of *Anderson v. Fairfax* and others had been discussed, and a telegram which had been received from a correspondent of the *Sydney Morning Herald* in Melbourne, furnishing the substance of an article on the same subject, which had been published in the *Argus* newspaper in Melbourne, on the day on which such telegram was received. 4. I am informed that these articles had been perused by one of the editors of the *Sydney Morning Herald* before their publication was permitted, and that, in the judgment of such editor, these articles were deemed to be fair and legitimate comments upon what was regarded by the writers in these journals as a miscarriage of justice. Although I have no personal supervision of the articles directly contributed to the journals, or the articles extracted from other papers which were published in such journals, I have uniformly insisted on the



the observance of one of the fundamental rules in the conduct of the *Sydney Morning Herald* and *Echo* newspapers, namely, of abstaining from all imputations of corruption upon persons engaged in the performance of great public functions. 5. I have, since my attention has been particularly directed to their publication, carefully perused the articles in question, and I am unable to perceive that they contain any language which could in any way be construed as a charge of judicial corruption. I disavow, on the part of those who were directly responsible for the publication of the articles, any intention by means of such publication to impute any corrupt or unworthy motives to the Judge to whom they refer, and aver that such articles, at the time of their publication, were honestly regarded by those who were responsible for such publication as fair and candid criticisms upon subjects of immediate and universal public interest. 6. That concerning the publication of articles commenting upon the case after the verdict was delivered, and before notice was given of the intention of proprietors of the *Herald* and *Echo* to apply for a new trial, I submit that it has been a practice, uniformly adopted by journalists in this country, to comment upon important cases in which great public interest has been manifested, immediately after such cases have been determined by a Jury; and that in this case, at the time of the publication of such articles, the proprietors had not resolved upon taking any steps for disturbing the verdict of the Jury. It was some days after the publication of such articles that the proprietors of the *Herald* and *Echo* were advised by their counsel that an application for a new trial should be made, and on the acceptance of this advice no articles were thereafter published in such journals; but, on the contrary, immediately after such advice had been given, the following notification was published in the *Herald* of the 27th day of June last:—“We have received a large number of letters and telegrams with reference to the Anderson case which we should like to publish, but as after consultation we have decided, in consideration of the fact that the liberty of the Press is involved, to get an authoritative decision of the law, we think it proper to abstain for the present from further reference to the case.” After this affidavit was read, counsel for Messrs. Fairfax stated that he had no observations to make, and the matter was adjourned for a week to enable the Court to consider its decision. On the day so appointed it was further adjourned till this day, and we now proceed to give our judgment. At the time of the publication of the newspapers which had given rise to this proceeding the Court was not sitting, and no steps could be taken against the publishers for contempt until the commencement of the term. A memorandum announcing the intention of the defendants in the libel action to apply for a new trial having been filed, it was thought right not to take any steps in reference to the contempt until this new trial motion had been disposed of. As already stated, immediately after the refusal of the rule directions were given to bring the publishers before the Court to answer for their contempt. In support of the legality of the course taken in the present instance, it is not necessary to refer to any authority other than the case of the *Evening News* newspaper, decided by this Court in September, 1880 (1 N.S.W., Rep. 211). The power of the Court of its own motion to institute proceedings for the summary and immediate punishment of any contempt of its authority, whether in reference to a pending case or not, was upheld, as it has been in other cases which were on that occasion referred to. To the reasons then given by us we adhere, and, without repeating, we rely upon them in support of the decision about to be pronounced. When that judgment was given two recent instances of summary punishment for contempt had been reported, but to which attention had not been drawn: they were Onslow and Whalley's case and Skipworth and Orton's case, reported in L.R. 9, Q.B. 219 and 230. In the first of these cases Chief Justice Cockburn delivered the unanimous opinion of the Court. The contempt in question there consisted of improper comments on a criminal case then pending. “It is clear,” said His Lordship, “that this Court has always held that comments made on a criminal trial or other proceedings, when pending, is an offence against the administration of justice, and a contempt of the authority of this Court. It can make no difference in principle whether these comments are made in writing or in speeches at public assemblies; neither can it make any difference in principle whether they are made with reference to a trial actually commenced and going on or with reference to a trial which is about to take place. We can have no hesitation in applying to the one the same rule which we should apply to the other.” An apology having been made by Messrs. Onslow and Whalley (both of whom were Members of Parliament), and a pledge having been given that they would not again offend in like manner, the Chief Justice went on to say: “If there had been any hesitation or reluctance in giving that pledge,—if there had not been a submissive attitude, which both you gentlemen on the present occasion, I am glad to think, have adopted, and a full apology, the Court would have thought it its duty to use the full power and authority it possesses of imposing a substantial fine and imprisonment in addition to the fine. We are happily spared the necessity for that by the wise, prudent, and proper line of conduct which you have, under the advice of your counsel, adopted to-day; but it must be distinctly understood that, in inflicting the pecuniary penalty we are about to impose, we have gone to the extreme of moderation; and that if upon any future occasion a proceeding of this kind shall be repeated, the full power of the Court, which it undoubtedly possesses, to restrain and prevent such proceedings by adequate and commensurate punishment will be exercised with a stern, unhesitating, and unflinching hand.” They were then each fined £100, the Chief Justice emphatically desiring it to be understood “that leniency will be appealed to in vain if any other person shall be brought before the Court charged with, and proved to be guilty of, similar contempt.” In the second case the contempt consisted of a violent attack upon Chief Justice Cockburn himself, in consequence of which he abstained from taking any part in the decision of the Court. The judgment was pronounced by Mr. Justice Blackburn. “The phrase contempt of Court,” said that very eminent Judge, “often misleads persons not lawyers, and causes them to misapprehend its meaning, and to suppose that a proceeding for contempt of Court amounts to some process taken for the purpose of vindicating the personal dignity of the Judges, and protecting them from personal insults as individuals. Very often it happens that contempt is committed by a personal attack on a Judge, or an insult offered to him; but as far as their dignity as individuals is concerned, it is of very subordinate importance compared with the vindication of the dignity of the Court itself; and there would be scarcely a case I think in which any Judge would consider that, as far as his personal dignity goes, it would be worth while to take any steps.” The counsel for the prosecution of the defendant Orton had applied for a rule against Skipworth only. “In the present case,” said Mr. Justice Blackburn, “counsel for the prosecution did not ask that the defendant should be brought before us. We thought, however, on the materials before us, that there was a case made out of his being a party to the obstruction of justice; and thinking that there was a *prima facie* case, and that the interposition of the Court was required to prevent a course  
continuing

continuing which would obstruct the due administration of justice in a case now pending before us, we thought it right to order that the defendant should appear here to-day." Lechmere Charlton's case is then referred to, as it was by this Court in the case of the *Evening News*. Towards the end of the judgment His Lordship says, "I am reminded by my brother Mellor that this is done by a person who is a barrister and ought to have known better; but Mr. Skipworth, although he is a barrister, certainly appears not to be a lawyer. There has therefore been an aggravated offence, and it is absolutely necessary that it should be met by a severe sentence. We must therefore impose a fine, and we must also impose a sentence of imprisonment. The fine must be sufficient not only for the punishment of this particular contempt, but also as a warning for other persons." Mr. Skipworth was then fined £500 and imprisoned for three calendar months, and the defendant Orton was ordered to give security himself in £500 and sureties in £500 more to be of good behaviour for three months, and to be imprisoned till such security should be given. For the purposes of the present proceeding it is not necessary to inquire into the correctness or otherwise of Mr. Justice Innes's summing-up in the case of *Anderson v. Fairfax*. We have, however, carefully read that summing-up, and we are of opinion that His Honor stated the law clearly and correctly to the Jury. This observation, however, does not include the point on which Mr. Justice Faucett differed from his colleagues in refusing the rule for a new trial. The right to comment freely and fully upon the public acts of public men in every position, from the highest to the lowest, was accurately set forth, and the distinction between comments and charges, criticism and accusation, was over and over again pointed out. The Jury were told that no person is justified in repeating any slander merely because he may have reason to believe it to be true. The publishers of newspapers, as this Court has more than once pointed out, have no privileges of any kind in the discussion of questions whether public or private. The right to examine and (where the occasion calls for it) to condemn the conduct of public men is possessed by every one in the community, but by writers in newspapers no more than by any one else. The benefit which the public derive from the exposure of corruption, incapacity, or imposture in persons occupying public positions, or by their conduct meriting public criticism, is manifest; but the right of every individual who may be subjected to such exposure of criticism to hold his critic liable for the promulgation of disparaging facts which he cannot prove is equally indisputable. In refusing the rule for a new trial, this Court held (what it had on previous occasions held) that the publisher of a libel cannot claim immunity by showing that it was communicated to him by some one else, on whose truth he had good reason to rely. Apart from "privilege," the publisher of every libel must, at his peril, take care to be ready with legal proof of all his defamatory allegations. He is not at liberty to assume facts, however strongly the grounds may appear to warrant such assumption, unless he is prepared with proofs when the correctness of his assumption is called in question. It imposes no impediment to the complete investigation of any matter of public concernment to require that every person who publishes or anybody a libellous statement should be in a position to prove the truth of that which he asserts. Between liberty and license there is a broad and clear line of demarcation. No public man is so exalted as to be above the reach of attack and exposure in matters of public concernment where the facts justify the attack,—no public man is so low in position as not to have the right to demand from his assailant proof of every condemnatory accusation. This condition of the law, so rational and so salutary, may of course be altered by the Legislature, but until it is altered every member of the community is bound to recognize and conform to it. For the interpretation, application, and enforcement of this as of all other laws the Constitution of this Colony has established, as all civil communities have established, appropriate tribunals. Care is taken to provide, as far as is practicable, that the persons constituting these tribunals shall possess the education, experience, character, firmness, and impartiality necessary to fit them for so responsible a position. By these tribunals the collective will of the community is authoritatively carried out in all cases where disputes arise for the settlement of which a force outside the disputants is necessary. It is essential to the satisfactory working of these tribunals that their decisions should be accepted with respect, subject to such right of appeal as the laws may have provided. It would inevitably impair their utility if every unsuccessful litigant should assert the right publicly to promulgate the opinion that the law of this duly-constituted tribunal was inaccurate, and to invite the public at large to support him in that proceeding. It would to a far greater degree impair that utility if such unsuccessful litigant were not only to question the accuracy of the tribunal but to personally disparage and vilify its members. Persons so acting are clearly guilty of treating the tribunal with contempt, and it is to repress such contempts that the law has wisely entrusted the tribunals with the power of summarily punishing those who commit them. In all well ordered societies the interpretation and application of the laws must be accepted from the Courts which the society itself has set up. No individual has the right to make himself the Judge in his own cause, and assert that his view of the law should be accepted in preference to that of the Judge who may have decided against him. Ordinarily litigants have not the means of thus setting their opinions against the opinions of the Courts, but the publishers and proprietors of newspapers have a special and peculiar means of spreading abroad their opinions and their complaints, and to this facility must be attributed the fact that in cases like the present they set themselves up as truer interpreters of the law than the Judges, who can have no motive to decide otherwise than impartially, and who, apart from their authority to decide the law, have received the special training necessary to enable them to understand it. In the present case the defendants in the libel action (only one of whom is before the Court, the other not having been served with the order to attend here by reason of his absence from the Colony), on the very day after the Judge's summing-up and the delivery of the verdict, published in one of their newspapers a condemnation of both. The summing-up, they inform the public, was listened to with "amazement," and the verdict was received in silence. This alleged "amazement" can be accounted for only on the assumption that the Judge was palpably partial, ignorant, or corrupt, and the "silence" of the listeners must mean that the verdict was manifestly wrong. That partiality in the Judge was implied in this allegation of "amazement" is evident from the assertion which immediately follows—that the defendants had only one appeal to the Jury, though the plaintiff had two. To make the meaning still more clear, it is then roundly asserted that "at the very beginning of the case it became evident that the defendants had a battle to fight which could not be terminated in that Court." This can mean nothing else than that the Judge showed himself to be adverse as soon as the case commenced, and, therefore, before the evidence was given, the taking of which occupied ten days. Having thus unmistakably charged His Honor with culpable partiality, the defendants then expressed a doubt whether "any British Judge would place before a Jury the issues" as he did. To account for this improper conduct of His Honor the defendants then made the wholly immaterial, but at the same time unfounded,



unfounded, statement that he "had not the benefit of an English training," he having received his legal education and been called to the Bar in the mother country. Reference is then made to the fact of his having been at one time the Associate of Sir Alfred Stephen, whose distinguished name enabled the Andersons to collect money "in aid of their so-called benevolent institution," and the ridiculous but at the same time desiguedly disparaging assertion is made that "it was in consequence of this connection that he made his way to the Bar." Lest, however, the animus against the Judge should not appear with sufficient clearness, the defendants go on to allege that his acceptance of a seat on the Bench, when it had been refused by abler men, elicited "not very flattering comments from the Press." The opinion is then expressed that it would have been more satisfactory if such a case as the Andersons, in which Sir Alfred Stephen was so much concerned, had been heard by some other Judge. As already pointed out, up to that time the Judge who tried the case was the only person authorized to declare the law by which it was to be decided. Until the appeal which the defendants had a right to make to the Full Court against his ruling, they were bound to accept it as correct. They, however, without the knowledge necessary to make their opinion of any value—without waiting for the decision of the Full Court, to which a few days afterwards they in due course appealed—constituted themselves the Judges in their own case, and sent forth on the wings of the Press, which they had at their command, these broad statements of partiality and incapacity and erroneous exposition of the law, in order to create the opinion in the public mind, from one end of the country to the other, that there had been a miscarriage of justice and a gross perversion of the law. Not only is this imputation of misconduct made upon the Judge, but the Jury, who were the duly-constituted Judges of the facts as His Honor was the duly-constituted Judge of the law, are by necessary implication condemned by these defendants. If the Jury came to a manifestly wrong conclusion on the facts, the means existed by appeal to the Court to set them right. The defendants, however, took upon themselves to condemn the whole tribunal—Judge and Jury together—and this they are enabled to do because they have at their command what other litigants have not—newspapers, by means of which they can at pleasure promulgate their opinions. It cannot be contended with any degree of plausibility that the course taken by these defendants does not amount to a very gross contempt of this Court. The publication in a collected form, six days after the trial, of the opinions published in a number of these newspapers condemnatory of the Judge and Jury still further showed what indeed required no additional illustration—the deliberate intention of the defendants to ignore the authority of the Judge and of the Court by an appeal to popular prejudice by raising a false cry of danger to the freedom of the Press, this freedom being, in the view of these defendants, a right possessed by public journalists to say with impunity of public men what they may think they have fair grounds to believe to be true, and to judge for themselves whether or not they transgress beyond that limit. In the affidavit made by Mr. Edward Ross Fairfax he states that he did not see the articles complained of till they were published—that he has always instructed the writers in his employment to abstain from imputing corrupt motives to public men—that he fails to see any charge of judicial corruption in the articles in question—and that he had not determined to apply for a new trial until after these articles appeared. All these allegations are immaterial. The opinion of Mr. Fairfax as to the propriety of the comments in respect of which he has been called upon to answer to this Court cannot be expected to have any weight with us on this occasion. Whether the action was in fact pending or not when the articles appeared cannot affect his liability for their publication. For the reasons already pointed out, the publication of them amounts to a contempt of this Court. As a matter of fact, however, the case was pending on the 26th June, as is shown by the filing by the defendants of the memorandum on the 28th, and the argument which followed on the 2nd instant. For all these reasons—not in any degree on account of the Judge whose conduct has been impeached, but on behalf of the public, whose real liberties are placed in jeopardy by any attempt to overawe or disparage this tribunal, which is the duly-appointed guardian of public rights, and whose legal decisions, subject to such appeal as the Constitution has appointed, must in all cases be obeyed—we feel it incumbent on us to award substantial punishment against the publisher who is within our jurisdiction. We therefore order that Mr. Edward Ross Fairfax do, for his contempt of this Court, pay a fine of £250 to Her Majesty the Queen.



1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

GUNDAGAI BENCH OF MAGISTRATES.

(COMPLAINT AGAINST, IN CASE OF MATCHETT *v.* SMITH.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 4 June, 1884.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 16th April, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all letters, papers, minutes, &c., in connection with the complaint made against certain Gundagai Magistrates in the case Matchett *versus* Smith.”

(*Mr. A. G. Taylor.*)

SCHEDULE.

NO.	PAGE.
1. Mr. W. H. L. Bailey to Minister of Justice, complaining of the conduct of certain Magistrates at Gundagai in connection with the case <i>W. Matchett v. A. S. Smith</i> , with enclosures and minute. 13 January, 1884 .....	2
2. Under Secretary of Justice to Police Magistrate, Gundagai, forwarding copy of the <i>Gundagai Herald</i> , containing report of the case <i>Matchett v. Smith</i> , and asking for report upon the facts. 29 January, 1884.....	4
3. Police Magistrate, Gundagai, to Under Secretary of Justice, reporting upon the assault case <i>Matchett v. Smith</i> , and forwarding copy depositions, with minute. 1 February, 1884 .....	4
4. Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. Bailey, replying to No. 1. 15 February, 1884 .....	5
5. Mr. W. Matchett to Minister of Justice, requesting that an inquiry be made into the action of the Magistrates who adjudicated in the case <i>Matchett v. Smith</i> , with enclosure and minute. 23 February, 1884 .....	6
6. Police Magistrate, Gundagai, to Under Secretary of Justice, reporting on No. 5, with enclosures and minute. 6 March, 1884 .....	7
7. Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. Matchett, intimating that inquiry having been made on the subject of his complaint, no grounds appear to exist for further interference in the matter. 11 March, 1884 .....	8

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## GUNDAGAI BENCH OF MAGISTRATES.

No. 1.

Mr. W. H. L. Bailey to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Gundagai, 13 January, 1884.

As a citizen elector and a journalist I do myself the honor of forwarding you, under a separate cover, a copy of the *Gundagai Herald* of yesterday, in which you will see the Police Court report of the cases *W. Matchett v. A. S. Smith, J.P.*, which discloses conduct on the part of some Magistrates which I think deserves the attention of the Government.

I will not prejudice the case, as the report will speak for itself, furthermore than stating that Dr. Ogg, J.P., was the cause of the disturbance at the public meeting out of which the proceedings arose, that he was the avowed enemy of Matchett, and although acknowledging it, he stated his intention to give Matchett a parting pill by sitting on the cases, although he was leaving the Colony for good, which he did immediately after the hearing, for Rockhampton, Queensland, where he has bought a practice.

2. That Mr. J. B. Elworthy was also an avowed partisan of A. S. Smith, and was also present at the disturbance, and was actually subpoenaed to give evidence, yet he sat on the case; and I may here mention that Mr. Elworthy a year back publicly stated, and wrote to the Police Magistrate to that effect, that he declined to sit on the Bench, as it might interfere with his business, and this was the second case he has sat on for the past year, although public business is often neglected for the want of a second Magistrate.

3. That the defendant, Mr. A. S. Smith, admits that he only accepted the position of J.P. in order that it would help him in his business as a land agent by signing declarations, and that he has not for the last four years entered the precincts of the Court-house.

Both Mr. Elworthy and Mr. Smith reside within a few yards of the Court, and yet will never occupy the Bench except, as in the case of *Matchett v. Smith, J.P.*, when they do so from interested motives.

I have chosen this method of making you acquainted with Magisterial doings in Gundagai, instead of asking questions in the House through a Member.

I am, &amp;c.,

W. H. L. BAILEY.

[Enclosures.]

Extracts from the *Gundagai Herald*, Saturday, January 12th, 1884.*Justices' Justice.*

THE cases of *Matchett v. Smith*, heard in the Police Court yesterday, afford matter for serious reflection. Two of the Justices adjudicating, Dr. Ogg and Mr. J. B. Elworthy, were avowed partisans. The latter has not sat on the Bench for a considerable period; and the former was on the direct point of leaving the district for good, which he did immediately after the Court adjourned; and in addition was the first cause that led up to the quarrel. Both those gentlemen were subpoenaed as witnesses, and yet, in the face of all those circumstances, they took their seats upon the Bench.

There was no written statute which actually prohibited them from adjudicating, and, in the absence of this precedent, gentlemanly delicacy and good taste were all sacrificed, and the honor and dignity of the Bench had to suffer. Even if a lingering spark of modesty had remained, it would have been sufficient to prevent those gentlemen from adjudicating in a quarrel in which they were so intimately mixed up.

After this exhibition—alas for the honor and dignity of the Bench—it must be humiliating to every true citizen to see it brought so low. As regards the decision, there are good grounds for taking exception to it in each case. In the first case an assault was clearly proved, even by the defendant's own admission, independent of overwhelming testimony brought in support of it; but because there was no battery, either actual or attempted, it was ruled that there could be no assault: thus, for a man to shake his fist in proximity to another's face, accompanied by threatening words and gestures, is an assault, and calculated to promote a breach of the peace, although the assailant may have no more intention of striking his opponent than of eating him.

Although such an assault may merit only a nominal penalty, yet it is incorrect to say that it has no existence, merely because it is a little one. In regard to the second case if a navvy had used the same outrageous words and language,—it is safe to aver that a fine of at least twenty shillings if not double that amount would have been inflicted. The reason why an offence that is so heinous when committed by a man ignorant of the law and usages of refined society should be regarded of such a venial character when committed by a gentleman on the Commission of the Peace, whose duty it is both by precept and example to elevate the tone of public morals, is a question that is difficult to understand.

The argument of previous provocation as a mitigating circumstance will not hold water, as the provoking words were not used until after the abusive language was uttered. The quality of a man's coat should not be held to determine the gravity of his offence, but it ever has been and probably will be to the end of time, and friendship will always have a disturbing influence on the even balance of Justice.

*Court "Proceedings" out of the disgraceful Public Meeting.*

AT the Court-house yesterday morning, before Mr. Love, P.M., Mr. J. B. Elworthy, and Dr. Ogg, J.P., Mr. Archibald Scott Smith, J.P., was charged with assaulting Mr. William Matchett, in a public place, to wit, "Leary's Hotel," on the 7th instant, and also on the same date and at the same place he did also use insulting language to the said William Matchett. Mr. Perkins appeared for the defendant, the complainant conducting his own case. Prior to the hearing of evidence, Mr. Love said:—"Before going on with the case it would give me, and I am sure it will the other gentlemen who are with me, every satisfaction, if these matters could be amicably settled out of Court." Mr. Matchett said there was no one more ready to be always at peace with his neighbours than he was. He would be a party to settling it amicably if invited to do so; but as a citizen he demanded, as he had a right to do, the protection of the law. Mr. Perkins asked if there were any objections lodged against Messrs. Ogg and Elworthy sitting on the case. Mr. Love stated there were, and then read out the objections lodged by complainant. Mr. Perkins said he had never heard of such a gross libel—such a malicious malignant libel—in the course of his practice; Mr. Matchett was getting up to reply, when Mr. Perkins lustily exclaimed, with much indignation, "Sit down, sir," and walked in the direction of Mr. Matchett, as if to prevent him speaking. *Mr. Matchett*: Have you done, Mr. Perkins? *Mr. Perkins*:—I am not going to say anything more about it. The idea of a man seeking to introduce his own vindictive purposes in such a manner. Mr. Matchett was getting up again to reply, when Mr. J. B. Elworthy said: Remember Mr. Matchett you are not now at a public meeting. *Mr. Matchett*: I know that, Mr. Elworthy. I could not express my objections in milder terms than such as I have said in my letter. Mr. Love said he had thought over the trouble last night, and in reading over the law on the point as to whether Magistrates subpoenaed in a case could be prevented from sitting on the Bench, he found there was no law to prevent them if they chose. *Mr. Perkins*: Of course there is no law. *Mr. Love*: The first case is that in which Mr. Archibald Smith is charged with assault. *Mr. Matchett*, storekeeper, of South Gundagai, said:—I know the defendant; I saw him on the evening of the 7th instant at Leary's Hotel, where a public meeting was held; I rose in the ordinary course, and addressed the Chairman of the meeting; I was first interrupted by Dr. Ogg. *Mr. Love*: There is no need

to

to refer to Dr. Ogg at all—he is not connected with the case in any way. *Mr. Matchett*: Mr. Smith flourished his loaded whip or stick at my face and head—I believe it was a malacca cane riding-whip—in an attitude evidently intending to strike me; he repeated that twice or thrice, when some one at the back pulled him away. By *Mr. Perkins*: There was not a public meeting called by the supporters of Mr. Bruce Smith—it was called for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken on his visit here, and to consider the advisability or otherwise of entertaining him. *Mr. Perkins*: You are contradicting yourself; what is the good of your evidence? Cross-examination continued: I am no enemy of Mr. Bruce Smith; if Mr. Perkins wished me to say what I said in his favour I will do so; I called Mr. Smith the “Great Mogul,” the “King of Gundagai”; after he had said things detrimental to me, I said that I knew a man who said he could rule the whole roost of Gundagai, and he was asked by Mr. A. S. Smith to name him, and I replied that “Mr. Archibald S. Smith was the one to whom I referred; I will swear he asked me to do so; the remarks as to “ruling the roost,” &c., were said to me by Mr. Smith himself, when we were in Mr. Beaver’s Hotel, having a whisky together, some months ago; in consequence of my replying to Mr. Smith in the manner stated, he said “You lie,” which led up to the assault complained of; when I first saw him I believe he had a whip in his hand; after he called me a liar I don’t say he went to the door—he did when he was dragged, but not before; I believe some person took him; I was not drunk at the time; he used the expression three or four times; I put up my arm to keep off the blow; he said I was a damned infernal liar; I believe he said something else, but I did not catch the words; it might have been “I’ll cleave you down,” or anything else; I made the remark which Mr. Smith said to me some months since; I have no animosity against Mr. Smith now; I hope we shall be as good friends as ever to-morrow. *Mr. Smith*: Thank you. *Cross-examined*: The stick did not hit me; I believe he intended to strike me had his friends not pulled him off. By *Mr. Love*: He called me a damned infernal liar until his friends pulled him off; he lifted a cane or something else and shook it, as if intending to strike me; he made an attempt to hit me, and I put up my arm to defend myself; he intended to strike me, but was prevented; I believe he intended to strike me; he did not hit me; he aimed the stroke at me—he rose the whip and intended to strike me; in the scuffle which ensued I turned round and saw some one taking hold of Mr. Smith; the whip was coming in the direction of my head. *Re-cross-examination*: Mr. Smith has not offered me any money to settle the case; I have not stated to Mr. Bailey, Dr. Marshall, or any one else that he did so. *Mr. Bailey*: I claim the protection of your Worship; I do not see why my name should be dragged into this case by the attorney. *Mr. Matchett*: I was in Deighton’s Hotel, and before crossing over to subpoena two witnesses, Mr. Deighton said that he had heard the case was settled; he denied it; that was all he had said about the matter. *Mr. Robert A. Hazlett*, farmer, of Big Ben Creek, said:—I was in Leary’s Hotel on the night of the 7th instant, at a public meeting; I saw defendant get up to address the Chair; the first who interrupted the defendant in his speech, I believe, was Dr. Ogg, J.P. *Mr. Love*: I must omit evidence where a man says “I believe” or “I think.” Examination continued: Dr. Ogg interrupted defendant first I swear; the next who interrupted him I do not know; I’m sure Mr. Smith brandished a whip in defendant’s face; placed in defendant’s position, I should have considered the situation very menacing. (Laughter from Bench.) Had the case occurred to me I should have defended myself, and should have committed a breach of the peace; I did not see any person take Mr. Smith away; I was close to Mr. Smith at the time—he was on my right hand; if any one had done so I might not have observed it. *Cross-examined*: The meeting was to arrange for a reception to Mr. Bruce Smith, at least, it might have been; defendant was speaking in opposition to Mr. Bruce Smith, but not detrimental to him; I did not hear him allege any grounds for not receiving him; I heard defendant say something about a man ruling the whole roost of Gundagai; the first time Mr. Smith called him a liar he had a whip in his hand; after the assault complained of Mr. Smith turned to go out of the room; Mr. Smith called him a liar twice; he raised the whip on the first occasion, and called him an infernal liar. Upon Mr. Perkins interrupting at this point, witness said: He won’t allow me to give my evidence unless it suits himself, and I won’t do that (Laughter). Cross-examination continued: Complainant called defendant an infernal liar; I’ve said that before, and I won’t repeat my evidence for you or any one else. (Sensation.) *Mr. Hazlett*: Mr. Smith said a good deal at the time, but I don’t know what it was; Mr. William Henry Leighton Bailey, proprietor of the *Gundagai Herald*, was also at the meeting on the night of the 7th instant; it was a public meeting, called under the garb of the Progress Committee, and signed by its Chairman, which turned out to be incorrect; the public had a very little say in the matter; the meeting was advertised as a public meeting, to consider the advisability as to whether Mr. Bruce Smith should meet with a public reception or not. (*Here defendant read the advertisement.*) I was at the meeting, not at the early part of it, but just as they had got it cut and dried, and perhaps some of them wished I had not been there; I heard a gentleman interrupt complainant, and had he insulted me in the way he did him there would have been a row in the house; I heard Mr. Smith use insulting words, and he attempted to strike defendant with a whip, which I believe “horsy” men describe as a “hunting crop.” (*The whip was here produced; witness said it was a fac-simile of the one used.*) If defendant had attempted such conduct to me I should have gone for him if he were as big as Goliath; I did not consider the conduct of the defendant a joke, although I could give every latitude for a man who gets excited—I get so myself sometimes; Mr. Smith said, “Matchett, you’re an infernal liar”; and if a man calls another a liar, if he doesn’t go for him he’s not a man. (*Mr. Smith*: Hear, hear.) *Complainant*: I must be a bad sort of man then? *Witness*: Yes; instead of bringing the case into Court, you should have given him a good thrashing. (Laughter.) In reading over the evidence, witness said he wished it to be stated that Dr. Ogg commenced the disturbance, as it was through him that it occurred. *Mr. Love*: You are approaching contempt of Court in speaking in that manner of Dr. Ogg. *Witness*: I did not speak of Dr. Ogg as a Magistrate, but a civilian, and as such I think he has acted in a most disgraceful manner in thus sitting on the Bench; if I have insulted the Bench—I should be very sorry to do such a thing—I apologise; I did not say Mr. Smith had tried to settle the case for £10; I should not think Mr. Smith would do such a thing to offer so small an amount for what appears such a gross misdemeanour. *Dr. Marshall* was called, and corroborated the main facts of the case, and added that if such conduct had been offered to him he should have committed a breach of the peace; he thought there was going to be a jolly row; in reply to plaintiff’s remark, defendant called him a gentleman; I saw Mr. Smith go out of the room, but did not see any one go out with him; I was in the verandah at the time; complainant spoke about the Great Mogul after the row; I believe Mr. M’Kenzie pulled the defendant away; I heard Mr. Smith had settled the case, in two or three different places, but I did not start the rumour. *Frank Masters*, journalist, stated that he was at the meeting and heard the words complained of, and saw defendant flourish the whip in a threatening manner. This was the case for the complainant.

*Mr. Archibald S. Smith, J.P.*, the defendant, said: There was a meeting convened on Monday night at Leary’s Hotel; there were certain persons attempting to oppose the views put forward with regard to the projected entertainment to Mr. Bruce Smith; I heard complainant speaking in opposition to the object of the meeting; he made remarks personal to myself, at which I merely laughed; they were—“You are the Great Mogul,” “the King of Gundagai,” &c.; I left the room when complainant was speaking, in order to ask my friends not to leave the room before the motion was put; defendant here explained his view of the meeting, saying that, after he had made these personal remarks, he said, “You boasted you could rule the whole roost of Gundagai,” or words to that effect; defendant admitted calling him a damned infernal liar, and he added, whilst raising his whip, “I should like to lay this about you”; Matchett used insulting language to him all through; what was stated in the *Herald*—a veracious journal—(Hear, hear, from Mr. Bailey)—was substantially correct; he did not assault him; he knew what that was. *Mr. Love*: You are pleading guilty to the insulting words complained of. *Defendant*: I don’t deny them—I don’t wish to, or anything that is the truth. *Cross-examined by plaintiff*: The words used by me were in response to what you stated I said; I had my whip in an attitude to strike. *Mr. Perkins*, in addressing the Bench for the defence, merely repeated the facts of the case. *Mr. Matchett* contended that, according to Plunkett’s “Magisterial Guide,” he had made out a case; that book said, “An assault is an attempt or offer to do an injury to the person of another, under circumstances denoting a present intention coupled with a present ability to do such injury.” He thought the paragraph which had appeared in the *Times* that morning might have prevented other Magistrates sitting on the case. *Mr. Love*: There is another charge; do you plead guilty to that? *Mr. Perkins*: We plead that the words were spoken justifiably, and not within the meaning of insulting language as expressed in the Act; we therefore plead not guilty. *Mr. Love* said it was peculiar that not one of the witnesses for the prosecution said that Mr. Smith had attempted to assault the complainant, and therefore he was of opinion no assault had been committed. *Dr. Ogg*: None at all. *Mr. Love*: With regard to the other charge, you have admitted the words were used, and I am of opinion they were not warranted on the occasion.

Having retired to consider the cases, Mr. Love said the decision of the Bench was that the assault case be dismissed; and in the other case, the defendant would be fined 5s., and costs of Court amounting to 10s. 1d.

Ask the Police Magistrate, Gundagai, for favour of report.—H.E.C., 23/1/84. The P.M., with copy, 29/1/84.

No. 2.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Police Magistrate, Gundagai.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 29 January, 1884.

In transmitting the accompanying copy of the *Gundagai Herald* of the 12th January, 1884, containing report of the case *W. Matchett v. A. S. Smith, J.P.*, assault in a public place, heard before you and Mr. J. B. Elworthy and Dr. Ogg, J.S.P., I am directed by the Minister of Justice to request that you will favour him with a report in regard to this matter at your early convenience.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

For enclosure see No. 1.

No. 3.

The Police Magistrate, Gundagai, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Court-house, Gundagai, 1 February, 1884.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of date 29th January last, numbered as per margin, requesting report in the case of *Matchett v. Smith*, for assault, &c.

I have appended copy of depositions taken at the hearing, and you will observe that these depositions differ very considerably from the report given in the *Gundagai Herald* of date 12th ultimo, forwarded to me with your letter.

The leading article in this publication states that the Justices who adjudicated with me (J. B. Elworthy and Dr. Stark Ogg) were partisans. This is not correct. They were in no way implicated in the alleged assault, neither were they so implicated in the insulting language complained of. I had requested both these gentlemen to sit with me in hearing the cases, knowing that they had no personal interest in the matter. They were then summoned by plaintiff as witnesses in the case, not that they should be called upon to give evidence, but that they should be prevented from adjudicating. This is evident from the fact that neither of them, although subpoenaed, were called upon by the plaintiff to give evidence in the case. When the case was called on in Court I made a proposal to have it settled out of Court amicably. To this Mr. Matchett objected. He then handed to me a written protest against Dr. Ogg occupying a seat on the Bench, stating that he did not think he would do him justice. After the case had been decided Mr. Matchett withdrew this protest, and said he was sorry he had put it in.

I may say that the Bench unanimously were of opinion from the evidence that no assault had been committed, and that no attempt to assault had been made by the defendant; and from the evidence of the plaintiff himself, who says "Mr. Smith raised the whip, but did not strike at me," it is pretty clear no assault or attempt to assault had ever been made.

The charge of assault was therefore dismissed, and, a certificate of dismissal being requested, it was granted.

For the insulting words used by Mr. Smith to plaintiff, and which the defendant acknowledged having used, he was fined 5s. and costs 10s. 10d., which was immediately paid.

The fine was made lower than usual because considerable provocation had been given by plaintiff to defendant immediately previous to the use of the insulting language by Mr. Smith.

I have, &c.,

W. LOVE,  
Police Magistrate.

84-596.

[Enclosures.]

Information—General purposes.  
Archibald Scott Smith.—Assault.

New South Wales, }  
to wit.

BE it remembered that, on this 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, at Gundagai, in the Colony of New South Wales, Wm. Matchett, of South Gundagai, appears before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices, duly assigned to keep the peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, and informs me that, on the 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, at Gundagai, Archibald Scott Smith, of Gundagai, did unlawfully assault him, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided; whereupon the said Wm. Matchett prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

Charges—  
Information 1 0  
Additional  
folios .. 1 4  
Affidavit .. 1 0  
Summons 2 0  

---

5 10

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

W. LOVE, Justice of the Peace.

Information—General purposes.

Archibald Scott Smith.—Insulting words.

New South Wales, }  
to wit.

BE it remembered that, on the 8th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, at Gundagai, in the Colony of New South Wales, William Matchett, of Gundagai, appears before me, the undersigned, one of Her Majesty's Justices, duly assigned to keep the peace of our Lady the Queen in and for the Colony of New South Wales, and informs me that, on the 7th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four, at Gundagai, in a public place and at a public meeting, one Archibald Scott Smith did unlawfully make use of insulting words to him, namely, "You are an infernal liar," whereby a breach of the peace may have been occasioned, contrary to the Act in such case made and provided; whereupon the said Wm. Matchett prays that I, the said Justice, will proceed in the premises according to law.

Charges—  
Information, 1st folio 1 0  
Additional  
folios .. 1 4  
Affidavit .. 1 0  
Summons 2 6  

---

5 10

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

WM. LOVE, Justice of the Peace.

DEPOSITIONS taken at the Court-house, Gundagai, on the 11th day of January, 1884, in the cases of *Matchett v. Smith*, for assault and insulting language, before J. B. Elworthy, J.P., Alexander Stark Ogg, J.P., and Wm. Love, J.P.

*William Matchett* being duly sworn, saith :—I am a storekeeper residing at South Gundagai ; I know the defendant—I saw him on the evening of the 7th instant, at Leary's Hotel ; the assault I complain of, is this :—I was addressing the Chairman at a public meeting, I heard Mr. Smith, the defendant, call me something, and he flourished a whip or stick at my head in an attitude intending to strike me, he repeated that twice or thrice, some one at the back pulled him away.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Perkins, Solicitor* : There was a public meeting at Leary's, it was for the purpose of getting up a banquet for Mr. Bruce Smith, and to express public opinion. I said there was a gentleman in Gundagai who boasted he could rule it, and could put in whom he liked ; I was asked by Mr. Smith to name him ; I replied A. S. Smith ; this boast was made at Beaver's Hotel to myself ; then Mr. Smith said I was a liar ; when he first spoke to me I believe he had a whip in his hand ; when he called me a liar he was dragged to the door ; I was not drunk ; he then passed through the room ; he called me a damned infernal liar ; he said something else, but I cannot say what it was ; it might be, I'll cleave you down ; the only provocation I gave was naming him ; I believe he intended to hurt me, only for his friends ; Mr. Smith was sitting on a chair, and then he got up ; *Mr. Smith raised the whip, but did not strike at me*, but I believe he intended to strike me—the whip was near my head at any rate ; Mr. Smith has not offered me money to settle the case.

Sworn before us at Gundagai, this 11th day of January, 1884,—

WILLIAM MATCHETT.

W. LOVE, J.P., Chairman.

*Examined by Mr. Matchett* : Robert A. Haslet being sworn, saith :—I am a farmer ; I was at Leary's Hotel on the 7th instant ; I saw Mr. Matchett address the Chair, some one interrupted you—it was Dr. Ogg ; I saw Mr. Smith brandish a whip in your face—it looked very menacing ; if it had been my case I would have committed a breach of the peace ; I did not see any one drag Mr. Smith from the room—he left himself.

*Cross-examined by Mr. Perkins* : The meeting was a public one to arrange for a reception for Mr. Bruce Smith. Matchett was speaking against the entertainment ; I did not hear Matchett say Mr. Smith (defendant) was a great Mogul ; I swear Mr. Smith had a whip in his hand when he called him a liar ; he returned then and repeated it ; Mr. Smith raised the whip at the first time he called him a liar ; I did not hear him threaten to strike.

Sworn before us at Gundagai, this 11th day of January, 1884,—

R. ALEXANDER HASLET.

WM. LOVE, J.P.

*Examined by Wm. Matchett* : William Henry L. Bailey, sworn, saith :—I was at a meeting on the night of the 7th instant—it was a public meeting under the garb of the Progress Committee ; the meeting was called to consider the advisability of giving an entertainment to Bruce Smith ; I was at the meeting ; I heard you address the Chair ; I heard you interrupted in a gross manner—it was by Dr. Ogg ; Mr. Smith (defendant) used threatening language to you ; and made an attempt to strike you ; the whip produced is like the whip ; if he had said to me, what he said to you, there would have been a row ; I would have struck him ; the words were you are an infernal liar ; I can't say he held the heavy end of the whip in a threatening manner, he held it in the ordinary way.

Sworn before us at Gundagai, this 11th day of January, 1884,—

W. H. L. BAILEY.

W. LOVE, J.P.

*Examined by Mr. Matchett* : Dr. Henry Morton Marshall, sworn, saith :—I was at a meeting in Leary's Hotel on the 7th instant ; I heard you addressing the Chair ; I heard Mr. Smith call you an infernal liar ; I could not hear all that was said ; at this time he had a whip in his hand—I thought he was going to strike you ; you said he was a gentleman ; I was on the verandah looking in at the door.

Sworn before us at Gundagai, this 11th day of January, 1884,—

HENRY M. MARSHALL.

WM. LOVE, J.P.

*To Wm. Matchett* : Frank Masters being sworn, saith :—I am reporter for the *Herald* ; I was at a public meeting at Leary's Hotel ; I heard Mr. Smith say something to you—I could not tell whether he struck at you or not ; I was writing at the time.

Sworn before us at Gundagai, this 11th day of January, 1884,—

FRANK MASTERS.

W. LOVE, J.P.

This closed Mr. Matchett's case ; the Magistrates subpoenaed to give evidence were not called by the plaintiff—he declined to call them.—W.L., J.P.

*For the Defence, by Mr. Perkins* : Archibald Scott Smith sworn, saith :—I am an auctioneer and a J.P. ; I was at a meeting on the 7th instant, to organize an entertainment for Mr. Bruce Smith ; certain persons opposed the object of the meeting—Mr. Matchett was one—I heard him speak against the entertainment ; he said he did not care for me if I was King or the Great Mogul ; I went out to see some persons, and on returning heard Matchett speak of me ; I had no intention to strike him ; I called him an infernal liar, and said I would like to lay this about you ; I did not strike him ; I could have done so had I thought right, but I did not ; I did not commit an assault, nor did I strike at him with the whip ; I had the whip in an attitude to strike, that is, holding it up, *but I made no attempt to strike*.

Sworn before us, at Gundagai, this 11th day of January, 1884,—

ARCHIBALD S. SMITH.

Case of assault, dismissed.—For the Bench,—

W. LOVE, J.P., Chairman.

On the admission of defendant, Bench considered defendant guilty of using insulting words in a public place, and fined him 5s. with 10s. 10d. costs—fine paid.—For the Bench,—WM. LOVE, J.P.

Certificate of dismissal for assault applied for and granted.—WM. LOVE, J.P.

Inform Mr. Bailey in terms of the Minister's minute.—W.E.P., 14/2/84. Done.—15/2/84.

No. 4.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. W. H. L. Bailey.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 15 February, 1884.

Referring to your letter of the 13th January last, forwarding copy of the *Gundagai Herald*, of the 12th January last, containing Police Court report of the cases *W. Matchett v. A. S. Smith*, and complaining of the conduct of certain Magistrates [in regard thereto, I am directed to inform you that the Minister of Justice has written a minute in the matter, of which the following is a copy, viz. :—

“Having read the depositions and the Police Magistrate's report, I am unable to say that the decision arrived at was wrong. The law has invested the Bench with a judicial discretion, they have exercised it, and I cannot therefore interfere with their judgment. With regard to the action of the Magistrates about whom complaint is made for their adjudicating in the case, if it be true that Dr. Ogg had expressed himself in a manner personally hostile to Mr. Matchett, that Mr. Elworthy was an avowed partisan of the other litigant Mr. Smith, and that both Dr. Ogg and Mr. Elworthy were subpoenaed *bona fide* as witnesses in the case, they should not have taken part in the proceedings, although invited to do so by the Police Magistrate, for their acting magisterially under such circumstances, and with the additional fact, as far as Mr. Elworthy is concerned, that this was only the second case in which he had sat during the preceding twelve months, affords opportunity for calling into question their partiality and enfeebling public confidence in the administration of justice, no matter how correct in fact the decision might have been.

Upon

“Upon the other hand, the withdrawal by Mr. Matchett of his protest against Dr. Ogg sitting in the case, and the absence of any complaint from *him* as the party immediately and directly interested in and prejudiced by any wrong-doing of the Magistrates, give strong ground for the deduction that no substantial ground for complaint really exists, and that he himself is of that opinion.

“If Dr. Ogg and Mr. Elworthy were subpoenaed by Mr. Matchett merely to prevent their exercising their judicial functions, their presence upon the Bench might be justified as a protest against an abuse of the process of the law; whatever the real fact may be, and in view of the contradictory statements, I cannot come to any determination upon the point. I am unable to draw an inference unfavourable to Mr. Matchett from the mere circumstance of his not having called Dr. Ogg or Mr. Elworthy as witnesses, for it could scarcely be expected that he would submit to the Court the evidence of gentlemen who sat in the case and so constituted themselves judges in it.”

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

No. 5.

Mr. W. Matchett to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

South Gundagai, 23 February, 1884.

Mr. W. H. Bailey handed to me this day your letter of the 15th instant, No. 84/596, and in reply, I beg most respectfully to say that it seems very strange the Police Magistrate should have prevented the C.P.S. from taking down the depositions in the case myself *v.* A. S. Smith, the P.M. taking them down himself, and although I called his Worship's attention to the matter, some of the depositions were not read over to the witnesses before they were asked to sign them. I most respectfully submit that, for the honor and dignity of the Bench, and for the sake of evenhanded justice, that the case is one which demands a full and searching inquiry, for the following reasons:—

I subpoenaed Mr. J. B. Elworthy for the simple reason he was present in the room at the time the offence complained of took place, and therefore must have heard and seen all that passed; consequently he would have been a valuable witness for me, as he is no friend of mine, but a most intimate personal friend of Mr. Smith. I am satisfied that is why he took his seat on the Bench.

I did not think for a moment Mr. Elworthy as a witness in the case would attempt to take his seat, and on his doing so I verbally protested against such, but the Police Magistrate ruled that he might do so, and threatened to commit me for contempt of Court if I did not sit down and withdraw the attached protest against Dr. Ogg sitting on the case. “You will see it is signed W. Love, J.P.” It was only when threatened by the Bench in this way that I most reluctantly withdrew the protest, Mr. Love saying he was pleased I had acted so wisely.

The reason I did not at once subpoena Dr. Ogg is, it was advertised that he was to leave Gundagai for Rockhampton on Wednesday the 9th January, but when he heard I had summoned Mr. Smith, as he is related to him by marriage, it appears he postponed his departure to Friday at 2 p.m., so as to sit on this case. This I did not know till the morning of the trial, and as the Dr. was present at the time of the occurrence, I subpoenaed him as a valuable witness, seeing that he was still in town; but when I saw that Mr. Elworthy and the Dr. were determined to adjudicate on the case I considered it of no use to call them.

It may therefore be seen at a glance that the object those gentlemen had in sitting on the Bench was to upset my case of assault against Mr. Smith, which I maintain was clearly proved by evidence.

I have no knowledge of how the depositions are taken down, but can assure you that the report of the case as published in the *Gundagai Herald* is a fair account of the evidence, and the Police Magistrate complimented the reporter next morning on the faithful report which he had given of the case.

I would have brought the matter under your notice at once myself, but as I requested Mr. Bailey to do so I left it with him. I further state that it is a notable fact that Mr. Elworthy seldom or ever takes his seat on the Bench unless he has some personal friend to serve or an antagonist to punish, as in the case referred to, which conduct I maintain is unworthy of a gentleman holding Her Majesty's Commission of the Peace, and only tends to lower the dignity of the Bench in the eyes of the public.

I most emphatically deny having subpoenaed either Mr. Elworthy or Dr. Ogg for any other purpose or motive than to procure their evidence as eye-witnesses of the assault.

Trusting therefore that you may be pleased to at once take such steps as may be necessary to inquire fully into the matter, so that I may receive that justice to which I am entitled on the evidence submitted,—

I have, &c.,

WILLIAM MATCHETT.

[Enclosure.]

Mr. W. Matchett to The Chairman of the Bench of Magistrates, Gundagai.

Sir,

I beg most respectfully to protest against Dr. A. S. Ogg taking his seat on the Bench on the case myself *v.* A. S. Smith, for the following reasons:—

1st. Dr. Ogg is an inveterate enemy of mine, and therefore if allowed to adjudicate I could not reasonably expect justice at his hands.

2nd. Dr. Ogg having at the meeting on the 7th used language towards me which is highly detrimental to my character, and which is libellous, can only seek to sit on this case for the special purpose of upsetting my case against Mr. Smith.

Trusting that the request I now make is both reasonable, legal, and just, and that you may be pleased to comply with my humble request,—

I have, &c.,

W. MATCHETT,

South Gundagai,

11/1/84.

The papers may be resubmitted to Mr. Love.—H.E.C., 29/2/84.

The Police Magistrate, Gundagai, B.C., 1st March, 1884.—W. E. PLUNKETT.



7  
No. 6.

## The Police Magistrate, Gundagai, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Gundagai, 6 March, 1884.

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of Mr. Matchett's letter of date 23rd February last, and to submit the following remarks in reply:—In the case of *Matchett v. Smith*, heard at this Court on the 11th January last, Mr. Matchett accuses me of having on that occasion prevented Mr. Weekes, C.P.S., from taking the depositions, so that I might take them myself.

The statement is incorrect. Mr. Weekes on the morning of the 11th January came to me and said, "I feel unwell to-day, and not able to take depositions; will you please take them for me?" I said certainly, and took them accordingly. I frequently take depositions for the C.P.S. when he is busy with returns. I append Mr. Weekes' memo. in the matter.

Mr. Matchett also accuses me of not having read over the depositions to the witnesses before signing them, and that he called my attention to the matter.

Both these statements are untrue. The depositions were read over by me to each witness before signing, in every instance. The deposition book was then handed down from the Bench and placed upon a table standing in the middle of the Court. The witness was then called down from the witness-box to the table, the book placed before him, thus giving him an opportunity of reading over his evidence before signing. This is done invariably in every instance. Mr. Matchett's witnesses were all pretty sharp, and not so stupid as to sign a document without knowing its contents.

Mr. Matchett made no remark relative to this matter at the trial to the Bench.

Mr. Matchett's next statement is that I threatened to commit him if he did not withdraw a certain written protest against Dr. Ogg, J.P., which he had put in.

This statement is also untrue. No member of the Bench at any time during the trial threatened to commit him for this cause. He was allowed every liberty to conduct his case as he thought proper. Nothing whatever was said about withdrawing the protest until the case was finished. I then said—"Mr. Matchett, do you intend to withdraw this objection to Dr. Ogg?" He replied—"Yes; I am sorry I put it in." And I then handed it to him, saying "I think you are acting wisely in withdrawing it."

In his letter, he now says he withdrew it reluctantly, and from being threatened by the Bench. I append memo. from Mr. Elworthy, J.P., Mr. Wilson, editor, and Mr. Perkins, solicitor, in this matter.

Mr. Matchett asserts that Mr. Elworthy seldom or never takes his seat on the Bench; that his doing so on this occasion was an exception. I append a list of Mr. Elworthy's attendance, commencing January, 1883, which will disprove this assertion.

Mr. Matchett says he uses his position as a Magistrate to favour his friends and punish his adversaries. This I regard as an atrocious libel. For the last nearly nine years Mr. Elworthy has been occupying the Gundagai Bench, and, from my own knowledge, I can safely say that no more impartial, honest, and upright Magistrate exists in the Colony.

I have, &amp;c.,

WM. LOVE,

Police Magistrate.

[Enclosures.]

The Clerk of Petty Sessions to The Police Magistrate, Gundagai.

Dear Sir,

Court-house, Gundagai, 7 March, 1884.

Having been shown a letter from Mr. W. Matchett to the Department of Justice, *re* the action *Matchett v. Smith*, for assault, in which Mr. Matchett states that you prevented me from taking the depositions on that day, I beg to state that you took down the depositions yourself at my request. I had been suffering from a carbuncle at the back of my neck for some time previous, and on that morning felt quite unfit to sit in the Court, and at my request you very kindly, as you have often done on other occasions, undertook the duty for me.

I remain, &amp;c.,

CHAS. WEEKES, C.P.S.

Memorandum by J. B. Elworthy, Esq., J.P.

I DENY that any threat was made to Wm. Matchett on the occasion of the case *Matchett v. Smith*. I consider his behaviour on that occasion deserved censure, and I am firmly of opinion that his sole object in subpoenaing Dr. Ogg and myself was to prevent either of us adjudicating in the case. He could have chosen a dozen other witnesses of the alleged assault, but he singled out Dr. Ogg and myself, and I maintain that his remarks in reference to myself, in his letter to the Minister for Justice, are grossly libellous and false.

As one of the adjudicating Justices in that case, I affirm that no assault was proved; and as a witness of the disturbance, I positively assert that no violence was intended, although the provocation offered by Matchett was uncalled for.

J. B. ELWORTHY, J.P.

Mr. Elworthy's attendance at the Gundagai Bench.

1883—January 6; February 13, 20; March 13, 27, 29; May 4, 11, 18, 25, 28; June 12; November 2. 1884—January 2, 11, 18, 21, 30; February 12.

W. LOVE, J.P.

The Editor *Gundagai Times* to The Police Magistrate, Gundagai.

Dear Sir,

Gundagai, 6 March, 1884.

*Re Matchett v. Smith*, assault.—I was present in the Court-house during the hearing of the above case, and can safely affirm that no threat was made by any member of the Bench to commit the plaintiff for contempt, if he refused to withdraw a protest entered against Dr. Ogg, J.P., sitting on the Bench.

I have, &amp;c.,

LOUIS WILSON,

Editor *Gundagai Times*.

Memorandum of R. W. Perkins, Esq., Solicitor, Gundagai.

*Matchett v. Smith*.

I was present at the hearing of this case, at the Gundagai Police Court, on the 11th of January last, and I positively affirm that the Bench never threatened to commit Matchett; any one who asserts that they did so would assert that which is not true.

R. W. PERKINS,

Solicitor, Gundagai.

Gundagai, March 6, 1884.

Mr. Matchett may be informed that, having caused inquiry to be made respecting the allegations contained in his letter of 23rd ultimo, there does not appear to be any ground for further interference into the matters mentioned by him.—W.E.P., 8/3/84.

Approved.—H.E.C., 10/3/84.

Mr. Matchett informed, 11/3/84.

No. 7.

## No. 7.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. W. Matchett.

Sir,

Sydney, 11 March, 1884.  
Referring to your letter of the 23rd ultimo, further respecting the case of yourself *v.* A. S. Smith, assault, heard before the Police Magistrate at Gundagai, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that, having caused inquiry to be made respecting the allegations contained in your letter of above-mentioned date, there does not appear to be any ground for further interference into the matter complained of by you.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

1883-4.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

BENCHES OF MAGISTRATES, WEST KEMPSEY AND  
GLADSTONE.

(CORRESPONDENCE, &c., RESPECTING COMPLAINTS AGAINST.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 31 July, 1884.*

RETURN to an *Address* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated 8th February, 1884, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all complaints, minutes, reports, petitions, and decisions against  
“the Bench of Magistrates, or any of them, at West Kempsey and  
“Gladstone, in the Macleay River District, during the five years ending on  
“the 31st December, 1883.”

(*Dr. Ross, for Mr. Abigail.*)

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## BENCHES OF MAGISTRATES, WEST KEMPSEY AND GLADSTONE.

### No. 1.

Mr. T. Russell to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Trial Bay, Macleay River, 8 November, 1881.

I beg to submit my grievance to your honorable consideration, viz., as follows:—I hold a publican's license at Trial Bay, in the township of Arakoon, and my premises were destroyed by fire some time ago. I got permission from the local Bench to sell liquor. I built a suitable house, which I have commenced and have it half completed at the present time. Mr. T. Salmons made an application to get his house licensed in close proximity to my premises. After his application being made I was summoned, and I was fined twenty-six shillings (26s.) for my present premises being not in accordance with the Publicans Act, and before I left the Court one of the police handed me another summons for the same offence, to appear on the 15th instant. I will have my house completed in six weeks from this date; it is a large and commodious house, built of brick and stone. I have six men employed, working ten hours a day at it. I beg your lenient consideration to the above-mentioned facts. I have been a holder of a publican's license, and always kept a well-conducted house. And your humble petitioner, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

Your humble servant,

THOMAS RUSSELL.

The Bench of Magistrates, Kempsey, Macleay River, for favour of report.—W.J.F., 19/11/81. The Bench of Magistrates, West Kempsey.—B.C., 21/11/81.—W. E. PLUNKETT.

### No. 2.

Mr. F. G. Panton, J.P., to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Court-house, West Kempsey, 29 November, 1884.

In returning the accompanying letter from Thomas Russell, I have the honor to inform you that the statements of his holding a publican's license and that his premises were nearly all destroyed by fire some six or seven months since are correct. The allegation that he obtained authority from the Bench to exercise the privileges of his license in the uninjured portion of the building which he occupied as a licensed public-house is untrue. He applied for such permission, when he was distinctly told that the Bench had no power to grant authority for the sale of liquor under the Statute 25 Vic. No. 14, when the premises did not afford the accommodation required by law, and if complaint was made that the provisions of section 33 of the Statute were not observed it would be dealt with officially. On the information of Sergeant Bennett, the writer appeared before the Bench, on the 8th and on the 22nd November current, to answer for not complying with clause 33 of the Sale of Liquors Licensing Act of 1862, and on each occasion he was fined in the sum of one pound and four shillings and ten pence costs. The amount in each case was at once paid.

I have, &c.,

F. GOULBURN PANTON, J.P.,

Chairman.

Inform writer, Thomas Russell, that the Minister has inquired into the facts, and cannot interfere with the Magistrates' discretion.—W.J.F., 14/12/81. Mr. Russell informed.—19/12/81.

### No. 3.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. T. Russell.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 19 December, 1881.

Referring to your letter of the 8th ultimo, complaining of the decision of the Bench of Magistrates at West Kempsey, in connection with certain proceedings instituted against you by the police, for breach of section of the Publicans Act, 25 Victoria No. 14, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that he has inquired into the facts of your case, and cannot interfere with the Magistrates' discretion in the matter complained of by you.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

### No. 4.

Mr. T. A. Salmon to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Trial Bay, Macleay River, 5 January, 1882.

I must respectfully beg to submit to you and bring before your notice and for your consideration certain illegal mal-administrations and corrupt practices by a portion of the Bench of Magistrates presiding at West Kempsey. In November last, Thomas Russell was charged by the police for abandoning his licensed premises and selling spirituous liquors on unlicensed premises in the town of Arakoon, for a period of seven months, and that the said premises were unfit for human habitation, and on each occasion of these charges being made by the police, a portion of the presiding Magistrates requested the police to withdraw the charge of abandoning and selling spirituous liquors on unlicensed premises, which was consequently withdrawn. Certain of the Magistrates then sitting and at the time were neutral on the subject. The two Magistrates who made the request and ordered the police to

withdraw

withdraw the charges on the last occasion were Messrs. Dangar and Panton. The Magistrates decided to deal only with the uninhabitable state of Russell's dwelling, and decided by ordering Russell to pay a nominal fine of one (£1) pound on each of the four occasions Russell was charged by the police referred to.

As further information, I wish to inform you that the said Thomas Russell held a publican's license for the "Trial Bay Hotel," in the township of Arakoon.

The "Trial Bay Hotel" was completely destroyed by fire last March. The said Thomas Russell then removed to another street in the township of Arakoon, tenanted and occupied a dilapidated two-stalled stable constructed of bark and rough split slabs, and has occupied the same for a period of nine (9) months, and during the whole of which time the said Thomas Russell has been selling spirituous liquors in the said disreputable two (2) roomed stable, it being unfit for human habitation, and the first charge made by the police against Russell was a short time ago, and then only at the instance that I would complain and report the circumstances to the Inspector-General of Police, and hence the manner the Magistrates have dealt with the charges made by the police against Russell as herein stated—a total defect and non-performance of justice.

I have, &c.,

T. A. SALMON.

Ask Bench and Mr. Fosbery for separate reports.—W.J.F., 16/1/82. Copy to Bench, 18/1/82. Papers to the Inspector-General of Police.—B.C., 18 January, 1882.—W. E. PLUNKETT.

### No. 5.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Bench of Magistrates, West Kempsey.

Gentlemen,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 18 January, 1882.

I am directed by the Minister to forward to you the enclosed copy of a letter from Mr. T. A. Salmon, of Trial Bay, respecting the administration of justice at West Kempsey, and to request that you will have the goodness to favour him with report thereon at your earliest convenience.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

For enclosure  
see No. 4.

### No. 6.

Memorandum from Inspector-General of Police to Under Secretary of Justice.

I HAVE already inquired into the subject of this complaint, and submit the reports I received, for the Minister's information.

EDMUND FOSBERY,

I.-G.P.

20 January, 1882.

[Enclosures.]

Mr. T. A. Salmon to The Inspector-General of Police.

Sir,

Trial Bay, Arakoon, Macleay River, 30 November, 1881.

I beg to bring before your notice the following information:—I charge Sub-inspector Kerrigan, of the Macleay district, with corrupt negligence of his duty, in permitting and allowing Thomas Russell to sell spirituous liquors in an unlicensed shanty, in the township of Arakoon, for the lengthened period of nine months. The said Thomas Russell held a publican's license for the "Trial Bay Hotel," in the township of Arakoon, Macleay district. The "Trial Bay Hotel" was completely destroyed by fire last March. The said Thomas Russell then removed to another street in the township of Arakoon, tenanted and occupied a dilapidated two-stalled stable, built of rough slabs and bark, and has occupied the same for nine months, during the whole of which time the said Thomas Russell has been daily selling spirituous liquors in the same disreputable two-roomed stable, it being unfit for the most humble human beings; and the first and only charge made against Thomas Russell for his illegal practice by the police was a few days ago, and then only at the instance of my written notice to Sub-inspector Kerrigan. I would complain to the Inspector-General of Police of his gross neglect of duty. Notwithstanding, the only action taken by the police up to the present has been most evasive and shuffling.

Trusting you will deem it necessary to cause an investigation of this most culpable neglect of duty on the part of the police herein named,—

I have, &c.,

T. A. SALMON.

Referred to Superintendent Morisset for inquiry and report.—EDMUND FOSBERY, I.-G.P., 7 December, 1881.

Superintendent Morisset to The Inspector-General of Police.

Police Department, Superintendent's Office, N.E. District, Maitland, 21 December, 1881.

SUB-INSPECTOR KERRIGAN's refutation of certain complaints brought against him by T. A. Salmon, and which I consider perfectly satisfactory, is herewith forwarded for the Inspector-General's information.

E. MORISSET,

Superintendent.

Sub-inspector Kerrigan to Superintendent Morisset.

Sir,

Kempsey, 16 December, 1881.

In reply to attached letter, signed T. A. Salmon, I have the honor to state that the "Trial Bay Hotel" at Arakoon was burned down as stated. A quantity of liquor and other goods were saved, and stored in a building on the premises. Mr. Russell, the landlord, continued selling, and has been five times summoned by the Kempsey police—twice for abandoning his licensed house. On both occasions the Bench of Magistrates requested the police to withdraw the charges, as Russell was residing and selling on his licensed premises. He was three times summoned by the police and fined for not having the necessary accommodation. His house contains six rooms. He has a new house erected, for which he has applied for a transfer of his license.

Salmon, the writer of attached letter, applied for a publican's license for a house at Arakoon, and was opposed by the police and refused. Therefore, smarting under the refusal of his license, and his consequent loss, he has written his unfounded report.

I attach number of Russell's license and Sergeant Bennett's report.

THOMAS KERRIGAN,

Sub-inspector.

Sergeant Bennett to Sub-Inspector Kerrigan.

Police Station, West Kempsey, 17 December, 1881.

SERGEANT BENNETT, No. 735, begs to state that the house occupied by Mr. Thomas Russell as an hotel, at Arakoon, contains six rooms, and is about sixty feet long; it is a clean, tidy place. Russell has erected a new brick building, for which

which he has applied for a transfer of his license ; it is for this year, and is numbered 3,104. Russell has been five times summoned by the police ; twice for abandoning his house : these two charges were withdrawn by request of the Bench. He has been three times fined for not having the necessary accommodation. The new building is built of brick, with stone facings, containing nine large rooms, and will be finished in a few days.

B. BENNETT,  
Sergeant.

The Inspector-General of Police to Mr. T. A. Salmon.

Police Department, Inspector-General's Office, Sydney, 22 December, 1881.  
The Inspector-General of Police acknowledges the receipt of Mr. Salmon's communication of the 30th ultimo, and informs him, in reply, that the police have in no way neglected their duty, as the circumstances of the case referred to were within the cognizance of the Bench of Magistrates.

EDMUND FOSBERY,  
Inspector-General of Police.

No. 7.

The Bench of Magistrates, West Kempsey, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Court-house, West Kempsey, 14 February, 1882.

We beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of the 18th January, containing a letter from T. A. Salmon, dated January 5. In reply, we beg to state that, on the 8th November, a charge was laid, by the Sergeant of Police, against Thomas Russell, of the "Trial Bay Hotel," for that his licensed house did not afford the accommodation required by law. This complaint was heard before Messrs. Casey and Wilson, and defendant was fined £1 and costs. On the 15th and 22nd precisely similar charges were preferred, before Messrs. Casey and Crossman, and Messrs. Panton, Garvin, and Crossman ; and, on each occasion, defendant was fined. On the last occasion an information was also brought against him "for abandoning his licensed house." The abandonment was stated by the Sergeant of Police to be the carrying on of his business in a building other than the one for which the license had been granted, this having been burnt down seven months before. On this occasion, and subsequently (on the 29th November), when Messrs. Panton, Dangar, Hill, Wilson, Johnstone, and Garvin were on the Bench, Mr. Panton presiding, the Bench held that, as Russell had been four times convicted of not having sufficient accommodation in this building, which had thus been recognized as his licensed house, and that if any abandonment has taken place it occurred after the fire in March (which placed it beyond the period allowed by the Act for filing information), that it would be unwise of the police to proceed for abandonment, and suggested (but did not order) the Sergeant of Police to withdraw the charge. We respectfully submit that the charges made by T. A. Salmon, of "illegal and corrupt practices" and non-performance of justice, are false and libellous, and that as Magistrates we should have the protection of the Crown. We humbly suggest that the Crown Law Officers should be instructed to file a criminal information against Mr. Salmon.

We have, &c.,

F. GOULBURN PANTON, J.P.  
O. O. DANGAR, J.P.

Having inquired into this matter, I see no reason to take any further steps. Inform Mr. Salmon.—  
W.J.F., 22/2/82. Done, 23/2/82.

No. 8.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Mr. Salmon.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 23 February, 1882.

Referring to your letter of the 5th ultimo, respecting the case of the Police v. Thomas Russell, heard before the Bench of Magistrates at Kempsey, and with reference to the administration of justice at that place, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that, having inquired into the matter complained of by you, he sees no reason to take any further steps in regard thereto.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

No. 1.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Bench of Magistrates, West Kempsey.

Gentlemen,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 21 November, 1881.

Representations having been made to this Department concerning the delay in the conduct of business generally in the West Kempsey Police Court, and also with reference to charge against Mr. Michael Kerrigan, for forging the signature of one John Campbell to a power of attorney, which was heard before two Justices *with closed doors*, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to request that you will have the goodness to favour him at your early convenience with report upon the above subjects, and please to forward the depositions to this Department.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

## No. 2.

## The Bench of Magistrates, West Kempsey, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Court-house, West Kempsey, 10 December, 1881.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, date 21st November, requesting that we should report upon representations (by whom made not stated), that there was delay generally in the conduct of public business here, and also in reference to a case where Mr. Michael Kerrigan was charged with forging a power of attorney.

As to the first statement, it is wholly without foundation. There is no delay in taking informations, issuing the necessary process, and hearing complaints, except where unavoidable obstructions occur from the wrangling of litigants and their advocates, who here, as in every other Court, are unnecessarily verbose.

When neither party oppose an application for an adjournment it is granted, but when sufficient cause is not shown for the hearing to be postponed the request for adjournment is not allowed.

There is not an arrear of any description now in this office.

On the 2nd of November last Mr. Michael Kerrigan appeared to answer the charge of forging the name of one John Campbell to a power of attorney. The attorney, Mr. D. B. Walker, who appeared on behalf of Mr. Kerrigan, applied to the Bench to hear the case with closed doors. There was no objection raised to that application, and we were unanimous in assenting to this request from the defendant's solicitor.

The Magistrates who heard this case were Mr. Crossman, J.P., Mr. Wilson, J.P., and Mr. Casey, J.P.

At the request of the other Magistrates, Mr. Casey, J.P., presided. Mr. Wilson and Mr. Casey held that the case should be dismissed. Mr. Crossman withdrew before the decision was given.

We have, &c.,

J. B. CASEY, J.P.

J. W. WILSON, J.P.

Our reply to your letter has not been forwarded, owing to the absence of Mr. Crossman from the district; but as he has not returned, we delay our answer no longer.

## No. 3.

## Mr. J. Campbell to The Minister of Justice.

10 December, 1881.

JOHN CAMPBELL, of Inverell, complains that his name was forged to a power of attorney, and witnessed by Michael Kerrigan, solicitor, of Kempsey.

That on discovering it to be a forgery he instituted proceedings against Kerrigan, but that it was with great difficulty he persuaded Mr. Casey, the Magistrate, to take the information against him.

That then he could not get the case heard on a regular Court day, before a full Bench, but that it was heard the following day with closed doors.

That the Bench on that day consisted of Messrs. Casey, Wilson, and Crossman; but the latter being for a committal, and overruled by the others, retired from the Bench, and the case was accordingly dismissed.

That a report had been circulated that his (J. Campbell's) charge against Kerrigan was a frivolous one and without any foundation, and that as the case was not heard by the public such a report is circulated to injure him; and as he (J. Campbell) considers that he had just reason to complain of his name being forged to a document involving the disposal of considerable property, and having a witness to that forgery, he was entitled to seek to bring the offender to justice, but that through the partial and improper conduct of the Magistrate, Mr. Casey, a miscarriage of justice has taken place, and an injury has been done to him.

He therefore begs that the Minister for Justice will inquire into the circumstances of the case, and grant him redress if he considers he is entitled to it.

[Enclosures.]

## Power of Attorney.

Know all men by these presents that I, John Campbell, of Inverell, in the Colony of New South Wales, do hereby constitute and appoint Robert Campbell, of Warneton, Macleay River, in the said Colony, grazier, and James Campbell, of Hastings River, in the said Colony, grazier, and each of them, my true and lawful attorneys and attorney, for the purposes hereinafter expressed, that is to say: Whereas William Campbell, late of Warneton aforesaid, by his last will and testament, bearing date the seventeenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, thereby appointed me one of the executors thereof; and whereas the said William Campbell has since departed this life, and probate of the said will has been granted to the executors therein named, and whereas I am desirous for the more expeditious management of the affairs of the said estate of appointing the said Robert Campbell and James Campbell, and I do hereby constitute and appoint them and each of them my attorneys for me, and in my name and on my behalf to transact all business, effect all sales, to enter into agreements for sale, to give effectual receipts and releases, to sign all documents in connection with the administration of the estate, and generally to do, execute, and perform any other act, deed, matter, or thing whatsoever which ought to be done, executed, or performed, or which in the opinion of my said attorneys or attorney ought to have been done, executed, or performed, in or about or in connection with the administration and management of the said estate, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes as I myself could do if I were present and did the same in my proper person, it being my intent and desire that all matters and things respecting the same shall be under the full management and direction of the said attorneys or attorney; and for the further, better, and more effectually executing and performing of the several matters and things aforesaid, I hereby give and grant unto my said attorneys, and each of them, full power and authority from time to time to appoint one or more substitute or substitutes to do, execute, and perform all or any such matters and things as aforesaid, and the same substitute or substitutes at pleasure to remove and to appoint another or others in his or their place or places, and all and whatsoever my said attorneys, or either of them, or their or his substitute or substitutes shall do or cause to be done in or about the premises; I do hereby for myself, my heirs, executors, and administrators, covenant with the said Robert Campbell and James Campbell, their executors and administrators, to allow, ratify and confirm.

In witness whereof, the parties aforesaid have hereunto set their hands and seals, at Inverell, this tenth day of September, A.D. 1880.

JOHN CAMPBELL.

Signed, sealed, and delivered by the said John Campbell, in the presence of,—

MICHAEL KERRIGAN, Solicitor, Kempsey.

Depositions.



## Depositions.

*John Campbell* being duly sworn, states:—I reside at Inverell; I am a grazer and butcher; I have heard the information which has just been read—I now look upon that information—it was sworn by me on the 25th October; and I allege in that information that a certain power of attorney to which my name is written is a forgery; the document now produced is the power of attorney to which I refer in my information; I look upon the signature, John Campbell, written at the foot of that document; it is not my signature; I never wrote my name to that document; I never gave authority to any one to sign that document; Mr. Michael Kerrigan, named in my information, is the same person now before this Court, who I charge with offering, uttering, and disposing of the power of attorney, dated tenth day of September, 1880, to which my name is written. I am son of the late Mr. William Campbell who died in this district in the year 1880. Under his will, I, conjointly with the other members of his family, became entitled to certain property; I was one of the executors appointed to carry out the directions of my father's will, and the power of attorney in question relates to that will. I communicated with Mr. Kerrigan, in reference to that will, in 1880, through my solicitors; I received the power of attorney in question, from my brother, Robert Campbell; I intend to call him as a witness in this case. I first saw the power of attorney about the 4th or 5th October; I cannot swear that the power of attorney was intended, or that it could have been used for the purpose of defrauding me; I have signed documents in reference to my father's will, sent to me by Mr. Kerrigan; I may have signed two—I recollect signing one; I left the document with my solicitors, and I received a telegram stating that the document has been forwarded by them to Mr. Kerrigan; the signature John Campbell is not mine; I saw the power of attorney early in October; my signature was the only one to it then; I knew then the signature to that document was a forgery; Mr. Kerrigan's signature was not then to it; I did not see Mr. Kerrigan sign that document; I left that document with my brother; I saw that document some days after; it was then witnessed by Mr. Kerrigan; when I saw the document for the first time I recognized that it was a forgery—I told my brother so; I left the document with my brother until I returned from the Nana Creek, instructing him to take particular care of it.

Taken and sworn before us, this 2nd November,—

J. B. CASEY, J.P.  
A. CROSSMAN, J.P.  
J. W. WILSON, J.P.

JNO. CAMPBELL.

*Robert Campbell*, being duly sworn, states:—I reside at Warneton, in this district, where I carry on business as a grazer and storekeeper; I know Mr. Kerrigan, now before this Court; I am brother to the last witness, and I am son of the late Mr. William Campbell, of Warneton; I recollect my brother swearing an information before me on 25th October; the document I now look upon is the power of attorney referred to in that information; I received that document from Mr. Kerrigan on the 10th of September last; it was signed John Campbell; I took the document home with me; it had not then the signature of Mr. Kerrigan to it; I opened it when I got home; I saw that the signature was a forgery; I sent it to the Joint Stock Bank, Sydney, for the purpose of getting an amount transferred; the document was returned to me, giving as a reason that the document was valueless, the signature not being attested; on receiving it back from Sydney I handed it back to my brother, John Campbell, who said that he had never seen this document before and not signed it; he handed the document back to me; I then took the document to Mr. Kerrigan, and asked him to witness it, knowing at the time that my brother's signature was a forgery; my words were "this document, exhibit A, has been returned to me from the Bank as valueless—would you mind witnessing it"; he said "I will witness it, I don't suppose your brother will say anything"; I had no intention of using the document; I am one of the executors under the will of my father; I applied to Mr. Kerrigan for the power of attorney; his reply on the first occasion was that he could not find it, and he told me on the second occasion that I would not require it; I insisted upon having it; he then told me he would hunt it up and send it to the Bank for me; I told him not to do so, but to keep it until I came in again; I came to him in some days after; he told me that he would send it to the Bank; I preferred doing that myself, and I did so.

*Mr. Walker*, solicitor. I recollect Mr. Kerrigan on one occasion saying documents requiring to be stamped I would send them to the Bank; it was at the Telegraph Office that I asked Mr. Kerrigan to witness this power of attorney; I met Mr. Kerrigan several times between September and October; I never mentioned anything about the power of attorney not being correct, but I told him that the Bank had written to me about the stamp duty; I said to Mr. Kerrigan "This document," meaning the power of attorney, "has been returned to me by the Bank to be witnessed—would you mind witnessing it"; he did witness it; I saw him witness it; I saw Mr. Kerrigan on Saturday last, I had a conversation with him then; he said there were rumours afloat affecting his business, and was it the document that I had asked him to witness it at the Telegraph Office to expedite matters; I replied—"That is the document you witnessed at the Telegraph Office, but I did not ask you to do so to expedite matters"; he said—"That is the document I sent to your brother that I got back; he said he came with no intention of being offensive or to ask any favour; the acting executors sold property under that power of attorney before it came into our possession; I asked Mr. Kerrigan to witness that power of attorney to be a forgery; I did not send it to the Bank to negotiate.

Taken and sworn before us, this }  
2nd November, 1881,—

J. B. CASEY, J.P.  
A. CROSSMAN, J.P.  
J. W. WILSON, J.P.

ROBT. CAMPBELL.

Send to Messrs. Casey, Wilson, and Crossman, for report upon the facts.—W.J.F., 9/12/81.  
Bench, Kempsey, 15/12/81.

## No. 4.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Bench of Magistrates, Kempsey.

Gentlemen,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 15 December, 1881.

With reference to my letter of the 21st ultimo, asking for report with regard to certain matters affecting the administration of justice at Kempsey, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to transmit to you the enclosed copy of further complaint upon the subject preferred by John Campbell, of Inverell, and to request that you will have the goodness to furnish a report upon the facts of the case as stated.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

## No. 5.

Memorandum by Chief Clerk, Department of Justice.

Department of Justice, Sydney, 17 May, 1882.

IN accordance with instructions of the Minister of Justice, reference was made to the Bench at Kempsey for report respecting complaint as to delay in conduct of business at Police Office, and also as to the hearing of a charge of forgery against Mr. Michael Kerrigan with closed doors.

The report of the Bench was submitted to the Minister in December, but does not appear to have been finally dealt with, in consequence of the papers having been mislaid in some unaccountable manner.

The complaints preferred against Sub-inspector Kerrigan have been inquired into by the Inspector-General of Police, who is satisfied that they are groundless.

The Bench, it will be seen, deny the statements reflecting on them, and admit hearing the charge against Kerrigan with closed doors, in accordance with request of defendant's solicitor at the time.

T.E.M'N.

May be filed for the present.—W.J.F., 17th May, 1882.

## No. 1.

## Mrs. Mary Anderson to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

519, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, 16 July, 1883.

On June 4th, 1883, I wrote to you from Kempsey, Macleay River, with reference to my case, and have not yet received an acknowledgment of my letter.

I beg to state I have not received any redress or satisfaction from the Magistrates at Kempsey since June 4th, and consequently have been forced to sell all I had in this world to keep two children and myself from starving.

By the kindness of some friends I have been enabled to reach Sydney, my address being as above, and I have the honor to request that you will let me know (if any) what steps have been taken by you in my case.

I may add that the Clerk of Petty Sessions at Kempsey has informed me that the bondsmen's vouchers cannot be found, so that I have been unable to recover the amount of these from the persons who signed them.

Requesting your favourable and early attention,

I have, &amp;c.,

MARY ANDERSON.

The letter of 4th June, 1883, referred to, does not appear to have been received. The writer may perhaps be informed of the fact, and the report of the Bench at Kempsey might be obtained.—H.J.C., 24/8/83.

Write to Mrs. Anderson in above terms, and inquire the nature of the missing communication.—H.E.C., 25th July, /83. Mrs. Anderson, 27th July, /83.

## No. 2.

## The Under Secretary of Justice to Mrs. Anderson.

Madam,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 27 July, 1883.

Referring to your letter of the 18th instant, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that your communication of the 4th June last with reference to your case does not appear to have been received at this Department, and to invite you to state what was the nature of the subject in question.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

## No. 3.

## Mrs. Anderson to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

519, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, Sydney, 1 August, 1883.

In reply to yours of the 27th July, No. 83-8,947, I have to express my regret at the miscarriage of my letter of the 4th June. The nature of my case, briefly stated, is as follows:—

On 6th December, 1882, I obtained an order for maintenance against my husband, Neils Anderson, from the Magisterial Bench at Kempsey, Macleay River, for thirty shillings per week, for support of self and two children. The money was to be paid weekly, through my husband's solicitor, Mr. D. B. Walker, of Kempsey. Bonds were signed guaranteeing payment, my husband for £30 and Mr. D. B. Walker for £20. I received payment up till 20th March last, since which time I have been unable to recover any money either under the order or the bonds.

As the order was made for twelve months, you will see the payments are in arrear four and a half months. My husband shortly after the granting of the order announced his intention of leaving the Colony for San Francisco. I brought the fact under the notice of Sergeant Bennett, who had charge of the case, and he informed me I could not prevent my husband leaving, as Mr. Walker had guaranteed the money. When the payments ceased I called repeatedly on Sergeant Bennett. He informed me Mr. Walker had stated he had no more money and would not pay me any more. I then applied to have the bonds estreated, making the application both to Sergeant Bennett and to Mr. Wilson, the Magistrate. After calling many times and getting most unsatisfactory and evasive answers, I was finally informed that the bonds could not be found, and as far as either Sergeant Bennett or Mr. Wilson knew, they had been lost.

Through the gross neglect and carelessness of those in charge of my case, both myself and children are left entirely without support, and I now appeal to you to compel the Magistrate in charge at Kempsey to give me that justice that my case demands. If the bonds are at the office at Kempsey, I appeal to you to compel the Bench to at once force their payment. If they have been lost, as I have been informed is the case, I shall be glad to be informed if you will cause the money to be paid either by the person responsible for the loss or from the Government funds.

I have already suffered very much through the miscarriage of my letter 4th June, and I therefore beg of you to give my case immediate attention and that justice which I submit it demands at your hands.

I have, &amp;c.,

MARY ANDERSON.

Acknowledged, 7/8/83. Request the Bench of Magistrates, Kempsey, to favour with report.—H.E.C., 4th August, /83. Bench, Kempsey, with copy, 7/8/83.

## No. 4.

## The Under Secretary of Justice to Mrs. Anderson.

Madam,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 7 August, 1883.

I am directed by the Minister of Justice to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st instant, respecting maintenance order obtained by you against your husband, Neil Anderson, from the Bench of Magistrates at Kempsey, for thirty shillings per week.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 5.

9

## No. 5.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Bench of Magistrates, West Kempsey.

Gentlemen,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 7 August, 1883.

In transmitting the enclosed copy of a communication received from Mrs. Mary Anderson, respecting maintenance order obtained against her husband, Neil Anderson, from your Bench for 30s. a week, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to invite you to have the goodness to favour with report in the matter at your early convenience.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

For enclosures see No. 3.

## No. 6.

The Bench of Magistrates, West Kempsey, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Court-house, West Kempsey, 21 August, 1883.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th instant, asking for report upon a letter forwarded to your Department by Mrs. Anderson, respecting a bond entered into, for twelve months, by Neils Anderson and D. B. Walker, for the payment of 30s. per week for the support of the children of the above-mentioned Neils Anderson; and, in reply, beg to state that the said bonds and depositions were found last Monday among some loose papers, where they must have been put by the late C.P.S., Mr. Casey. Mr. Wilson, J.P., now acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, informs us that Mrs. Anderson called upon him some two months since and asked that the bonds might be estreated, as Mr. Walker refused to pay any more money for the support of the children. She was informed that the bonds would be looked up next day. Diligent search was made through the records of this Court by him, but no bonds or depositions could be found. Mrs. Anderson called again about a week after, when she was informed by Mr. Wilson that he could not find the papers required, but as Mr. Casey would shortly be returning to the district, he would ask him about them. Upon Mr. Casey's arrival Mr. Wilson spoke to him about the matter; he came to the Court-house, searched, but could find no trace of the documents, nor was he aware what had become of them. Upon receipt of your letter, Mr. Wilson and Sergeant Bennett again searched through all the records for some years back, but with no success. Mr. Wilson remembered seeing some loose depositions among some waste papers, and, upon sorting them found both depositions and bonds, which he placed before us to-day. There can be no blame attached to Mr. Wilson in the matter, who, we are sure, used every effort to find the documents in question, and he not being in office as Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions at the time the bonds were entered into, could have no knowledge of where the documents had been put.

We have, &amp;c.,

R. A. H. KEMP, J.P.  
F. G. PANTON, J.P.  
O. O. DANGAR, J.P.

N.B.—Bonds will be forwarded to Clerk of the Peace, for estreatment *at once*.

The Clerk of the Peace may be asked for report in reference to estreat of bonds.—H.E.C., 22 September, 1883. B.C., 24 September, 1883.—W. E. PLUNKETT.

## No. 7.

Mrs. Anderson to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

519, Bourke-street, Surry Hills, Sydney, 29/8/83.

I duly received your letter of the 7th instant, acknowledging mine of 1st instant.

My present helpless position must be my excuse for again writing to ask if any steps have been taken and any decision come to in my case.

Through the non-payment of the maintenance legally due to me I am solely dependent on the kindness of my friends; my case is a most urgent one, and I beg you will let me have an immediate answer.

I am, &amp;c.,

MARY ANDERSON.

An urgent reminder should be sent to the Bench of Magistrates, Kempsey, with copies of Mrs. Anderson's letters, in case of any miscarriage of previous papers, for report.—W.E.P., 5/9/83. Approved.—H.E.C., 6/9/83. Bench, Kempsey, with copies, 13/9/83.

## No. 8.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Bench of Magistrates, Kempsey.

Gentlemen,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 13 September, 1883.

In transmitting the enclosed copies of communications received from Mrs. Mary Anderson, respecting a maintenance order granted by the Bench of Magistrates at Kempsey against her husband, Neil Anderson, for the sum of thirty shillings per week, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to invite you to have the goodness to favour with report in the matter at your earliest convenience.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

## No. 9.

The Clerk of Petty Sessions, Kempsey, to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Sir,

Police Office, West Kempsey, 18 September, 1883.

I have the honor, by direction of the Bench of Magistrates in Petty Sessions assembled, to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated 13th instant, in reference to the letters of Mrs. M. Anderson, and in reply thereto to state—

774—B

1.

1. That the recognizance therein referred to was mislaid for some time in this office, and was subsequently found and forwarded by Mr. J. W. Wilson, Acting Clerk of Petty Sessions, to the Clerk of the Peace, Sydney, to be estreated. Through inadvertence the recognizance was not duly certified as forfeited, and the document was returned to this office.
2. The recognizance was this day duly certified as forfeited, and forwarded to the Clerk of the Peace, Sydney, with the view of its being estreated.

I have to add that the Bench are of opinion that no blame whatever can be attached to either Sergeant Bennett or Mr. Wilson in the matter, seeing that the former did all in his power to obtain payment of the order, and the document was mislaid in this office prior to the latter gentleman taking charge.

I have, &c.,  
G. STEVENSON,  
Clerk of Petty Sessions.

### No. 10.

#### Memo. from Clerk of the Peace to The Under Secretary of Justice.

Office of the Clerk of the Peace, Sydney, 6 October, 1883.

I HAVE no papers in this matter previous to the date of the within letter. I enclose all the papers respecting the case in my possession.

The recognizance will be included in my estreat roll to the Sheriff, after Port Macquarie Quarter Sessions, 10th November next.

I may mention that Mr. Wilson, J.P., wrote to me forwarding the recognizance, and asking whether a warrant could be issued for Anderson's apprehension, to which I replied, on 6th September last, as follows:—"Before I can estreat this recognizance it must be duly certified as forfeited. As to whether a warrant could be issued it is out of my province to advise in the matter; however, I willingly give you my opinion, which is that, on Anderson's return to the Colony, fresh proceedings could be taken under 22nd Vict. No. 6, sec. 1, and a warrant issued for his arrest."

ARCH. C. FRASER,  
Clerk of the Peace.

As the Clerk of the Peace purposes estreating the bonds at the next Court of Quarter Sessions at Port Macquarie, nothing further can be done at present.—H.E.C., 29/10/83. The Clerk of the Peace, B.C., 29/10/83.—W. E. PLUNKETT.

### No. 11.

#### Mrs. Anderson to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

519, Bourke-street, 13 December, 1883.

I have been informed by the Sheriff that the sum of £20, being one of the bonds in my case against my husband, Neil Anderson, has been paid to the credit of the Government.

I have therefore the honor to request you to pay this amount to me as soon as possible. I am now in very low circumstances, having been unable to work for some time past, through severe illness, caused through ill treatment by my husband. My children have been solely dependent on the charity of my friends, and I am naturally anxious to obtain this sum, in order to make a start in life for myself and children. Will you kindly reply at once, stating when I can obtain the amount of the bond, and also if it will be necessary to apply at your office in person.

I have, &c.,

MARY ANDERSON.

The Sheriff may be asked for report in respect of this matter, in the first instance.—W.E.P., 21/12/83. Yes.—H.E.C., 21/12/83. The Sheriff, B.C., 22nd December, 1883.—W. E. PLUNKETT.

An estreat warrant was issued against Neil Anderson, on 30th November, 1883, for the sum of £30, for his estreated recognizance for non-compliance with a Magistrate's order for "wife-desertion," and the return of my bailiff to said warrant is as follows:—"The principal, Anderson, I have been unable to discover; he is, I believe, in California." The warrant is still in force. An estreat warrant was also issued against David Brown Walker, surety, in the sum of £20, for the before-mentioned Neil Anderson, and that sum was recovered from him and paid into the Colonial Treasury on the 15th December last.—CHARLES COWPER, Sheriff.

B.C., The Under Secretary of Justice, 2nd January, 1884. Submitted.—W.E.P., 4/1/84. Payment of the £20 approved.—H.E.C., 4/1/84. The Under Secretary for Finance and Trade, B.C., 5 January, 1884.—W.E.P. Mrs. Anderson informed, 7/1/84.

### No. 12.

#### The Under Secretary of Justice to Mrs. Anderson.

Madam,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 7 January, 1884.

Referring to your letter of the 13th ultimo, requesting that the sum of £20, the amount of the bond recovered from D. B. Walker, surety in the case against your husband, Neil Anderson, may be paid to you, I am directed to inform you that the Minister of Justice has approved of your being paid the amount in question, and application for same may be made to the Treasury accordingly.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

**ARMIDALE POLICE COURT RECORDS.**

(CORRESPONDENCE, &amp;c.)

*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 21 November, 1883.*

RETURN to an *Order* of the Honorable the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales, dated the 23rd October, 1883, That there be laid upon the Table of this House,—

“Copies of all Letters, Papers, and other Documents, having reference to  
“the refusal of the Police Magistrate at Armidale to permit the reporters  
“of the local papers or other persons to inspect the Police Court Records  
“at Armidale.”

*(Mr. W. C. Proctor.)***SCHEDULE.**

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**ARMIDALE POLICE COURT RECORDS.**

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No. 1.

Messrs. Craigie & Hipgrave to J. S. Farnell, Esq.

Dear Sir,

*Express* Office, Armidale, 1 August, 1883.

Ever since we have published the *Express* at Armidale (now some twenty-seven years) it has been our custom to apply to the Clerk of Petty Sessions to be allowed to look over the records of the Police Court work, in order to supplement our reporter's notes in cases where he has been unable to be present, and until now the permission has been freely given.

Mr. Yates, the P.M., has now instructed the C.P.S. not to allow the records to be seen. We fail to see that there can be any harm in our reporter making extracts from the depositions in the office of the C.P.S., and as in many instances the prohibition of the Police Magistrate would prevent our giving any record of Court work, we would esteem it a favour if you would put the matter to the Minister for Justice and get it remedied.

We know of no reason why Mr. Yates should have refused us access to the records, unless it be that we have had occasion more than once to comment unfavourably upon his decisions.

Yours, &c.,

CRAIGIE & HIPGRAVE.

P.S.—Kindly get the matter settled for us as soon as possible, and we much regret being compelled to trouble you.—C. & H.

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For the consideration of my honorable colleague the Minister for Justice. I trust that my honorable colleague will see fit to comply with the desire expressed by the writer of this letter, and that the practice that has hitherto existed for years relative to taking notes from the depositions and records of the Police Court may be permitted to continue.—JAMES S. FARNELL, 6/8/83.

1. Ask for report why the change referred to has been made? 2. Acknowledge to Mr. Farnell, and say that inquiry will be made, and he will be further communicated with.—H.E.C., 6/8/83.

U. S. Lands. Copy to P.M., Armidale, 9/8/83. Mr. Farnell, M.P., infd., 14/8/83.

No. 2.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Under Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 9 August, 1883.

I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Justice, to acknowledge the receipt of a communication recently forwarded to this Department by the Secretary for Lands from Messrs. Craigie & Hipgrave, of the *Armidale Express* newspaper, complaining of the action of the Police Magistrate at Armidale in declining to allow the reporters to have access to the records of the Police Office, and to state that inquiry will be made, and a further communication made to Mr. Farnell upon the subject.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

No. 3.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Police Magistrate, Armidale.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 9 August, 1883.

In transmitting to you the enclosed copy of a letter from Messrs. Craigie & Hipgrave, of the *Armidale Express* newspaper, complaining of your refusal to allow their reporters to have access to the records of the Police Office for the purpose of making extracts therefrom, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to request that you will have the goodness to furnish him with a report at your early convenience as to your reasons for making the change referred to by Messrs. Craigie & Hipgrave.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

[Enclosure.]

Messrs. Craigie & Hipgrave to The Secretary for Lands.

Dear Sir,

*Express* Office, Armidale, 1 August, 1883.

Ever since we have published the *Express* at Armidale (now some twenty-seven years), it has been our custom to apply to the Clerk of Petty Sessions to be allowed to look over the records of Police Court work in order to supplement our reporter's notes, in cases where he has been unable to be present, and until now the permission has been freely given.

Mr. Yates, the P.M., has now instructed the C.P.S. not to allow the records to be seen. We fail to see that there can be any harm in our reporter making extracts from the depositions in the office of the C.P.S., and, as in many instances, the prohibition of the Police Magistrate would prevent our giving any record of Court work, we would esteem it a favour if you would put the matter to the Minister for Justice and get it remedied.

We know of no reason why Mr. Yates should have refused us access to the records unless it be that we have had occasion more than once to comment unfavourably upon his decision.

Yours faithfully,

CRAIGIE & HIPGRAVE.

P.S.—Kindly get the matter settled for us as soon as possible, and we much regret being compelled to trouble you.—C. & H.

## No. 4.

## The Under Secretary of Justice to The Secretary for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 14 August, 1883.

With reference to a letter recently forwarded by you to this department from Messrs. Craigie and Hipgrave, of the *Armidale Express* newspaper, complaining of the action of the Police Magistrate at Armidale, in declining to allow the reporters to have access to the records of the Police Office, I have the honor, by direction of the Minister of Justice, to inform you that inquiry will be made, and a further communication addressed to you upon the subject in due course.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,

Under Secretary.

## No. 5.

## The Police Magistrate, Armidale, to The Under Secretary of Justice, reporting on No. 1.

Sir,

Court-house, Armidale, 14 August, 1883.

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 9th instant, requesting me to give my reasons for having made changes in practice in Armidale Police Court as alleged by Messrs. Craigie and Hipgrave, copy of whose letter on the matter being annexed thereto. Among the reasons which influenced me in not permitting reporters to have access to the records of the Court for the purpose of supplying the newspapers with reports are the following:—

1. That the practice is undesirable, as remarks are made upon decisions of the Court, at times, in newspapers the foundation for which is supplied by some one not wholly disinterested; and the result is that quite a different complexion is put upon the decisions of Magistrates. As an example, I may quote a case of quite recent date, in which it was reported that a prisoner had been discharged under circumstances which were false and calculated to mislead.
2. That I am of opinion if information of the proceedings of the Police Court is required by newspapers, it should be obtained, as it is in all other Courts with which I am acquainted, by the attendance of the reporters, and upon notes taken by them during the proceedings. In the Armidale Court-house ample provision is made for the accommodation of reporters. If the reporter of one newspaper is granted access to the records of the Court for facilitating the discharge of his duties then the same concession must in fairness be made to those of other newspapers. At present there are two newspapers in Armidale, and it is contemplated, I believe, to start a third shortly.
3. That it would appear to have been the practice of the reporters to attend the Court for the purpose of reporting the proceedings before my arrival in Armidale, as I gathered from a complaint made to me by Mr. Hipgrave, of the *Armidale Express*, that previous to my arrival it was no uncommon thing for his reporter to waste the fore part of the day awaiting the attendance of Magistrates.
4. That I am of opinion that the practice of permitting reporters to have unrestricted access to the records of a Court would be open to unmeasured abuse, and be at the same time a most objectionable innovation.

The absence of reporters of the local papers from the Police Court, dating from a short time after my arrival, had been remarked by the Magistrates, officers of the Court, and members of the legal profession practising in Armidale; and yet, what purported to be reports of proceedings appeared in the papers. I ascertained how the information for these reports was obtained by observing, on passing through, a reporter in the Court-room perusing the deposition-book; and having inquired of the late C.P.S., Mr. Bray, and learned that it was with his knowledge that such an unusual mode of obtaining information had been adopted, I commented on the fact and disallowed the practice—a course which had been adopted under precisely similar circumstances by one of my predecessors in office, Mr. James Buchanan, now one of the Stipendiary Magistrates of Sydney; but found that, though reporters continued to absent themselves from the Police Court, reports of proceedings still appeared in the papers. I therefore concluded that my directions had been disregarded. I have not refused, nor would I decline to permit, reporters to have access to the records under exceptional circumstances, such as his being unavoidably absent from the Court during the proceedings. The reporter of the *Armidale Express* is aware of my willingness to make this concession; but as matters have been in Armidale, so far as I am in a position to judge, absence of reporters from Police Court proceedings has been the rule and not the exception.

I think the foregoing facts will show that I have not originated any alleged change in the manner in which newspaper reporters have been dealt with in obtaining reports of proceedings in the local Court. Having in view the permission asked for by Messrs. Craigie & Hipgrave, and my disclaimer of refusal to permit the reporter to inspect records under exceptional circumstances, as well as the fact that I am not responsible for any change of front, as alleged by Messrs. Craigie & Hipgrave, I await any directions the Minister may be pleased to issue, under which it is scarcely necessary for me to add I shall most gladly act.

I have, &amp;c.,

LEOPOLD YATES, P.M.

Submitted.—W.E.P., 18/8/83. Will Mr. Buchanan, S.M., kindly report what was his practice whilst acting as P.M. at Armidale in respect of allowing access to the depositions by reporters?—H.E.C., 21/8/83. James Buchanan, Esq., S.M., B.C., 21 August, 1883.—W. E. PLUNKETT.

Memo. :—When I was Police Magistrate for New England the practice was for the Press to send a reporter to take notes of the evidence. On application the proprietor or reporter was allowed to take notes from the original depositions, but this was exceptional.—J. BUCHANAN, S.M., B.C., 22 August, 1883. The Under Secretary of Justice.

## No. 6.

Messrs. Craigie &amp; Hipgrave to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Armidale, 18 August, 1883.

Last week again we found it extremely inconvenient in not being able to peruse the depositions at the police court, a privilege we have enjoyed for nearly twenty-eight years, and one which is allowed in every town in New South Wales to our knowledge. We beg to enclose you two articles upon the subject, one taken from the *opposition journal* to show we are *not* singular in the matter. We simply want the privilege of taking notes of the business done whenever our reporter may be absent.

Sincerely trusting you will see your way clear to grant us the right,

We have, &amp;c.,

CRAIGIE &amp; HIPGRAVE.

Submitted.—W.E.P., 24/8/83.

## [Enclosure No. 1.]

Extract from the *Armidale Chronicle*.

THE P.M., THE PRESS, AND THE PUBLIC.

"IMITATION is the sincerest flattery" was the remark that an eminent juriconsult once made. Mr. Leopold Yates, P.M., is upon this principle the most sincere flatterer of the Chief Justice of New South Wales. Sir James Martin in not only one but in many memorable judicial utterances declared that the Press had no rights, no duties, and no privileges. The Press has, as every intelligent man in Australia knows, performed public duties, advocated public interests, stimulated progress, and fought the battle of human advancement at great self-sacrifice. But this is beside the matter now under note, although the subject is interesting to the people of New England. Mr. Yates, P.M., is evidently of opinion that the Press of the Colony is the natural enemy of the courts of justice. That such opinion is fallacious and morally wrong is evidenced by the fact that appeals have been frequently made from the decisions of the Courts to the higher judgment of the Press, which, with all its faults, represents public opinion and public justice. The majesty of the Press has been bowed to by the greatest statesman in Europe. Its influence has been for good, and its powers have generally been exercised for the general weal of the people. Yet we find narrow-minded men striving to narrow its channels of information. Dressed in a little brief authority to curtail the powers of its ambassadors, and to make the Press of Armidale "kootoo" to him, Mr. Yates has succeeded not in bending the Press to his sweet will, but in making himself a laughing-stock to the community of Armidale. The time has long passed when a police magistrate can dictate what is to be done in the Cathedral City. Mr. Yates has issued a ukase to the effect that no newspaper reporter is to see the records of the Court. As a matter of fact no newspaper reporter wishes to see them. In every Court in the Colony, with the exception of that of Armidale, the records are accessible to the Press—not that the Press has any right, but the privilege is accorded. Our contemporary, the *Express*, has explained why a reporter cannot always be stationed as an aide-de-camp to the police magistrate. Mr. Yates has taken the first step towards establishing a Star Chamber in Armidale.

## [Enclosure No. 2.]

Extract from the *Armidale Express*.

OUR reporter attended at the police court on Wednesday morning at the usual hour for commencing business—10 o'clock—and discovered that there was no business to be transacted. At a later hour, however, it is said that some woman was brought before the Court upon some charge, and dealt with in some way. The information conveyed by the foregoing sentence is undoubtedly vague, but as the police magistrate has, in his wisdom, instructed the Clerk of Petty Sessions not to show the records of the Court to reporters it is impossible for us to tell the public anything more definite about the case on Wednesday. For nearly twenty-eight years now we have been allowed, by the courtesy of officials at the Court-house, to see the records, and have often found the permission a convenience in supplementing or correcting our own reports. Occasionally it is found expedient to open the Court to deal with some urgent matter at an unusual hour, as, we presume, was the case on Wednesday. Upon these occasions we shall in future be unable to tell our readers what is done, for we have no intention of fabricating reports from popular rumours, and certainly cannot station a reporter in the precincts of the Court from morning till night on the off chance of some case of urgent necessity turning up. It is bad enough to have frequently to waste valuable time in the Court-house watching for hours the halting progress of trumpery cases of no public interest, instead of being able to take the pith of them from the records in about 10 minutes. That, however, we must now do as often as we can afford the time, but we distinctly decline to keep a special attendant to magnify the dignity of official proceedings at the Armidale Police Court. Why the present police magistrate has issued his remarkable ukase we do not know, and what harm there can be in allowing the records of the Court to be perused in the office of the C.P.S. by those whose duty it is to give information to the public we leave the public to find out. Setting aside private feelings—and they are entitled to no weight here—we have failed to discover any reason for forbidding reporters access to the records that would practically hold good on public grounds.

## No. 7.

W. C. Proctor, Esq., M.P., to The Minister of Justice.

Sir,

Pitt-street, Sydney, 20 August, 1883.

I have the honor to enclose an extract from the *Armidale Express* newspaper upon the subject of the refusal of the Police Magistrate to allow extracts to be taken for reports from the Court records.

As all Court records are public documents they should be open to public inspection at any time within office hours, and I think in the interests of justice there can be no harm in affording facilities to newspapers in extracting reports, while there is much danger attached to the system of concealment adopted by the direction of the Armidale Police Magistrate, contrary to the practice of previous Magistrates during nearly twenty-seven years.

May I ask that an inquiry be made into this matter.

I have, &amp;c.,

W. C. PROCTOR.

May be informed in similar terms as per minute of 30/8/83.—W.E.P., 31/8/83. Also inform the P.M., Armidale. Mr. W. C. Proctor and P.M., Armidale, 1/9/83.

## [Enclosure.]

Extract.

OUR reporter attended at the Police Court on Wednesday morning at the usual hour for commencing business (10 o'clock), and discovered that there was no business to be transacted. At a later hour, however, it is said that some woman was brought before the Court upon some charge, and dealt with in some way. The information conveyed by the foregoing sentence is undoubtedly vague, but as the Police Magistrate has in his wisdom instructed the Clerk of Petty Sessions not to show the records of the Court to reporters it is impossible for us to tell the public anything more definite about the case on Wednesday. For nearly twenty-eight years now we have been allowed by the courtesy of officials at the Court-house to see the records, and have often found the permission a convenience in supplementing or correcting our own reports. Occasionally it is found expedient to open the Court to deal with some urgent matter at an unusual hour, as we presume was the case on Wednesday. Upon these occasions we shall, in future, be unable to tell our readers what is done, for we have no intention of fabricating reports from popular rumours, and certainly cannot station a reporter in the precincts of the



the Court from morning to night on the off chance of some case of urgent necessity turning up. It is bad enough to have frequently to waste valuable time in the Court-house watching for hours the halting progress of trumpety cases of no public interest, instead of being able to take the pith of them from the records in about 10 minutes. That however we must now do as often as we can afford the time, but we distinctly decline to keep a special attendant to magnify the dignity of official proceedings at the Armidale Police Court. Why the present Police Magistrate has issued his remarkable *ukase* we do not know, and what harm there can be in allowing the records of the Court to be perused in the office of the C.P.S. by those whose duty it is to give information to the public we leave the public to find out. Setting aside private feelings, and they are entitled to no weight here, we have failed to discover any reason for forbidding reporters access to the records that would practically hold good on public grounds.

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No. 8.

Minute of Minister of Justice.

I THINK that it would be inexpedient to issue a general rule permitting the representatives of the Press to have access, whenever they desire it, to the depositions taken in Court, for any concession of this character authorized in Armidale must if asked for be extended to all other places where Courts of Petty Sessions are held. The Police Magistrate or other officer having the possession or control of or being responsible for the due care of the depositions may exercise his discretion in allowing the Press representatives to peruse or otherwise use them, having regard to the safe keeping of the documents and to the proper and convenient carrying on of the current public business.

Mr. Buchanan (Mr. Yates' predecessor in office) has reported that he only granted such a concession in exceptional cases.

I cannot therefore give Mr. Yates any special instructions of the nature suggested by Messrs. Craigie and Hipgrave.

H.E.C.,  
30/8/83.

Mr. J. S. Farnell, M.P., 1/9/83.

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No. 9.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Minister for Lands.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 1 September, 1883.

With reference to a letter recently forwarded by you to this Department from Messrs. Craigie and Hipgrave, of the *Armidale Express* newspaper, complaining of the action of the Police Magistrate at Armidale in declining to allow the reporters to have access to the records of the Police Office, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that he thinks it would be inexpedient to issue a general rule permitting the representatives of the Press to have access, whenever they desire it, to the depositions taken in Court, for any concession of this character authorized in Armidale, must, if asked for, be extended to all other places where Courts of Petty Sessions are held. The Police Magistrate, or other officer having the possession or control or being responsible for the due care of the depositions, may exercise his discretion in allowing the Press representatives to peruse or otherwise use them, having regard to the safe keeping of the documents and to the proper and convenient carrying on of the current public business.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

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No. 10.

The Minister of Justice to W. C. Proctor, Esq., M.P.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 1 September, 1883.

Referring to your letter of the 20th ultimo, enclosing an extract from the *Armidale Express* newspaper upon the subject of the refusal of the Police Magistrate to allow extracts to be taken for reports from the Court records, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you, that he thinks it would be inexpedient to issue a general rule, permitting the representatives of the Press to have access, whenever they desire it, to the depositions taken in Court, for any concession of this character authorized in Armidale, must, if asked for, be extended to all other places where Courts of Petty Sessions are held. The Police Magistrate, or other officer having the possession or control or being responsible for the due care of the depositions, may exercise his discretion in allowing the Press representatives to peruse or otherwise use them, having regard to the safe keeping of the documents, and to the proper and convenient carrying on of the current public business.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

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No. 11.

The Under Secretary of Justice to The Police Magistrate, Armidale.

Sir,

Department of Justice, Sydney, 1 September, 1883.

Referring to your letter of the 14th ultimo, furnishing report with reference to a communication forwarded to this Department from the Honorable J. S. Farnell, M.P., from Messrs. Craigie and Hipgrave, of the *Armidale Express* newspaper, complaining of your action in declining to allow the reporters to have access to the records of the Police Office, I am directed to inform you, that it has been intimated to the Honorable J. S. Farnell that the Minister of Justice thinks it would be inexpedient to issue a general rule, permitting the representatives of the Press to have access, whenever they desire it, to the depositions taken in Court, for any concession of this character authorised at Armidale, must, if asked for, be extended to all other places where Courts of Petty Sessions are held. The Police Magistrate or other officer having the possession or control or being responsible for the due care of the depositions may exercise his discretion in allowing the Press representatives to peruse or otherwise use them, having regard to the safe keeping of the documents, and to the proper and convenient carrying on of the current public business.

I have, &c.,

W. E. PLUNKETT,  
Under Secretary.

## No. 12.

Messrs. Craigie &amp; Hipgrave to The Minister of Justice.

Sir, Armidale, 4 September, 1883.  
 We would take it as a great favour if the question of allowing us, as journalists, to peruse the depositions at the Armidale Police Court was settled.  
 The privilege is allowed *everywhere*, we are reliably informed, except here, and even here until a few weeks back.

Yours, &c.,  
 CRAIGIE & HIPGRAVE.

See my minute of 30/8/83.—H.E.C., 10/9/83. Messrs. Craigie & Hipgrave informed, 10/9/83.

## No. 13.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Messrs. Craigie &amp; Hipgrave.

Gentlemen, Department of Justice, Sydney, 10 September, 1883.  
 With reference to your letters of the 18th ultimo and 4th instant, complaining of the action of the Police Magistrate at Armidale in declining to allow your reporters to have access to the records of the Police Office,—I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that he thinks it would be inexpedient to issue a general rule permitting the representatives of the Press to have access, whenever they desire it, to the depositions taken in Court, for any concession of this character authorised in Armidale must, if asked for, be extended to all other places where Courts of Petty Sessions are held. The Police Magistrate, or other officer, having the possession or control, or being responsible for the due care of the depositions, may exercise his discretion in allowing the Press representatives to peruse or otherwise use them, having regard to the safe keeping of the documents, and to the proper and convenient carrying on of the current public business.

I have, &c.,  
 W. E. PLUNKETT,  
 Under Secretary.

## No. 14.

Messrs. Craigie &amp; Hipgrave to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Armidale, 4 September, 1883.  
 We beg to draw your earnest attention to the fact that the matter of the Police Magistrate at Armidale not allowing us to peruse the depositions is still unsettled, and is causing great inconvenience to our office. We might add that the privilege is made use of everywhere except here.

We would feel very much obliged if you would kindly give the matter your earliest attention.

Yours, &c.,  
 CRAIGIE & HIPGRAVE,  
 Proprietors *Armidale Express*.

The Minister of Justice.—A.S., 11/9/83. The Under Secretary of Justice.—C.W., B.C., 13/9/83.  
 This matter has been already dealt with.—H.E.C., 14/9/83. Messrs. Craigie & Hipgrave.—18/9/83.

## No. 15.

The Under Secretary of Justice to Messrs. Craigie &amp; Hipgrave.

Gentlemen, Department of Justice, Sydney, 18 September, 1883.  
 Referring to your letter of the 4th instant, addressed to the Colonial Secretary, and lately forwarded to this Department, further complaining of the action of the Police Magistrate at Armidale in declining to allow your reporters to have access to the records of the Police Office, I am directed by the Minister of Justice to inform you that this matter has been already dealt with, as conveyed to you by my letter of the 10th instant.

I have, &c.,  
 W. E. PLUNKETT,  
 Under Secretary.

## No. 16.

Messrs. Craigie &amp; Hipgrave to The Colonial Secretary.

Sir, *Express* Office, Armidale, 19 September, 1883.  
 As it is quite evident that there is but little likelihood of our getting justice done at the instance of your Government, *re* the Police Magistrate's conduct in refusing the Press the privilege of perusing the depositions at Armidale, we shall be compelled to get the matter thoroughly ventilated on the opening of Parliament.

Mr. Yates is apparently well aware that Mr. Cohen is Minister for Justice.

Yours, &c.,  
 CRAIGIE & HIPGRAVE.

Does my hon. colleague, the Minister of Justice, know to what this refers?—A.S., 21/9/83.  
 The Under Secretary of Justice.—C.W., 30/9/83. Seen. The insinuation in the closing paragraph of this letter is both offensive and unwarrantable, but beyond so characterizing it I have no wish to make any observation.—H.E.C., 4/10/83.

1883-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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DECEASED PERSONS ESTATES BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 10.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 17 January, 1884.*

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AUGUSTUS LOFTUS,  
*Governor.*

*Message No. 10.*

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to provide for the better administration of the Estates of Deceased Persons.

*Government House,  
Sydney, 17th January, 1884.*

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1883-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**BANKRUPTCY JURISDICTION BILL.**

(MESSAGE No. 13.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 23 January, 1884.*

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AUGUSTUS LOFTUS,  
*Governor.*

*Message No. 13.*

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to establish a Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in Bankruptcy, in substitution for the Insolvency Jurisdiction of the said Court, and to provide for the winding up of matters depending in insolvency.

*Government House,  
Sydney, 17th January, 1884.*

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1883-4.

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

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METROPOLITAN MAGISTRATES ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

(MESSAGE No. 27.)

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*Ordered by the Legislative Assembly to be printed, 19 March, 1884.*

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AUGUSTUS LOFTUS,  
*Governor.*

*Message No. 27.*

In accordance with the provisions contained in the 54th section of the Constitution Act, the Governor recommends for the consideration of the Legislative Assembly the expediency of making provision to meet the requisite expenses in connection with a Bill to amend the Metropolitan Magistrates Act of 1881.

*Government House,  
Sydney, 19th March, 1884.*

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1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

# LAW OF LIBEL AND CONTEMPT OF COURT.

(PETITION OF MAYOR OF PLATTSBURG.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 9 October, 1883.*

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

The Petition of the Mayor of Plattsburg, as Chairman of a combined Public Meeting of the Citizens of the Boroughs of Wallsend and Plattsburg, held in the School of Arts, Wallsend, on Thursday evening, the 20th day of September, A.D. 1883, to consider the desirability of securing an amendment of the Law of Libel and the practice concerning Contempt of Court,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That the following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the said Meeting :—

- 1st. That, in the opinion of this Meeting, the law relating to Libel as affecting the Press requires to be clearly defined by special enactment, and so modified as to discourage merely speculative actions, and to relieve newspaper proprietors from the necessity of proving minor details, when it is proved to the satisfaction of a Jury that their strictures have been, broadly speaking, true, without malice, and for the public benefit.
- 2nd. That the powers at present exercised by the Judges in dealing with charges of contempt of Court should be so defined that the guilt or innocence of the accused shall be determined by a Jury, excepting always misconduct within the precincts of a Court whilst a Judge is sitting.
- 3rd. That in any revision of the law relating to Libel, distinct provision should be made to adjust costs to the intention of the verdict.
- 4th. That a memorial embodying the foregoing resolutions be presented to the Government, also that petitions to the same effect be prepared for presentation to Parliament.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prayeth that your Honorable House will take the subject matter contained in the said resolutions into consideration, and afford such relief in the law and practice referred to therein as in your wisdom may appear desirable.

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

Dated the second day of October, A.D. 1883.

R. P. HOUSE,  
Mayor of Plattsburg, Chairman.

Similar Petitions were received :—

- On 9th October, 1883, from the Mayor of Sydney, as Chairman of the Public Meeting held at the Town Hall, Sydney.
- ” ” ” from the Mayor of Albury, as Chairman of the Public Meeting of the Rate-payers, held at the Exchange Hall, Albury.
- On 10th October, 1883, from the Mayor of Newcastle, as Chairman of the Public Meeting of the Citizens, held at the City Hall, Newcastle.
- ” ” ” from the Mayor of St. Leonards, as Chairman of the Public Meeting of the Residents of St. Leonards, held at the School of Arts, St. Leonards.
- ” ” ” from the Mayor of Forbes, as Chairman of the Public Meeting of the Townspeople of Forbes.
- On 12th October, 1883, from the Mayor of Cooma, as Chairman of the Council Meeting.
- ” ” ” from the Mayor of Randwick, as Chairman of the Meeting of the Randwick Municipal Council.



1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

**LAW OF LIBEL AND CONTEMPT OF COURT.**

(PETITION—RESIDENTS OF GLEN INNES.)

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*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 16 October, 1883.*


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To the Honorable the Members of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales.

The humble Petition of the undersigned Residents of the District of Glen Innes,—

SHOWETH :—

That the laws relating to libel, as affecting the Press, require to be clearly defined by special enactment, and so modified as to discourage merely speculative actions, and to relieve newspaper proprietors from the necessity of proving minor details when it is proved to the satisfaction of a Jury that their strictures have been, broadly speaking, true, without malice, and for the public benefit.

That the powers at present exercised by the Judges, in dealing with charges of Contempt of Court, should be so defined that the guilt or innocence of the accused shall be determined by a Jury, excepting always misconduct within the precincts of a Court whilst a Judge is sitting. And your Petitioners pray your Honorable House to pass such a law without delay.

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

*[Here follow 64 signatures.]*

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1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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## LAW OF LIBEL AND CONTEMPT OF COURT.

(PETITION—MAYOR OF WARATAH.)

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*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 18 October, 1883.*

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

The Petition of the Worshipful the Mayor of Waratah, as Chairman of the Public Meeting of the residents held in the Municipal Council Chambers, Waratah, on Friday, the 14th day of September, A.D. 1883, to consider the desirability of securing an amendment of the Law of Libel and the practice concerning Contempt of Court,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That the following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the said meeting:—

- 1st. That, in the opinion of this meeting, the law relating to libel, as affecting the Press, requires to be clearly defined by special enactment, and so modified as to discourage merely speculative actions, and to relieve newspaper proprietors from the necessity of proving minor details when it is proved to the satisfaction of a Jury that their strictures have been, broadly speaking, true, without malice, and for the public benefit.
- 2nd. That the powers at present exercised by the Judges, in dealing with charges of Contempt of Court, should be so defined that the guilt or innocence of the accused shall be determined by a Jury, excepting always misconduct within the precincts of a Court whilst a Judge is sitting.
- 3rd. That, in any revision of the law relating to libel, distinct provision should be made to adjust costs to the intention of the verdict.
- 4th. That a memorial embodying the foregoing resolutions be presented to the Government, and that the Central Committee in Sydney be asked to represent this meeting when presenting Petitions to Parliament.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prayeth that your Honorable House will take the subject matter contained in the said resolutions into consideration, and afford such relief in the law and practice referred to therein as in your wisdom may appear desirable.

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

ROBERT FENTON,  
Mayor.

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Similar Petitions were received:—

- On 18th October, 1883, from the Mayor of Leichhardt, as Chairman of the Public Meeting of the Ratepayers, held in the Council Chambers, Leichhardt.
- ” ” ” from the Mayor of Tenterfield, as Chairman of the Public Meeting of the Inhabitants, held at the School of Arts.
- ” ” ” from the Mayor of Hamilton, as Chairman of the Public Meeting of the Citizens, held at the Council Chambers, Hamilton.
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1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

## LAW OF LIBEL AND CONTEMPT OF COURT.

(PETITION OF MAYOR OF WEST MAITLAND.)

*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 23 October, 1883.*

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

The Petition of the Mayor of West Maitland, as Chairman of the Public Meeting of the Inhabitants, held at the Council Chambers, West Maitland, on Tuesday, the 11th day of September, 1883, to consider the desirability of securing an amendment of the Law of Libel and the practice concerning Contempt of Court,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

That the following resolutions were unanimously adopted at the said Meeting:—

- 1st. That, in the opinion of this Meeting, the Laws relating to Libel, as affecting the Press, require to be clearly defined by special enactment, and so modified as to discourage merely speculative actions, and to relieve newspaper proprietors from the necessity of proving minor details, when it is proved to the satisfaction of a Jury that their strictures have been, broadly speaking, true, without malice, and for the public benefit.
- 2nd. That the powers at present exercised by the Judges in dealing with charges of contempt of Court should be so defined that the guilt or innocence of the accused shall be determined by a Jury, excepting always misconduct within the precincts of a Court whilst a Judge is sitting.
- 3rd. That a Memorial embodying the foregoing resolutions be drawn up and presented to the Government, also that Petitions to the same effect be prepared for presentation to Parliament.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prayeth that your Honorable House will take the subject matter contained in the said resolutions into consideration, and afford such relief in the law and practice referred to therein as in your wisdom may appear desirable.

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

Dated the sixteenth day of October, A.D. 1883.

ALEXR. WILKINSON,  
Mayor of West Maitland.

Similar Petitions were received:—

- On 23rd October, 1883, from the Mayor of Ulladulla, as Chairman of the Public Meeting of the Residents, held at the School of Arts, Milton.
- “ “ “ from the Mayor of Broughton Creek and Bomaderry, on behalf of the Rate-payers, and approved of by the Council.
- “ “ “ from the Mayor of Kiama.
- “ “ “ from the Mayor of Geringong.
- On 24th October, 1883, from the Mayor of Hill End, as Chairman of the Public Meeting of the Citizens, held in the Council Chambers, Hill End.
- “ “ “ from the Mayor of Balranald, as Chairman of the Public Meeting of the Citizens, held at the Masonic Hall, Balranald.
- “ “ “ from the Mayor and Aldermen of the District of Hay; 9 signatures.
- On 25th October, 1883, from the Mayor and Aldermen of the Borough of Alexandria; 8 signatures.
- On 26th October, 1883, from the Mayor of Goulburn, as Chairman of the Public Meeting of the Citizens, held at the Mechanics' Institute, Goulburn.





1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

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**LAW OF LIBEL AND CONTEMPT OF COURT.**

(PETITION—MAYOR OF CASINO.)

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*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 30 October, 1883.*


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

The Petition of the Mayor of Casino, as Chairman of the Municipal Council,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH:—

1. That the law relating to libel, as affecting the Press, requires to be clearly defined by special enactment, and so modified as to discourage merely speculative actions, and to relieve newspaper proprietors from the necessity of proving minor details, when it is proved to the satisfaction of a jury that their strictures have been, broadly speaking, true, without malice, and for the public benefit.

2. That the powers at present exercised by the Judges in dealing with charges of contempt of Court should be so defined that the guilt or innocence of the accused shall be determined by a jury, excepting always misconduct within the precincts of a Court whilst a Judge is sitting.

3. That, in any revision of the law relating to libel, distinct provision should be made to adjust costs to the intention of the verdict.

Your Petitioner therefore humbly prayeth that your Honorable House will take the subject matter contained in the above clauses into consideration, and afford such relief in the law and practice referred to therein as in your wisdom may appear desirable.

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

F. G. CROUCH,  
Mayor of Casino.

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Similar Petition was received on 30th October, 1883, from the Mayor of Central Shoalhaven.

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1883.

(THIRD SESSION.)

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LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.  
NEW SOUTH WALES.

---

LAW OF LIBEL AND CONTEMPTS OF COURT.

(PETITION—MAYOR OF BROUGHTON VALE.)

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*Received by the Legislative Assembly, 7 November, 1883.*

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

The Petition of the undersigned, in name and in behalf of the Municipal Council of Broughton Vale,—

HUMBLY SHOWETH :—

That in the opinion of Petitioners the laws relating to libel, as affecting the Press, require to be clearly defined by special enactment, so as to discourage speculative actions, and to relieve newspaper proprietors when it is proved to the satisfaction of a jury that their strictures have been, on the whole, true, without malice, and for the public benefit.

That the powers at present exercised by the Judges in dealing with charges of contempt of Court should be defined, so that the guilt or innocence of the accused shall be determined by a jury, always misconduct within the precincts of a Court whilst a Judge is sitting.

That in any revision of the laws relating to libel provision should be made to adjust costs to the intention of the verdict.

Petitioners therefore humbly pray that your Honorable House will take the premises into favorable consideration, and afford such relief in the law and practice referred to therein as in your wisdom may appear desirable.

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

Signed in name and in behalf of the Municipal Council of Broughton Vale,  
the Corporate Seal being hereto affixed.

ALEXANDER HANLON,  
Mayor.

Broughton Vale, 27 Oct., 1883.

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